VOLUME XXXII.

PIANOS.

COMPLETE

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

CERTIFICATE.

"This is to certify that the Pianofortes of Ressr. Steinway & Sons, comprising Concert and Parior Grand, Square, and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, PRESENTED THE GREATEST TOTALITY OF EXCELLENT QUALITIES and novelty of the Concerns and in all points of excellence.

construction, and in all points of excellence

OF POINTS, and, accordingly, our unanimous opinion concedes to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, 'Highest Degree OF EXCELLENCE IN ALL THEIR STYLES.'"

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WM. THOMSON,
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E. LEVASSEUR, J. SCHIEDMAYER, ED. FAVRE PERRET, JOSEPH HENRY,

ges on Musical Instruments, Group XXV. Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

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PUBLIC

VICTORY

y-three, sir, sixty-three," replied the in a hearty voice. "And twenty years work left in me yet." I I'm only fitty-time." "See, you've got no hair on the top of d," said Mr. Beecher, merrily, removat. "Look at me,—lour years older, at that head of hair!" Rescher's answer, together with Mr. Beecher's and the amused attention of the otherers, silenced the farmer, and the rest of mey was performed in peace.

VERTING" LITTLE CHIL DREN.

New York Sun.

iev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, reunducted a series of meetings in Yonkwhile he was there, Mr. Elisha M. Car-

superintendent of the New York Juve-lum, invited him to visit that institu-Carpenter was in charge of that in That was fifteen years ago, but th

y whether a similar result could not be shed there.

shed there.

In monoid went to the Asylum, and attered of the children's regular semi-rayer-meetings. These gatherings had all years been unattended by much retervor, and had not apparently affectings of the boys and girls to eciable extent. But Mr. Rammond revivalist, both as to his style of orn-his teachings about future punishment.

650 children of the Asylum that they retainly be doomed to literal fire for all fit they did not become Christians. He kable for his power with children, to devotes especial attention in his read he impresses upon them in strong the horrors of everlasting torment, believing that the Asylum children we wicked than the average, he dweit mmon particularity on his doctrine of he result was quick and general. Jumitents crowded forward by the human he invited them to do so, and withinger 400 converts had been made, ranger from 9 to 15 years. Mr. Carpenter agreat majority of the children hader are now ernest, hopeful Christians, ectings are held three times a week, see usual Sunday services, and in all the exercises the little ones are active.

QUIPS. you cochineal, what would you do Let it dye, of course. rs of knighthood have passed away, every tramp you meet is incased in a

as it may appear, it is nevertheless le that bright-eyed Diaz and dark ald preside over the destinies of Mex-same time. Quite a Mexico-incidence.

the late crisis at Paris the following as current: "What is the height of "Answer: "To explain something rshal, and then wait till he has undereption of light green. It was because t that his mother-in-law used to boil old green veils and put them before sinach.

emen of the jury," said a Worcester the Court-Honse last week, "at the he policeman says he saw us in front ise which was burglariously entered, I that we were locked up drunk in the use."

wer heard of Emerson?" I asked a Third-Reader pupils. Nearly every up, and the bright faces were full of What a delightful surprise! I did to see more than two hands. All at tembered that, for more than a week, a about the school had been coveredicials bearing the name "Billy Emind, sure enough, he was the Emerson is knew about.—St. Aicholas for February 1981. MEAN INSINUATIONS.

ACKAWANNA, IMP LEHIGH. Detroit Free Press.

Detroit family, living in the northern city, have a fire-place in the sitting BRIER HILL ey have been in the habit of bu MAIN OFFICE-No. 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

ey have been in the habit of building re and then throwing open the blinds ting every passer-by to gaze on the trie. Numbers of families do this and it does vagrants; and beggars, a heap of good to lean against the watch the yellow flames join hands yound and away up the chimney. Howarticular family will not throw open to the public gaze any more. The t, while seated as usual, the bell is the door was opened a stranger ver quarter in the lady's hand and

lovely maiden,
with longing laden,
tht of fair Dreamland touches mine;
scohyr, ringing
iced harp, is singing,
soft and sweet, her name divine.
heir mystic zone,
hoirs intone:
—Ione!"

to meet her;
I fain would greet her,
le a charm that fetters all my speech
smar I watch her,
try to catch her,
try to catch her,
her is just beyond my reach
mouthed waters drone
sweet name alone;
—Ione!"

ites with sorrow,
y I borrow
the balmy promises of Hope
steroely leaping,
soul is weeping,
shadows well I blindly grope.
s, with accents thrown
niced whispers, moan:
—Ione!"

w I adore her,
I implore her,
me to the poet's world of bliss;
se has the seeming
we see when droaming,
she presses with a phantom's kiss.
has fallen prone,
her feet to groan:
—lone!"

PRANCIS W. INVERNES

FRANCIS W. INVERNESA

CONSTABLES' BONDS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Jan. 25.—It has long been the boast

rdon, madam,—I just got along here, pition is half over then two shillings. If it's only just commenced, I'll payers price!'
er flew by his ear as he made for the ke wasn't fifty feet from the house blinds were slammed sout with such roused the people next door. Contines to Rough Dry family washing at the rate of \$1.50 for 100 pieces or over; \$1 for 50 pieces.

OFFICES—46 North Clark-st.; 126 Dearbern-at.; 668 Wabash-av.; 901 Cottage Grove-av. NOTICE. IONE.

WILSON'S LAUNDRY.

I morning thout notifying my customers or giving an opportality of doing so. My affice now is on the possible side of the street, No. 137 Twenty-second-st m, is per pair; collars, 3c; hidris, 3c; hidris, 10c = 28 State-st.; 355 State-st.; 137 Twenty-second-st.; Calumet-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.; 926 Cot or Grore-av.; also, Union Stock Yards. Laupdry, litty-fourth and State-sta. CHAMPAGNE WINES.





CUTLERY.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CETCAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1878-SIXTEEN PAGES

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned. Selegel and Jacob L. Cahn, have this day by agreement abook L. Cahn, have this day by agreement abook L. Cahn, have this day by agreement about the partnership hereto-inting between them under partnership hereto-inting between them under the partnership derived as the manner of plegel & Co., and will collustate the name of plegel & Co. and will collustate the name of plegel & Co. and will collustate the name of plegel & Co. and will collustate the name of plegel & Co. and will collustate the name of plegel & Co. and will collust assets, and have assumed all the liabilities of mer firm.

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We shall offer to the Public for the Spring Trade, a stock of new and desirable Furniture, complete in every department, of our own and the best manufactures in the country; our endeavor will be to sell to our patrons only good, reliable work, which we warrant in every particular, and always at the lowest prices. The remaining stock still on hand will be closed out regardless of value.

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CAN PIND, FOR ONE WEEK. **CARPETINGS**

FURNITURE and BEDDING CURTAINS and WALL PAPER At Lower Prices than have eyer been offer-ed in this city. This should be taken ad-vantage of, as it is a fact.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., (General House-Furnishers,) 233 State-st.,

BEAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE Every fluctuation in the markets shown antly, and everybody able to deal un-tandingly and profitably.

e system is an immense established ess in New York, and must prove ily so in Chicago. IN board of Trade Men, Business Men, and

Oak Shade Orchard and Vinevard On the California Pacific Railroad, seventy-five miles from San Brancisco.

The estate consists of 350 agres of the hest land in The estate consists freely planted with Fruit Trees and Viseof the cooleest varieties, selected with special reference to supplying Kastern Markets.

The trees are young and vigorous, and comprise 10,378 Pear: 5,800 Soft Shell Almond; 3,311 Plun; 1,686 Orange and Lethon; 722 Apricoc; 386 Fig; 389 Peach; 384 Apple; 207 Cherry; 284 Quince, and 15,000 Grave Vines. Grace Vincs.

The object is selling is to find a first-class busines.

The object is selling is to find a first-class busines.

The object is considered who will take the entire management of the property. Note other need apply For further information regarding price and terms.

W. E. BROWN,

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN for eash, one of those Ver-mont Marble Residences on Adams at., just west of

Laffin et. It is bound to be sold cheap netwithstanding over \$10,000 have been expended upon the improve-ments within the past two years. It is a beautiful res-idence for somebody. Apply to E. C. COLE, 144 Dear-born et.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS,

D. LAUNDER, Private Banker, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

U.S. 4 Per Cent Loan. We are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new per cent Lorn, and can furnish the necessary gold. We also buy and sell all other language of U.S. bonds. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS.

100 WASHINGTON-ST. PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. 90 WASHINGTON-ST. A dividend of \$2.50 per share on let. 2d, and 3d ser.es, and \$1 per share on 4th to 7th series stude, is now paid on withdrawai, and allowed to borrowers in addition to usual list. HARRISON KELLET, Sec. GUSINESS CARDS.

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Accountant and Expert Bookkeeper, \$7 Washington-st., Room 31. TWIN SPRING BED, \$3.00, containing 48 honest Steel Springs, something new, novel, and practical. Manufactured by J. F. Bakkkitt.
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GAS APPARATUS.

We have recently made up a 300-light apparatus suitable for factory, hotel, or opera house. Will gra-favorable terms and price it taken soon. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND OLL CO., 222 Clark-st., be-tween Jackson and Adams. WINTER HOMES.

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OVERCOATS for \$25 to \$40; usual price \$35 to \$55.

DIAGONAL SUITS for \$28 to \$55; usual price \$35 to \$70. BUSINESS SUITS for \$25 to \$40; visual price \$32 to \$55. CASSIMFIRE PANTS. \$5 to \$10; usual price \$7 to \$14.

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TWO MAGNIFICENT SUITES OF OPERATING ROOMS.

GREAT SPECIALTY, Cabinet Photographs At the extraordinarily low

price of

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FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

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Apply to WM. C. DOW.

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FOR RENT.

The building Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake-st., 66x120. formerly occupied by us. Has all improvements, steam elevator, steam heats, gipen through en five building, five-proor vaults, hard-wood of Rees and staircases, all conveniences for a suppling and receiving goods. Inquire at our office, N. E. corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av.

H. A. KOHN & BEOS. FOR RENT.

Several rooms, 44x100 and 22x100, well lighted, on Washington-st., near Jefferson, with steam power and A. E. BisHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT. First-class dwelling, with or without Furniture. quire at No. 91 Calumet-uv., or at office of LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

GENERAL NOTICES. TAXES!

County, City of Chicago, and South Park for the year 1877, and deline uent City of Chicago Taxes for the years 1873 and 18 14 for the town of South Chicago, are Jan. 22, 1878. MARK KIMBALL, Collector. 5'c Ritters, Landaberg's Century Bitters, the most delightful fonte and Healthful Invigorator ex-tant, for sale by druggists throughout the world Price per quart bottle Stc. Full & Full ER Agents, 22 Mark et a., Chicago.

FOR SALL.

FOREIGN.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries Still Engaged in Their Work.

Russia's Teress Submitted to the Turkish Parliament.

The British F leet Proceeds to the Dardanelles Per Admiral-ty Orders;

Receives a Salute, and Then Returns to Besiks Bay.

German Newspaper Opinion as to the Influence of the Three Emperors.

The War Party in Greece Fast Gaining the Ascendency.

An Athenian Meb Attacks the Houses of the Ministers.

Spain to Assume a Protectorate Over San Domingo.

The Pope Again Beported to Be Very Peeble Condition.

THE SETTLEMENT. WHITEABOUTS OF THE PLENTI-OTENTIARIES.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—The Porte has received no news of any armistive having been signed. The Russian headquarters, accompanied by the Turkish Plenipouentiaries, have left Kezanlik, continuing their advance. The foreign Ambassadors are still unacquainted with the Russian conditions of peace, but they were communicated to-day to the Turkish Parliancents a security of the property of the property of the control of t

liament at a secret sitting.
THE DARDANELLIS. PARIS, Jan. 26.—Newspapers state that the semi-official intelligence announce that the Russian conditions of peace duclude the opening of the straits to Russian war-ships. This concession is granted by Turkey.

WENT UP AND THEN WENT DOWN AGAIN. GALLIPOLI, Jan. 25—3:10 p. m.—Guns are firing a heavy salute at the Dardanelles. The En-

ing a heavy salute at the Dardanelles. The English fleet is coming.

LATER—Admiral Horndy took the fleet up to the mouth of the Darfrinelles, where, at the telegraph station, he received the countermand. He did not, therefore, proceed to the forts, but returned to Besika Bay.

AUSTRIA'S TRUDE

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Trustworthy advices from Vienna indicate that Austria also had begun to look for something more tangible that the general assurance of Russia's good intentions, and had taken steps to obtain at least a formal diplomatic pledge that the interests of the monrohy should suffer no detriment. Communications exchanged are said to have shown a more carnest desire than ever on the part of Russia to maintain the

than ever on the part of Russia to maintain the good understanding hitherto prevailing, and it is believed the present exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory issue. GERMANT,

also, according to a special dispatch from Bellin, has, within a few days, warned Russia after that the terms of peace must be submitted to the Powers for approval.

DERBY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Earl Derby has not been at the Foreign Office for two slays. His health is said to be not as good as at the beginning of the week. He is transacting the business of his department at his private residence. It is

his department at his private residence. It is believed his resignation, which was tendered in consequence of orders to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles, has since been withdrawn.

MEANS PEACE.

It is also thought the Government will not deem it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate, and that the statement to that effect Monday will accompany the announcement of the conclusion of an armistice. If the vote is persisted in, in the face of Turkey's acceptance of the Russian conditions, it will be opposed by the Liberals by all the means in their power.

DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY.

DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is said that the six millions to be asked from Parliament will be apportioned as follows: Three millions to the

apportioned as follows: Three millions to the army, two millions to the navy, and one million to contingencies.

GHEMAN COMNENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The North German Gazetts, reviewing the proceedings in the English Parliament, says: "We note the termination of this English episode of intervention, which ended as quickly as it began, with greatest satisfaction, especially as it began, with greatest satisfaction, especially as it afforded fresh-opportunity of proving the unshakable understanding between three Imperial Powers. All machinations aiming directly or indirectly at undermining the alliance of the three Emperors, which is the most effectual guarantes of European peace, are again frustrated in this phase of the crisis by the loyalty of Russia, who remained in intimate communication with Austria throughout, and by Austria's unshakable adherence to its former Eastern policy."

Eastern policy."

A RUSSIAN SUGGESTION.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Golos has an important inspired article suggesting measures to retrieve Russia's financial position after the war. It concludes by advocating partial disarmament, and says: "Even if such course is not decided upon by the conference for the whole of Europe, Russia might adopt it with impunity, considering her admirable veteran army, inured to war by a difficult campaign."

THE TOTAL RUSSIAN LOSSES THE TOTAL RUSSIAN LOSSES in Europe to Jan, 5 were 80,435 men.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople to relieve the distress of refugees. The French Government has ordered two advice-boats to proceed to Constantinople.

THE PRENCH NAVY.

The commander of French iron-clad at Smyrna has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to protect French subjects in Constantinople it necessary.

BELGRADE, Jan. 26.—Prince Trrelesieff he arrived at Nisch from the Russian headquartes on the mission respecting Servis's claims.

caused great consternation. The Chamber of Deputies suspended their public sitting. A large crowd paraded the streets making demonstrations in favor of war. The crowd was dispersed by troops. Several of the police were injured by stones. It is feared this manifestation will lead to serious disturbances.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Political Correspondences Athens dispatch saye: A secret sitting of VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Political Correspond-ence's Athens dispatch says: A secret sitting of the Chamber is being held to-day for the pur-pose of taking important resolutions on the foreign policy. Despite the news of the ar-mistice and renewed agreement between the several Great Powers, the Hellenic Government intends, if it obtain the assent of the Chamber, to actively support the insurrection in Thessaly and Crute.

THE OFFICE OF TRIBUTE: SUNDAY.

ATHENS, Jan. 26-9:30 p. m.—The den ATHENS, Jan. 26—9:30 p. m.—The demonstration has assumed a grave aspect. A crowd exceeding 10,000 in number marched to the residences of Ministers Deligeorgis, Tricoupts, Zaimis, Coumoundouros, and Delyannis, where they broke the windows and committed other excesses. They fired revolvers, during which three persons were wounded and one killed. The crowd then proceeded to the Palace. The King harangued them, and said the circumstances were painful for the nation. Nobody loved the country more than he did, but it was indispensable to remain calm. The troops subsequently dispersed the crowd. A renewal of the disorder is expected to-morrow.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

It is anticipated that the proposal of the Austrian Government to renew the present Military law, which was passed in 1867 for a period of ten years, will be strongly opposed in the delegations. The left of the House, which is mainly composed of the representatives of the German portions of the Empire, has, it is stated, determined to vote, it is true, the renewal of the law of 1867, but to insist that the effective of the army on a war footing shall be reduced from 800,000 to 600,000 men. The military papers, seconded by the Ministerial journals and the whole of the Hungarian press, protest strongly against any such diminution of the military strength of the Empire; pointing out that Germany shows no signs of reducing her armed forces in any way whitsoever, and that the French Chambers, however high party feeling party receivers. that Germany shows no signs of reducing her armed forces in any way whatsoever, and that the French Chambers, however high party feeling may run, never decline to pass 'he estimates necessary not only for the maintenance but also for the increase of the army in efficiency. To effect a saving in the expenditure of the Empire, by reducing the numerical strength of the army, would be, it is urged, a most false economy; and at the present moment, especially, when war is waging on the very frontiers of Austria, and when before long Austria may be compelled to draw the sword for the preservation of her most vital interests, such a step would be absolute madness. Altogether it does not appear probable that the party in opposition will succeed in obliging the Government to effect the reduction it desires; but it is thought likely that the delegations will reserve to themselves the power of making such reductions, should the course of events render them justifiable or expedient, by deciding that the strength of the army shall be decided upon year by year by Parliament, instead of being definitely fixed, as it was in 1867, for a period of ten years.

FOREIGN FINANCE. THE LONDON MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.
Special Dissaich to The Chicago Tribune.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Economist says: "Th LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Economist says: "The rate of discount for three months' bank bills is 13/4 per cent. Political events have momentarily suspended investments in stocks, and the speculative markets have fluctuated considerably. On Monday prices began to drop, and the markets were dull until Thursday, when there was a distinct fall, English funds being especially depressed. Consols opened at 943/@943/4 on Friday, but there was a strong rally early in the day, the foreign buya strong rally early in the day, the foreign buy-ing being of a marked kind, and the markets closed with a reassuring show of strength. Rumors of all kinds were started in consequence of Thursday night's statements in Parliament, but notwithstanding those rumors the tone steadily, improved. American Governments have continued to recover, the chestoness of money and the further subsidence of the alarm about the payment of the debt in silver having again combined to raise the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Stewart (Radical) has been elected member of the House of Commons

Joseph Warner Henly, member for Oxford-shire, has resigned, in consequence of old age. SAN DOMINGO. HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The rumor that Spain will

sign a treaty with Santo Domingo at the end of this month, assuming a protectorate over that

this month, assuming a protectorate over that island, causes great excitement in Santo Domingo and Hayti, and serves to further increase the unpop ularity of President Baez. The runer is somewhat strengthened by the appointment of new Spanish Consuls at several ports of the Dominican Republic.

THE FOYE.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Pope's condition is worse. He kept his bed to-day, and did not partake of any nourishment

GRIMAN BANK STATEMENT.

BERLIN, J.m. 26.—The weekly statement of

Berlin, J.m. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an in-crease in specie of 12,900,000 marks. Crease in specie of 12,900,000 marks.

A DREADFUL FAMINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from the United States Vi.e-Consul at Shanghai asking for funds, says: "An appailing famine is raging throughout the four provinces of North China. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food." DIED. LONDON, Jan. 26.—Dr. John Doran, the author, is dead.

A ROUGH BEGINNING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sr. Paul., Minn., Jan. 26.—About 9 o'clock Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25.—About 9 o'clock last evening a carriage was driven slowly by the residence of Mrs. A. Watsen, living five miles west of the city, after stopping a moment near her piace. It soon after returned again, stopped a moment, then drove off rapidly towards the city. While the carriage was stopped, peobles were thrown lightly against the house, as if to attract attention, but Mrs. Watson, thinking them thrown by the neighbors' boys, paid no attention. On going to the front (soor this morning about 9 o'clock, she found a girl baby about 6 weeks old wrapped in pieces of three old calico dresses. During the twelve hours the baby lay en the porch the thermometer stood 30 degrees above zero, and a bottle of milk left with it was frozen solid, yet the baby does not appear mjured by the exposure. A note with the child begged the lady to take care of it, and so sive the mother.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Post says that forings, Smith & Co., sugar-importers, have chained an extension from their creditors, and will pay their obligations in installments of 15 ger cens. The total amount of the firm's acceptances is \$260,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Charles A. Easton & Co. one of the largest cotton brokerage houses.

Co., one of the largest cotton brokerage houses in the city, failed to-day.

Bostos, Mass., Jan. 35.—The failure of Howard, Snelling & Co., coal-dealers, was for \$173.000, of which \$130,000 is owed in Philadelphia. The firm ciaim nominal assets sufficient to cover the indebtedness. The indebtedness.

Succini Directed to The Chicago Tribuss.

Raiz. Pa., Jan. 28.—The Casement Savings
Bank, Union City, Eric County, Pa., lass closed
its doors. Liabilities about \$40,000; assets not
stated.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch form Chalcis, Greece, says the transport of tra

WASHINGTON

The Treasury Department Ex-plains the Status of the First Batch.

Indemnity for Fraud Is What the Government Is Now After.

Some of the Ring Lawyers' Spe-

cions Pleadings Aptly

Shown Up. An Uncomplimentary Reference to Attorney Bangs'

Administration. Secretary Sherman Would Re-

deem the Five-Twenties in Greenbacks,

Providing the Legal-Tenders Shall Reach Par in Gold. The Canadian Fishery Award Will Be

Rejected by Congress.

THE FIRST BATCH. and the Chicago whisky men who have recently been endeavoring to secure pardons here will not find the following letter, which the Secreta-ry of the Treasury has given out, very interest-ing reading. One does not need to read be-tween the lines to see that the Treasury Depart-ment does not approve of the manner in which the United States District Attorney at Chicago the United States District Attorney at Chicago has conducted these whisky cases, and the intimation that District-Attorney Bangs ought not to have any further charge of these cases is certainly not a blind one. It would seem that this opinion is also held in higher quarters, for Secretary Sherman adopts Judge French's opinion, and the President has stated that he indorses Secretary Sherman's position. The following is

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—In the
application of Anton Junker, Joseph Roeile, and
Burton M. Ford for pardon, petitioners state that
all indictments against them are virtually disposed
of, petitioners having pleaded guilty under an
agreement that they should never be called up for
sentence; but there are now pending against
them and their co-defendants and sureties several connemnation and penalty enits.
If general pardon as prayed for is granted, hease
cases will be all dismissed. The same purpose
may be accomplished by an order dismissing all
the condemnation and penalty suits against the
potitioners, etc. No person can be tried twice for
the same effense, and, if the forfeitures in the
suits are a part of the penalty of the crime to
which these petitioners have pleaded guilty, that
is a perfect defense in any court, and petitioners
meed no pardon to release them from such liabiity. But petitioners are as they have always
said, but even if these are civil
isolities, they have a right to
be released from them because the Government by
its officers signed as a condition of their become in
wincasses that they should be released from tive
as well as criminal liabilities. It is assumed that
a pardon may in some way be made to operat; as
a release of these liabilities, and this is probably

sume that such should be the consequence if a pardon be granted, it will be at once assumed as these papers stand that it was under the order not only of the prosecuting officers and Judge, but of the President, that a pardon was granted for the very purpose of releasing liability on these very suits, and the object of the petitioners would be thus gained.

It is stated in the petition that an order to release the suits would accomplish the same purpose; as a pardon. I understand the question submitted to me is, whether the Secretary should advise that the Secretary of the Treasury has always had control of these suits, and might at any time have ordered their discontinuance, it will be seen that the question substantially submitted is, whether he will advise that the domain the differently through a pardon which he, having full power to do directly, declined after full consideration, and still declines to do.

The suits now wending are four in number, all Benton, Clay, and the older stateamen.

will advise that to be done indirectly through a pardon which he, having full power to do directly, declined after full consideration, and still declines to do.

The suits now pending are four in number, all of them in rem for forfeiture of whisky and distilled spirits and distillery property, amounting in all, it is said, to the sum of \$60,000. The property the Department understands is by law forfeited to the Government, and the question is whether the Government shall surrenders it to these petitioners or retain its proceeds for Government uses. This same question substantially was referred to me by the Secretary early in the year 1877 on an application of these petitioners for a compromise of the same habilities by payment of the nominal rum of \$1,000 each and costs. On April 10, 1877, I made a report adverse to the proponents, which, on May 5, 1877, was approved by the Secretary and printed. I cannot improve by repetition the statement of the case, or of the principles of law which rovern it, and respectfally refer to the printed copy of that report herwith presented as making part of this report. The point there discussed is whether the agreement between the Government officers and counsel for these petitioners extended beyond the usual indemnity against prosecution for crime as a condition for becoming witnesses for the Government, or whether it included also release from civil liabilities, under which it was claimed these pending suits were classed: First, that no legal authority existed in any officer whatever to make an agreement was in fact made. The first proposition nobody has yet controverted or will controvert. Still, as the utmest good faith should be preserved with criminals as well as others, the second proposition; that ne such agreement in fact was made, was carefully considered. The argument on that point rests on these propositions:

First.—That it is incredible that parises composed of eminent lawyers, including the Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor, should enter into an agreement w

of sminent lawyers, including the Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor, should enter into an agreement which they clearly had no legal power to make.

Second—That no such agreement was put in writing.

Taird—That the agreement itself, as set forth in a printed brief at page 3, provides as part of the agreement that "No sales should be had upon judgments in civil cases until the question of the good faith of the parties testifying could be demonstrated, and not until such parties could have time to apply for an abstement or omission of faces and fortefaire by the Department.

Fourth—The testimony of every witness who is shown to have testified in the recent trials is analyzed, and shows no evidence of anything beyond an agreement for criminal indemnity and a chance to arrange with the Treasury Department.

It will be seen that the whole case as now presented was before the Secretary upon a preposation for compromise. The fact that a jury by nine to three has refused to find such an agreement as petitioners set up affords no very good reason for changing an opinion when formed.

Allow me to call attention to the recent peculiar trial at Chicago. Mr. Bangs, District Attorsey, says that the cause tried was that entitled "United States vs. 300 harrels of whisky." The prosecution introduced in evidence a deputation of claimants for imments of the control of the property setzed. The question submitted to the jury was whether there had been an agreement between the Government officers and claimants for imments of the control of the testimony of counsel and agents who were alleged to have entered into such an agreement was admitted, but the testimony of third parties who had conversed with agents of the Government, and the question was submitted to the jury whether such conversations had come to the knowledge of the Government officers. The proceedings were to declare the property forfetted. Claimants admitted, but the submitted was a jury to deed to have noticed and motion in the nature of a motion in arrest of test

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

s, with whate decision. He sabstantially ridence the nine agree. He sabstantially he acted for the Government is aimsats right upon this quivers listing the sabstantial point in the sabstantial po ay not be abreau of the Judge joins in a recommendar the Judge joins in a recommendar. The District-Attorney went into great weight of disadvantage, mown that he had advised the layelyed in these a layelyed in these and layelyed in the layely layelyed in the layelyed in the layely lay

known that he had advised the compromise large amount involved in these suits for \$3,00 costs. However able, however heases, no under such conditions should have undertain trial of a cause he was acting against. If opinions and convictions were well known everse counsel and to the Court and jury.

I am unable to see any reason why the prings for forfeiture may not be conducted by caseful termination if placed in charge of cunembarrassed by opinions previously experiments. Indeed, in my opinion, there is a journe numeral. Indeed, in my opinion, there is a left for a jury to try in this case. The facts fying the selsare and forfeiture of proper acknowledged and patent to all. My concluthat the case stands before you upon an batta the atmental facts upon which you do to compromise the saits in question mominal sum; that nothing has occar make the case more favorable to the guilty and that it is due to the eminent connel with parties to whatever agreement was made as to the Government that we give no counton an attempt to set up a false attreement in proceeding for forfeiture. Very respectiful H. J. Francom Assistant Scor-

H. J. PRENCED Assistant SecreTHE DIFFERENCE.

THE DIFFERENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The fol statement regarding the Roelle-Junker of made by authority from the Treasury I ment. Counsel for Roelle, Junker & For Chicago whisky conspirators, stat their published letter to the Art General in substance that their stand as to the suits against them clesly as Jacob Rehm stood with to the prosecutions against him. The fit between access are entirely different. These were distillers of whisky, and had prohich was seized as forfeited to the General, and the pending suits relate entitle forfeiture of that property, and not punishment of the parties.

REHM WAS NOT A DISTILLER or rectifier of spirits, and no property was seized for forfeiture. He was indicted anout thirty others under Sec. 8.440

TOM SCOTT'S SCHEME. GUMENTS BEFORE THE PACIFIC RAILBOA

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Mr. St. behalf of the Southern Pacific, conclusing unment to-day before the House Concon Pacific Railroads on the bill to the conconnection. land grant of the Texas Facilic to that Company in order to secure a speedy completion of the road. Storrs claimed that it would be an act of gross injustice for Congress to grant the national credit for a double line across California to compete with one built by rival capital. Storrs also contended that the Southern Facilic had the best right to secure the reservation, and bridge the river at Fort Yuma.

Ex-Gov. Brown followed on behalf of the Texas Pacific in

Ex-Gov. Brown followed on behalf of the Texas Pacific in

A LENGTHY ARGUMENT,
showing that the policy of granting aid to corporations had been recommended by Calhoun, Bentou, Clay, and the older stateamen.

Tom Scott followed with a few general remarks, in which he said it was impossible to raise capital to build a road, but if the Government would come to his aid he would finish the Texas Facific at an aggregate cost not exceeding \$32,000,000, and carry freight and passengers at less rates than have been proposed by others. He said the Central Pacific had set up toil-gates along the line of its roads, and that they exact large sums for the building of the road. The great fight will begin next week, when Huntington and Tom Scott, the railroad kings, are likely to cross horns.

THE GREAT HALLROAD KING AND THE COMMITTERMEN.

TO the Western Associated Press.

WARHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The argument of the Texas Pacific Railway question was resumed this morning before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Storrs having finished his statement of the legal points upon which the Southern Pacific of California desired the right to build through to El Psso, Gov. J. C. Brown, Vice-President of the Texas & Pacific Road, discussed fully the broad, general questions which had governed the policy of the Governmen in aiding the construction of commercial highways. The Texas Pacific, he said, had built already 446 miles of road without a dollar of aid from the Government, and justice required the extension of the aid asked by it, as the Union and Central Pacific Companies had received \$54,000,000 of bonds and \$3,000,000 acres, no portion of which could the laster receive until after it built 1,000 miles through Texas.

President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, briefly reviewed the grounds on which would be secured by the Government indorsement of interest to be paid out of the carmings of the line would prednailly redeem the principal, and leave the road ultimately without destination of the secural capital,

Government and people, and that the Gment alone

would save \$3,000,000

yearly by the building of the road. Moe the entire interest on the bonds if it earned a cent.

Mr. Scott claimed that the Central Company had no intention to build a compete against themselves, but merely to build a road to prevent its consir They were not bound to build a mile, their bill passed, could simply at still as and during that time monopolize the entire is caross the continent, and tax it as one as they were doing now without any in the Texas Facific Company had spent \$000 in ground faith, and had it not been pank of 1873 would have had the who nearly completed by this time, and and aid proposed would complete it.

Mr. Scott classed with a strong spit the Committee to look at the quant to the broad appund of the interest of the

Jan. 25.—It has long been the boast our city Constables, when about to secrete, or sell property in defiance they are all right,—they have nothe touched. "But will not you uffer if you perpetrate this wrong planter. "No," rejoins the Constable ing leer and wink, "my bond ight, and all they can get out of en or me they are welcome to reason the constable in the constable so reckless, so tyrannical cowards the poor. Fed and even me assert) by rich firms and unserneys to collect claims at all hazards, der that they so often overstep the terry, decency, and law, as in the

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

ULD REDEEN THE FIVE TW. STIES IN LITERABLES WHEN THE LA BREACH PAR. HINGTON, D. C., J. 26.—Senator Mon saving. A brief and unimportant saving. A brief and unimportant you in 1868 to Dr. Mann has been the senate in such a manner as does injustice. Whatever may have been on as to the technical rights of the ent, you always held it was its first count duty to make United States al in value to coin." ry Sherman replies at some length,

ring he has not time to condense.

HE SAYS:

Inever have changed my opinion as to the techcal legal right to redeem the principal of the 5-20
mis in legal-tenders, but have always insisted
could not avail ourselves of this legal right unwe complied with the legal and moral obligams imposed by the legal-tender note to redeem
in coin on demand, or to restore the right to
never it into interest-bearing Government bonds,
e grounds of this opinion are very fully shated
a speech made Feb. 27, 1868, referred to in the
tert to Dr. Mann, and in the report made on the
ading bill made by me from the Committee on
nance Dec. 17, 1867. My position was
it while the Legal-Tender set made United
attes notes a legal-tender for all debta, public
d private, except for customs duties and intert of the public debt, yet we could not homestly
unpel the public creditors to receive United
MADE GOOD THE FLEGER

the public faith to pay the notes in coin. From
and the legal-tender note, which I

uith legislation as to the legal-tender notes, I have at to specific with legislation as to the legal-tender notes, I have at to specific and that is my acculescence a the act of March 3, 1863, which, under the seesure of war and to promote the sale of bonds, nok away from the helders of these notes the 4ght to convert them late interest-bearing secunities. This right might properly have been suspended during the War, but its repeal was a fatal act, the source and cause of all financial evils we have suffered, and from which we cannot recover until we restore that right or redeem on demand our notes in coin. No discrimination should be made against the note-holder. Until we are ready to, pay him in coin he should be allowed, at his option, to convert his money into a bond at par. Until then our notes are depreciated by our wrongful act, and we have no right to take advantage of our own money by forcing upon the bondholders notes we refuse to receive. This is the precise principle embodied in the act to strengthen the public credit, approved March 18, 1869. This act is settled law, and he would assume grave responsibility who would seek to event its terms. weaken its authori-

and he would assume grave responsibility would seek to evade its terms, weaken its aut ty, or change its provisions. It has ENTERED INTO EVERY CONTRACT ade since that time. It cannot be revoked with t public dishonor. So far as the bondholder in everned, it is an executed law. Over \$700, 0,000 of bonds have been redeemed in col der it, and the civilized world regards all the re-inder as covered by its senction, and in their than the civilized world regards all the re-

THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The United tates Minister at Honolulu reports that the rying trade between the United States and Hawaiian Islands has increased one-half since the Reciprocity treaty went into effect. manufactories to the Islands to extend their crade by furnishing sugar and rice machinery, while not one principal or agent from the United States has yet made his appearance. Notwithstanding the wide range of free importation granted to American manufacturers in almost every branch of mechanical production, and especially in agricultural implements and machinery, in which the United States excel the Hawaiian trade is almost wholly abandoned to British competition, although the latter has to meet the disadvantages of the tariff and of thousands of miles of additional carriage. The Hawaiian sugar-crop finds its principal market among the refiners of San Francisco, but the advantage mainly rests with the planter in the islands, who pockets the difference of the tariff duties in his favor under the treaty. The San Francisco refiners, strange to say, do not seem to build up the Hawaiian market for refined products in return. The planter, with the very money he receives from the refiner for his raw sugar, purchases German refined sugar, or some other, according to representations made to him by foreign agents.

The Hawaiian rice crop also is almost entirely.

eign agents.

The Hawaiian rice crop also is almost entirely taken in the United States, and the Islanders buy for their own consumption, direct from China, Japan, or the East Indies, a cheap rice or paddy of inferior quality, which serves equally as well for the Chinese plantation laborers.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The following

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The following extract from Mr. Washburne's correspondence with the State Department refers to a very interesting fact in early American history, and it is believed not before been made public:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, July 16, 1877.—SIR: Some time since, when examining the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I came upon aletter addressed by B. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee to his Excellency the Count de Vergennes, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of Paris, Dec. 23, 1776. The body of the letter is in the strong, bold handwriting of Dr. Franklin. I was greatly interested in it, as being the first step ever taken by the Colomies which led to the alliance with France, and the base and foundation of that alliance and all the stopendous events which grew out of it. I have thought that you would be equally interested with myself in this letter. Upon the suggestion to the Duke Decases, he kindly consented that it ahould be photographed. There copies only have been taken. One of these, together with the negative. I have the honor to send you herewith tree. should be photographed. Three copies only have been taken. One of these, together with the negative. I have the honor to send you herewith, to go into the archives of your Department. I take the liberty also of sending for your own use a copy unframed. The third I have reserved for myself. I have, etc.,

Inclosure.]

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO THE COUNT DE VERGENNES.

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1776.—Sin: We beg leave to sequaint your Excellency, that we are appointed and fully empowered by the Congress of the United States of America, to propose and negotiate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between France and the said States.—The just and generous Treatment their Trading Shits have received, by a free Admission into the Ports of this Kingdom, with piner Considerations of Respect, has induced the

GOSSIP.

BLAINE'S ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 34.—There is a genil feeling that had Senator Blaine's attack
on Massachusetts been called out in the heat
debate, its had taste might have been exied, but his notification to the Senatorial reptear up their community has closed him out from all consideration, and his effort is criti-cised in no measured terms, even by his best friends. It is assumed that there is nothing

and turned his volume of vituperat against Massachusetts for permitting Boston to ind a few, perhaps, who would respect his still inflamed feeling, and who would be willing to refer his display of bile to his hatred of an old competitor, but the puspility of his attack has injured him more than it has its object, despite the weak defense interposed by Dawes and Hoar.

despite the weak defense interposed by Dawleand Hoar.

BAINE IS THE MOST GRIEVOUSLY DEAPPOINTED MAN IS-THE NATION,
and in his writhings and twistings he estikes his
fangs again and again into his own sides. Ho
sees his hopes and ambitions drifting away from
him. His health is not strong enough for his
venomous nature. The country has gone beyond him, and he sees that he and his record
have been drowned in the swarm of men and
events that have come up since he stood promineutly before the nation. Like a weak man in nently before the nation. Like a weak man in an unequal contest, he strikes wildly when he strikes at all, and white he is pitted by those who used to respect him, he has lost the power, the grip that once made him feared. With the death of almost overy hope that his ambitious will ever be realized, he looks only for vengeance upon those who stepped between him and the full fruition of his apprations. In many respects he is like a woman. He wants in the most unreasonable way, and his disappointments paralyze his judgment. He watches Bristow with a baleful eye, and were Bristow to run for Poundmaster of a country district Blaire would abandon every other pet project in life to defeat the man whom he regards as a personal enemy.

enemy.

ANOTHER GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT TO BLAINE is the position of the President. In the hope of a chance to strike at the Executive, Blaine joined hands wish his old rival, Conkling. Mr. Haves did not make the proposed assault, and Blaine finds himself absorbed by the "strutting cock" without a ghost of a chance to make himself heard. And all these things have burthin terribly. They have wounded his self-love. himself heard. And all these things have but him terribly. They have wounded his self-love, and left him in the rear, when he had hoped to lead. Where he will bring up there are at present no indications, but he is looked upon with a great deal of distrust, or rather these who are most friendly to him put but little faith in his actions on his indement.

who are most friendly to him put but little faith in his actions or his fadgment.

Yesterday, as Senator Gordon climbed the hill to the Capitol, a friend overtook him and besought a favor of him. "I can't do it," said Gordon, "I am going to New York to night to make an investment in Arizona mining-stock. Don't meution it under any circumstances, because I don't want it known, but that is my intention, and I am going to invest heavily." In how far this projected investment may affect any of the proposed transcontinental-railroad plans is left to conjecture.

There is a secret movement here, more powerful than the recent public movement,
TO COMBINE THE SILVER ELEMENTS.

Party preferences are cast to the winds, and the

ful than the recent public movement.

TO COMBINE THE SILVER ELEMENTS.
Party preferences are cast to the winds, and the silver people are organizing for a tremendous effort. I have been told that the President has considerably modified his views, and it is openly claimed by a few that, even should the Bland bill fail of a two-thirds vote, the President will not veto it, but will let it pass into a law without his signature. In other words, he will not interfere with the requirements of the majority. It is claimed by Mr. Hayes' friends that, haying established his Southern policy on a firm basis, he will now devote himself to reconciling the Rastern and Western wings of the Republican party. He is tired of the fights of the factions, and the only question in his mind is as to the better course to secure a complete unification of the opposing elements. It is a mistake to think that Hayes is an obstinately headstrong man. He entertains personal convictions, but they are inevitably subservient to the wants of the people as expressed by the majority, and it is an error to assume that he will stand upon his right to a veto, just because he might be negatively sustained by a failure to pass a bill over his head for want of a few votes. He is not disposed to proclaim a dorma that the Presidential judgment is infallible, and this disposition to insten rather than enforce, coupied with some remarks he has let fall, induces his friends to think that he will present a compromise, though not in the shape of a bill, or will recede from the recommendations of his message upon the silver measure.

THE DRHELLITIZATION OF CHRISTIANITY has caused no little uneasiness among the De-

THE DERELLITIZATION OF CHRISTIANITY has caused no little uneasiness among the Democracy. It is a death-blow to their most potent campaign prophecies as to "whither we are drifting" under Republican rule. The position assumed by Beecher, Swing, and Thomas has knocked the underpinning out of the Democratic party, without leaving it any thing to fall into, and this new and dangerous aspect is discussed here more carnestly than any other question yet presented. "If there is no Hell," said one recently, after drinking a born of Willard's whisky. "Td like to be in-THE DEHELLITIZATION OF CHRISTIANITY Government. Ford has been before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He is familiarly known on the border as "Old Rip." He had held public meetings, and declared he was authorized to raise a regiment of State troops.

The Sub-Committee from the House Committee to investigate the Interior Department has been promised every assistance by Secretary Schurz.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

To-day's session having been for debate only, as in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker appointed Mr. Mayham Chairman for the day.

Mr. Durham then made a speech in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. In the course of his speech, Mr. Durham said he would vote for the Matthews silver resolution, and for any bill which would propose a reduction of the tariff. He would also lend his aid in repealing the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Bright also spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver, and called attention to the fact that he was the first person who, in 1875, had brought that question before Cengress.

Mr. Deerlug favored a return to the double standard of value.

Mr. Humpbrey spoke in the same strain, and denied that there was a particle of spirit of repudiation in the West.

Mr. Tipton said the people were demanding the immediate passage of the Remonetization bill and the Repeal bill, and if that were not done the West would send to the Forty-sixth Congress men who would not be satisfied with the passage of those bills, but who would also repeal the National Banking law.

Adjourned.

TRADE DOLLARS.

Over a million of trade dollars have been sent East the present mouth for domestic distribution. The profit in shipping trade dollars to the Eastern States is 3 per cent. Secretary Sherman has the matter under advisement, and it is probable the trade-dollar coinage will for the time be wholly suspended or the Philadelphia Mint opend for the same coinage, in order to place Eastern bolders of bullion upon an equality with the Pacific Coast.

aspect is discussed here more earnestly than any other question yet presented. "If there is no Hell," said one recently, after drinking a born of Willard's whisky, "T'd like to be informed where that derned stuft came from."

For two days, or rather a day and an evening, Washington, big and little, has been given up to the contemplation of two somewhat diverse aspects of this world's affairs, as furnished by our foreign relations. One was THE DEATH OF VICTOR EMMANUEL, AND THE OTHER THE MARRIAGE OF KING ALFONSO of Spain. The funeral of the one was mournfully celebrated at the Church of St. Aloysius yesterday, and to-night Wormley's is a blaze of glory and glorification over the nuptials of the other. "Le kol est mort; vice le Roi," and the fragrance of the dying flowers that half-smothered the estafaique at the church mingles with the breath of the roses that decorate the hotel. The Italian element mourns, while the Spaniards rejoice and are merry. Mme. Mantilla, wife of the Spanism Minister. looked carefully over the social ground, and has made up her mind to assume leadership. For some time there has been as much coffusion in social circles at to who should take commanil as there has on the Democratic side of the House. It is a patent fact that the post belongs to some American lady, but not one has stepped forth to assume it. There seems to be no one here to take Mrs. Fish's place. Either of Secretary Schurz's daughters is capable, but the loss of their mother has sentenced them to comparative retirement. Mrs. Everts receives well and elegantly, but she thinks more of her home duties than of shining as the social star. Mrs. Secretary Thompson is an invalid. Mrs. Secretary McCrary is a bright; invacious little lady, contented to do her share, but shrinking from the cares and responsibilities devolving on a General. Mrs. Sherman is an excellent hostess, but declines with thanks, the position of social boss, and Mrs. Key and Mrs. Devens find it pleasanter to have orbits than to be fixed stars. There are Senators

President of the fias-light Republic.

MADAME MANTILLA
is eminently qualified for her position. She is a nervous, energetic little body, quick and determined in her ways, full of life and animation, and flowing over with ambition. From now out you will hear more of her and her receptions than of any other woman in Washington, for she is more democratic in her tendencies than diplomats are wont to be, and she has a friendly eye for the newspaper craft, and exerts herself to make them comfortable when she comes in contact with them. Her party to-night combines everything that has ever been done in the way of a party before, and everything ever left out of any other effort, but the music of her bands is met by the solemn chant of the mass from St. Aloysius' Church, where sad-faced priests are beseeching peace for the soul of a king.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

VARIOUS ITEMS.
Special Disequich to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—S. D. Ward, Receiver of an insolvent savings bank in Chica-go, has sent to District Commissioner Bryan here a copy of a bill to be submitted to Congress to remit the tax on insolvent savings banks. Secretary Bristow left for New York to-night. Murat Haistead is also here. Imagi-native persons are endeavoring to organize a new party movement from their presence. The visit is not of a political character.

Columbus Alexander, the great denouncer of the old District Ring, has preferred charges against the late Attorney-General Taft and Solicitor-General Philips charging that they were guilty of an official crime in neglecting to take proper proceedings to receive money due the District.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is to give a dinner-party to the Finance Committee of both Houses of Congress next week.

It will be a very cheerful party, for there is no man in the United States more bitterly denounced by the majority of the members of both of these Committees than Secretary Sherman. man.

by THE PETRIFIED MAN. very thorough research of the House In vestigating Committee. Schurz has eatisties that Committee that it will have all the assistance in his power, and free access to the books and papers. that Committee that it will never and papers.

JOHN TOUNG BROWN,

of Kentucky, mentioned in the Poster letters and connected with the movement to defeat the filibusters, is here endeavoring to secure an investigation into charges becently made against him in the New York Sus. The charges were that Brown had co-operated with the anti-filibusters in order to secure the passage of a billigiving him back-pay as a member of a former Congress, to which he was not admitted because his disabilities were not removed. There are anticipations in some quarters that if the House orders such an investigation the entre subject of the electoral adjustments will be opened. Brown has been in consultation with political friends to-day as to the form of resolution. He is determined to press the investigation, but many of his friends oppose it.

SILVER LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

The members added to the Silver League Committee are as follows: Finance Committee—Wright, of Pennsylvania; Evans, of Indiana; Boone, of Kentucky; Mills, of Texas; Deckey, of Ohio; Townshend, of Illinois; and Haskell, of Texas. The Executive Committee are Oliver, of Ilows; Phelps, of Connecticut; Gardner, of Ohio; Riddle, of Tennessee; Ligon, of Alabama; Hanna, of Indiana; and Chalmers, of Mississippi. A careful canvass of the House by the Clerk of the House Committee resulted in securing the names of 113 signers who are unconditional advocates of silver and repeal. Thirty-five more members known to be in favor have not yet signed, while nineteen additional names are relied upon to stand by the object of the League; though they may not subscribe their names to the roll of membership. A meeting of the League; A meeting of the League; A meeting of the League is called for Monday afternoon next, immediately after the adjourn-

meeting of the League is called for Monday afternoon next, immediately after the adjournment of the House. A majority of the House is 147. The leaders of the League claim to have unconditional supporters in excess of this number.

have unconditional supporters in excess of this number.

A QUEER PROPOSITION.

The Appropriations Committee has under consideration a plan to practically disband the European diplomatic service, and to have but one Minister-at-Large in Europe to reside at London, and to receive reports from the Secretaries of Legation at the other Capitals. In support of this measure it is argued that no important treaty has ever been negotiated by an American Minister, and that in every case special envoys have been sent, and that the President could send a special envoy to any European port in fitteen days. Diplomats say that if the United States should withdraw its Ministers the European countries will withdraw theirs from Washington.

COLLECTOR HARVEY

arrived here to-day, and has been in conference with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue about Chicago matters. Sub-Treasurer Gibert left for Chicago to-night, having been successful in securing an additional cierk. The salary will be paid from the fund allowed for the expense of negotiating the 4 per cent bonds, and the clerk will be occupied with duties incident.

pense of negotiating the 4 per cent bonds, the clerk will be occupied with duties incid to the expected sales of bonds in Chicago.

to the expected sales of bonds in Chicago, THE LAKE-FRONZ.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield will make a final argument on Tuesday before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the matter of the Lake-Front bills. Three drafts of bills have been under consideration by the Sub-Committee. There is a disposition in the Committee to favor a bill which shall cede whatever rights the United States may have in the Lake-Front strip to the City of Chicago. Incident to this Lake-Front question, the claims of the land-sharks under the Valentine serip deserve much more attention in Chicago than they have received. The promoters of this scheme to recover the Fort Dearborn tract are very watchful; have agents constantly on the

scope in the corder towns of Mexico are kept in a good deal of aiarm and irritation by the swaggering officers of the Texas State troops, and some United States subaltern officers, indulging in wild threats of invasion and conquest. Tucker acknowledged furnishing arms and ammunition to Diaz when he was preparing his revolutionary movement.

and conquest. Tucker acknowledged furnishing arms and ammunition to Diaz when he was
preparing his revolutionary movement. He
likewise admitted the payment of a certain sum
of money to Ford on behalf of the Mexican
Government. Ford has been before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He is familiarly

Particulars of the Building of the Great Colorado Giarit.

Also of the Models Used in the Fashioning of the Fraud

Cost of the Materials Entering Into the Stupendous Work, \$41.45,

Experience of the Artist in the Manufac-

ture of Prehistoric Bird-Tracks. How the Dust Was Thrown in the Eyes

of the Distinguished

Scientists. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mr. Fitch, said to hav been engaged with Hull in making the "Colorado Petrified Man," has given a Times interviewer some further interesting facts concerning the swindle. What will disgust scientists nore than anything yet is his statement that Hull placed in the Connecticut Valley the famous tablets with the marks of supposed prehistoric bird tracks on them, which aroused so much discussion and interest. Hull bought a

turkey not fit to eat, and used its feet to make

the tracks. Fitch is proprietor of a factory for the manufacture of artificial stone by a new process known as "the Rollins carbureted stone process" in the northern part of this State. He said Hull, THE MAKER OF THE CARDIFF GIANT, called upon him in February, 1876, and after a roundabout conversation offered him a price to aid in the manufacture of the new curiosity. Hull told him what he wanted was to get some bones into the figure, and he did not know how. Fitch said he could manage that. A bargain was struck, and in March, 1876, Fitch went to Eighand, Pa., where Hull had lease a farm of 300 acres. On this farm Hall had built a large ice-house of brick, with a small skylight in the top. Here the nonde

script was manufactured. Hull made the olds and Fitch did the easting. The molds of the lower part of the body as high as the waist a slender young fellow over six feet high, with remarkably long legs. Sections of about a foot at a time were taken by Hull, and immediately filled with material by Fitch, who says th marks of their yoinings were perfectly visible to him while the statue was on exhibition, and cannot conceive how other persons failed to

observe them. It was necessary to strip every time a fresh cast was made, and the atmosphere of the ice-house being very cold the model was constantly emplaining, and finally

REPUSED 100 DO DUTY ANY LONGER. Hull was obliged to have impressions taken of the upper part of his own body to finish the work. Hull is the exact opposite of his son-in law, shortbodied, thickset, and with an immens chest. This accounts for the disproportion of the statue, something which Mr. Fitch says it has puzzled him that scientific persons should have passed over without comment.

The statue was built standing up. Two wer nade. The first one was ruined by falling. The material used was simply Portland cement with one-fortieth part of metallic-brown put through to color it. The cement was made the proper consistency with water, and having been colored with metallic-brown was

General Land Office at their disposal.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Jan. 26.—The Texas border troubles occupied the attention of the House Committees on Foreign Affairs and Military Affairs. Maj. Price, of the Eighth Cavalry, testified before the former, and J. G. Tucker, who was before the Foreign Affairs. Committee vesterday, testified at great length before the Committee on Military Affairs. A large part of his examination was directed to show the lawless condition of society in the Rio Grande counties of Texas, and that the people in the border towns of Mexico are kept in a good deal of siarm and irritation by the RAMMED INTO THE MOLDS and set up. A human skeleton was purchs and portions of it utilized in various parts where examination would be likely to be made There are bones nearly all the way up both legs. A straight bone eight inches long was stuck in the lower portion of the back, with an inch

KEEP THE TAIL PROM BERAKING OFF. the neck from the middle of the head down to the point of the chest, where the statue subsequently broke across in Colorado. A piece of skull was also placed back of the left ear, where the statue was afterward bored into. Some ground bones were moistened prolled into little lumps and placed down search for vertebræ. The story about blood, and ergs, and ground bones is nonsense. Completed, the figure was laid on a low brick platform under which was a furnace. Over the

and ergs, and ground bones is nonsense.

Completed, the figure was laid on a low brick platform under which was a furnace. Over the platform under which was a furnace. Over the platform was a tent-like structure covered with tarred paper. Charcoal was burned to make carbonic acid gas. This was let in upon the figure in accordance with the Rollins process, and the action of the gas upon size wet cement. TURNED IT INTO STONE.

Inside of a week. The familiar process for making artificial stone is by means of silicate of soda. The carbureted process is little known, and this was the principal stumbling-block in the way off the scientists. There was no baking done. The cost of the material was \$41.45.

Hull used up all his money, \$4.000 to \$6,000, and then applied to Bardum. Barnum sent George Wells, of Bridgeport, to examine it, and his report being satisfactory purchased an interest and provided for bringing it out. The statue was shipped as a fire machine to Bridgeport, and THENCE TO COLORADO SPRINOS, where W. A. Conant, an employe of Barnum's, was station-agent of the Santa Fe Railroad. Conant took charge, by Barnum's orders. The story of his discovery of the "Petrified Man" is known. At Barnum's request Prof. Taylor, of Bridgeport, and Prof. Paige, of Council Bluffs, examined the figure and made their favorable reports.

The way the Professors were deceived was this: Hull listened to the discussions of the scientific men over the statue, and learned that if it were a petrifaction crystals of calcite would probably be found in its interior. The Professors insisted on boring into the statue, and aday was set for the operation. Hull got some crystals and had them pulverized.

Hull be now the Borne Himself holding the crystal powder between the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, carefully mixing it with the powder from the boring. He completely hoodwinked the learned men.

Conant found other petrifactions near the statue. One of these represents a turtic. This was manufactured from a cast taken from a large sna

the time be wholly suspended of the rimanelphia Mint opend for the same colmage, in order
to place E astern holders of bullion upon an
equality with the Pacific Coast.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury holds \$346,073,050 in United
States bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and \$13,643,000 in bonds to secure public
deposits; United States bonds deposited for
circulation for the week ending to-day, \$198,050;
United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, \$56,000;
National Bank circulation outstanding—gold
notes, \$1,432,120; currency notes, \$375,940,354;
internal revenue, \$208,000.76; customs, \$427,115; receipts of National Bank notes for the
week ending to-day, compared with the
corresponding period of last year—1877, \$5,470,000; 1878, \$4,521,000. Receipts to-day, \$753,000;
currency, \$3,003,782; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000;
special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption
of certificates of deposit, \$38,095,000; coin, \$131,514,596; including coin certificates, \$41,596,000;
outstanding legal-tenders, \$240,500,000;
DR. LINDERMAN'S VIEWS.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mints,
was before the House Committee on Coimage
and Weights and Measures to-day, and gave his
views in relation to the various propositions
and bills pending before the Committee in
regard to the proposed coimage of so-called
"goloid" dollars. Dr. Linderman said that he
considered the fact that the color does not
differ in any respect from that of silver coins
generally an insuperable objection to its adoption. His opinion was also asked in regard to
the proposition so coin a five-cent silver plee;
a bill for the withdrawal from circulation if
worn fractional silver coin, principally the threecent piece; and a bill for the establishment of
the metric dollar. He submitted a table showing what the weight of silver dollars would be
under the ratios respectively of 1 of gold to
15% of silver, 1 to 15 98-100, and 1 to be the
equivalent of 54 pence, Hell has been occupied recently in chiseling a hole in the statue's stomach. In this he arranged nicely a number of crystals of calcite, and then covered the orifice up with similar material to that used in the original manufacture. The alteration is now undergoing the hardening process, and it was intended on Wednesday to place the "Giant" on exhibition again, and have him cut in two across the stomach for the satisfaction of the scientists, a dodge that will PROBABLY NOT BE TRIED NOW.

scientists, a godge that vill

PROBABLY NOT BE TRIED NOW.

Mr. Fitch is of the opinion that the exposure has rained Hull. Barnum and his agents expected to make a great deal of money out of the giant when put on exhibition again after having been fixed up in the marmer described. Hull has gone under the alias of George H. Davis, and deguised himself to conceal his identity with the manufacturer of the Cardiff Chant, out of which he calzed, it is said, \$60,000. When a young manufacturer

THE STAR-BACK PLAYING CARDS, b which an expert could tell the spots by an arangement of the backs. He sent a relative introduction of him selling the cards, and then came alway and won all the money from the amateur gal blers along the route. He has proved himselfone of the shrewdest humbuggers of the age.

to distribute them among the belt There are \$10,000 of such assets, a clusive of the Tribuse stock, that we once valued a \$60,000. It seems to have bee the purpose of the executors to convert only a much of the estate into money as was necessary for the payment of the legacies left by Mr Greeley to his sisters. Among the assets there are at least \$50,000 of worthless promissory notes, in addition to the \$49,000 due the estate from Coraelius J. Vanderbilt.

THE WORKINGMEN.

An Attempt to Reorganize a Party Bearing This Caption.

All Communistic Affiliation and Tendencies Repudiated.

Adoption of the Usual Platform Regulating All Forms of Capital.

A meeting of laboring men was called in the Council Chamber last evening for the purpose of reorganizing the Workingmen's party. There were about 150 present, with the German element largely predominating.

At about 8 o'clock Mr. W. V. Barr steppe

npon the Mayor's platform and annou the time had arrived to call the meeting to order. He said the Workingmen's party of the United States had been thrown overboard, and the Communists had swallowed them. It was proposed to kick the Communistic platform out. He invited all present to "come behind the bar," and then asked for a nomination of

Chairman.
Mr. E. R. Stephens was nominated and elected as Chairman. He took his seat and said there was to be some music there that night, but it had not yet arrived.

Mr. A. W. Herr was elected Secretary, and afterwards called upon for a speech. He came orward and said that he felt honored in being called upon to fire the first ball. He went directly to work. He said his remarks would be livided into three classes. He should first make an attack on the Fire Department; second, upon the Board of Public Works; and, third, upon the City Police Department. The firemen were compelled to work twenty-four bours a day. He would run this twenty-four bours a day. He would run this Department as he would run a private business. He would have one set of men who should be on duty twelve hours, and another set who should be on the other twelve hours. The Department cost \$412,000 a year. What did the city heed of silver-plated and nickel engines, that were not worth the powder to blow them up! He had nothing to say against the Fire Marshal. Matt Benner was an honest man. He would not say so if he did not know what he was talking about. [Cheers.] The speaker went on to make a tirade against Gen. Shaler and the Board of Underwriters. The former had come here with a flourish of trumpets, and trad been promised a large salary. He said he would come out providing the city would allow him to fix up the Fire Department as he wanted to do, and the Underwriters had stepped in and tried to run the Department, and they had succeeded to a certain extent. Years ago it did not cost one-fourth what it did now to run the Department. [A voice—"Times were different than a way friend?"]

not cost one-fourth what it did now to run the Department. [A voice—"Times were different then, my friend."]

That is true, continued the orator, but Chicago did not burn up then, as it has done since, and the firemen did not wear \$100 suits of clothes. [Applause.] A fireman would do just as good work at a fire in an old suit of clothes and cownide boots as be could in broadcloth and patentleathers, which amounted to money thrown away. The press of the city was just as ignoring some of the business of the City Government as the men who committed the deeds. He suid some of the papers had called them Commanists, but he decided the Soft impeachment. He knew pretty much all the Comeachment. He knew pretty much all the Com-

munists, and he could aver that their number in this city did not not up over twenty-cight.

HE ACCUSED THE PUBLIC PIESS of the city with collusion in the our chase of fire-engines, and intimated that the new spacers were "fixed," as well as the officials. Mr. Herr next referred to the Board of Public Works. He had been connected with this branch of industry for some three, but he got out of it because he could not stand the dishonests of some cause he could not stand the dishonesty of some of the officials connected with it. He related several illustrations to show the crookedness of the institution. He thought there was no nethe institution. He thought there was no necessity for having those fancy pavements, at a cost of \$3.50 a yard, when they were not worth 90 cents. The people wanted no more such navement as was on Michigan avenue. [Laughter.] He could easily prove, if called upon, that the man who offered a bribe of \$2,800 to the five Aidermen that got into jail, afterward came into the Board of Public Works,—and when he came in the speaker had to "git." He wandered from this subject over to the County building. Mr. Bärr and himself, be said, had sworn to burst up the ring, but in so doing they found that they "had got into a durned sight worse that they "had got into a durned sight worse one." [Laughter.] As to the Police Depart-ment, he thought it was cruel to compel the one." [Laughter.] As to the Police Department, he thought it was cruel to compel the officers to be on duty twelve-hours, with small nay. The officers who were in high positions could ride in their burgies and draw \$3,000 and \$2,500 salaries, and could \$3,007\$ \$3,500 diamond pins. If they were to go to a station in the morning they would think it was a fish market, with the buggles and carriages standing around, belouging to the Captains, Licutevants, etc. [Laughter.] He would give the poor patrolman more and the officials less. Mayor Heath might think that De was right, but, if he thought that Dan Webster was not ruuming the Police Department he was mistaken: and if Supt. Hickey said he had no interest in Dan Webster's property, he was mistaken. [Applause.] If the press could know on-half of the misery of the poor people of the city, it would not persist in calling the working-classes "Communists."

The Chair announced that a song was in order from the South Skie Quartette.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Gilden, Black, and Fitzgerald, was appointed to draft resolutions.

The quartette sang "There's room enough for all."

W. V. Barra

of Messrs. Gilden. Black, and Fitzgerald, was appointed to draft resolutions.

The quariette sang "There's room enough for all."

W. V. BARR

was next called upon, and he made a sensible, though unenthusiastic, speech. He saidthis labor movement was not a new one, but was as old as society itself. He had labored faithfully for the laboring men, but he had found out that week for the irst time that he was a traitor. He was not there that evening to discuss the merits of the cuestion; they had already been sufficiently discussed. He only desired to present a few pionts for the consideration of those present. He would allow no man or body of men to detate to him what name he should bear. He vrent on to define his position in the Workingmen's party, and denied that he had any sympathy with Communists. He urged organization among the workingmen for the spring campaign. He denounced the Republican County Commissioner, Wheeler, in strong terms, and tpoke of the power he had among the city railroad companies in the discharge of men. The workingmen of Chicago must bring the city railways to time. [Applause.] At one time, he said, there were eleven wagons broken down on account of the damage in the streets caused by the railroads, and yet nothing was done with the companies. The charters of the railway companies were entirely disregarded in almost every particular. One chusse of their ordinance provided that the track; should be lower than the pavement, yet you could not find a street upon which the track was not from one to two inches higher. The companies could not afford to reduce their fares "because the times were so hard." They received the same fares that they slid two years ago. Then they had to pay their drivers and conductors \$2.50 a day; now they paid them \$1.25. Oats, corn, hay, and resus were all chapper than they were, but the fare was kept up to five cents. The speaker fronically remarked that he did not see how the poor creatures lived. [Laughter.] An attack was made upon the men who polessed to pay take

der of his spe The Glee Club sang a parody on "Ha olumbia," written for the occasion by Mi THE PLATFORM.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions were called upon for a seport, and the Chairman read a very long series of resolutions, as follows:

WHERE'S. The effort put forth by the workingmen for a improvement of their condition through it. means of political action, in the campaign of last fail, resulted in developing a degree of unanimity hardly to have been expected under the circumstances then existing, they having to contend against the combined indusance of the two powerful and well-organized political parties, the consolidated opposition of all the chartered monopolies, as well as the powerful influence of the subsidized press, welded to which may be added the extreme Secialistic notions of a small element of the party (which element caused us to be denounced as Communists) who have recently adopted the name of the "Socialistic Labor Party"; therefore.

therefore. That we will adhere to the name of Resolved. That we will adhere to the name of the "Workingmen's Party of the United States" until, by the united action of a majority of all labor organizations, it shall be changed to a more labor organizations, it shall be changed to a more appropriate one.

Resolved, That inasmuch as labor is unrepresented in town, city, county, State, and national organizations, we will support no man for office who will not pledge himself in writing to support labor measures.

Resolved, That we will continue to labor for the adoption of the following measure as a means to secure the greatest good to the greatest number:

1. The adoption of the eight-hour system as the standard of a legal day's work for all employment except acriculture.

standard of a legal day's work for all employment except activalities.

2. Abolition of prison labor' in all mechanical branches, and its employment in internal public improvements.

3. Abolition of such conspiracy laws as declare workingmen who combine to protect their only property, their labor, criminals. So long as capitalists are left free to "cornor markets" on all the means of subsistence, and chartered railroad monopolies to consolidate and form pools to increase the cost of their transportation, we shall continue to protest against laws prohibiting combinations of workingmen for their protection.

workingmen for their protection.

4. Repeal of all "vagrant laws" making destitution of the means of subsistence a crime.

5. All laws, to become valid, to be ratified by the people.

6. Prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in industrial establishments.

onder 14 years of age in industrial establishments.

7. The Government to establish a National Bank, and branch banks wherever needed. It shall revoke all other bank charters, call in every National Bank still, and issue the only money allowed in circulation, viz.4 Government greenbacks, gold, and silver.

8. Abrogation of all city railroad companies as soon as the numerous violations of their charters can be prosecuted to final judgments; such roads to be pixed under the management of the city through a competent department, with fares not to exceed three cents.

8. The purchase of all cas-works at an equitable appraisement, or the erection of gas-works by the city, to be piaced under the supervision of an appropriate department, so that gas may be furnished at \$1.30 per 1,000 feet.

10. Prohibition of the contract system on all public works, and all labor to be paid by the city and superintended by competent experts appointed for that purpose, eight hours to constitute a day's work in all city employments.

The resolutions, as appear above, were unanimously adopted.

The Quartette sang another piece, and, on

mously adopted.

The Quartette sang another piece, and, on motion, the meeting, which had been a remarkably quiet and orderly one, adjourned. CRIME.

A FAMILY ROASTED.

the investigation of the burning of Stephen Enecks and his family, on the plantation of Mr. Sprawls. The confession of Dexter Mc-Creary, colored to the jury revealed the details

Creary, colored, to the fury revealed the details of the most deliberate and fiendish murder that has ever been committed within our county. The confession was to the following effect: On Tuesday, the lst inst., Fortune Bush and Dexter McCreary, both colored, acreed to rob Stephen Enecks, who was reported to have in his possession some \$200 or \$300—the savings of years. On Thursday night, the 3d instant, pursuant to this agreement, Bush and McCreary met near Stephen's house, and, at a late hour, Bush effected an entrance into the cabin by raising a plank of the floor. He next opened the door, admitted McCreary, and they commenced their work of plunder. The noise that they made disturbed Stephen and his wife, and they were apparently waking. Bush then struck them successively on their heads with an ax, drew their bodies from the bed, pulled the mattress on them, saturated it with kerosene of the struck of the savened them. matress on them, saturated it with kerosene oil, which he had carried there, and applied a lighted match to the mattress, deliberately fastening the door in the manuer in which Eucks was accustomed to secure it, by drawing a piece of trace chain through holes ing a piece of trace chain through holes in the door and facing and putting a railroad spike through it. They left the burning building through the floor, leaving the murdered man and his wife and their two little children to be consumed by the flames. McCreary claims that he wished to rescue the children when he heard their agonizing screams as they were being burned alive, but was deterred by the threats of Bush. Bush and McCreary were committed to the Aiken Jail on Friday last.

ACQUITTED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Edmond J. Hoppins, on trial during the week for the murder of Philip Proudfit, at Mount Sterling, in July last, Philip Proudit, at Mount Sterling, in July last, was acquitted, and half an hour after the verdict had been given was married. The jury assisted at the ceremony as witnesses. Prroufit, having seduced Hoppins' sister, fied the country, but afterwards returned, and, going into the store where Hoppins was employed, tauntingly said: "You've lived through it, haven't you!" Hopseized a base-ball club and struck Proudfit on the head.

serized a base-ban class and serices from the head.

Dr. Hugh Proudfit, uncle of the man killed, and who attended him, was a witness on the trial, and died suddenly yesterday.

THE SCALPERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Some weeks ago the ticket-office of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, at Galveston, was robbed of a number of San Francisco, St. Paul, and New York tickets. The stolen property has been traced to certain scalpers' offices in this city. A man who had purchased a San Francisco ticket of Stockbridge, a scalper who has an office in the Lindell Hotel, was stopped at Kansas Citr, and had to return to St. Louis and get his money back from Stockbridge. Conductors have been notified of the robbery, and it is expected the booty will be recovered.

A SENSIBLE CHOICE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 26.—On Friday night, while John Reif, of Postville, was going home in his wagon, he was stopped on the road in his wagon, he was stopped on the road by a stranger who requested a ride. Rief told him to jump on, which the fellow did. When near a thicket a cocked pistol was shoved under Rief's nose with the sentence, "Your money or your brains." Reif valued his brains more than his money, and so handed over a hundred dollar bill. Last night Charley Martin, aged 19, was brought into Post-ville in irons charged with the robbery. The young road agent does not deny the charge. He halls from Sedalia, Mo.

SENT HIM BACK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—Michael H. Brady, prisoner at the Penitentiary, escaped this morning by scaling the walls with a ladder. Singuing by scaling the walls with a ladder. Singular as it may appear Mrs. Ellen Brady, his wife, returned him to the prison. She had prevailed upon him to return to the prison and serve out the remainder of his sentence, convincing her husband it would be far better to do so than to be in constant fear of arrest with almost a certainty of capture. The prisoner has about two years more to serve. He is now serving out his third term. He was brought from Toledo, his crime being for grand larceny.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Brown Cabie, colored, who brutan aurdered Felix Gardner, another

HELD FOR TRIAL. Nashville, Jan. 26.—The two Wigginses sub-mitted their case at Franklin to-day, and in de-fault of \$5,000 were committed to jail to await trial before the Circuit Court.

READING, Pa., Jan. 28.—Hezekiah Wooten, John Squint, Thomas Francis, John Noll, and Aaron Diaze were convicted to-day of partici-pation in the railroad riots of last summer.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Returning-Boarders Succeed in Stirring Up Considerable Excitement.

They Take Refuge in the Custom-House and Bar the Doors.

The United States Marshal Assumes the Responsibility of Protecting Them.

A Sheriff Who Attempts Their Arrest L Himself Placed in Custody.

The Accused Finally Surrender, by Advice from Washing

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—At I o'clock Sheriff Houston, who had been in the Custom-H for several hours, hearing that a Deputyoffice, which was locked and bolted n to the main doors of the office, and there informed the Marshal and Deputy-Collector Tomlinson that he had a writ to execute against Wells & Co., whom he had reason to believe were confined in the room, and he desired ad mittance. This was refused, whereupon the Sheriff, who was accompanied by two Depulie, stated that he would force an entrance. Mr. stated that he would force an entrance. Mr. Tomlinson then summoned the Chief Deputy Marshal, who proceeded to the door of the Collector's office, and there ordered the Sheri and assistants, as well as the crowd that hel gathered, to disband. The Sheriff refused to leave, stating that he was determined to ereleave, stating that he was determined to encute the writ of the court at any hazards, or by arrosted in the attempt. Shoriff Houston then slightly advancing, Deputy-Marshal Wurzburger laid hands upon him and claimed him and his deputies as prisoners. The Shoriff and barg submitted to arrest, and were taken before Judge Billings, sitting in the United States the cuit Court, but the latter said he had nothing to do with the matter, as the party had so been arrested by virtue of any process find his court. Mr. Wurzburger then took his prisoners before United States Commissioner Lane, where he stated the case, when Inne requested nim to re-an affidavit.

Great excitement prevails about the

an allidavit.

Great excitement prevails about the Custon-House.

Mr. Tomlinson, the Collector's corresponding accretary, has made an affidavit before Commissioner Lane against Houston for resisting a Custom-House officer, and sent for the commander of the revenue cutter and a detailing of inarines, ordering them to be stationed at his door, through which a passage has to be effected to reach the Collector's office.

Gen. Sheldon and Mr. Dolorven, appearing before Commissioner Lane and denvine the jurisdiction of his court, asked for Houston's release. Mr. Gurley, Assistant District and ney, asked for a continuance until Monday. Lane retained to grant any continuance, but released Houston on his own recognizance, who is understood to have immediately dispatched a subordidate to bring an armed force to force an entrance to the Custom-House.

The entrance to the Collector's office is patrolled by armed marines from the revenue cutter John A. Dix. They are as a listed States Marshal's force, and under command of Gen. Wharton.

The report that an attorney for the Returning Board had made a motion before Judge Billing for a writ of certiforari is not true.

At the adjournment of the Court Judge Billing stated that no such motion had been made. It is understood that the reason wy it was not made was the certainty in the minds of the attorneys that it would be refused.

made. It is understood that the reason with was not made was the certainty in the mind of the attorneys that it would be refused.

Deputy-Marshal warzburger states that the Marshal did not send for the revenue mains, but that Mr. Tomlinson, who made the affecting placed them at the Collector's door and turned them over to him, saying, "Mr. Marshal, I now turn these men over to you."

The commanding officer of the marnes, fasign Beckwith, would only state that he wather with his force as a Marshal's posse.

Gen. Sheldon 'riducules' the "sacred soil"

sign Beckwith, would only state that he was there with his force as a Marshal's posse.

Gen. Sheldon ridicules the "scred soil" idea, and thinks Marshal Warzburger liable under the State law for obstructing a State peace officer in the legitimate discharge of his duty.

Sheriff Houston, it appears from the statement of his deputy, is in the Marshal's office in conference with Gen. Wharton, and will probably proceed to make the arrest as soon or the conference is conference for the statement of ably proceed to make the arrest as soon as the conterence is ended. The Shenifis said to be acting under the direction of Attorney-General Orden in the conference with Marshal Waarton, and they are reported to have agreed to submit the crisis by telegraph to Washington for settlement. It is probable by this that Houston has only arrest to postpone action until Marshal Whatton an obtain instructions from the Department of Justice.

The following was telegraphed:

New Obleans, Jan. 26.—To the Hon. Charles.

obtain instructions from the Department of Justice.

The following was telegraphed:

New Obleans, Jan. 20.—To the Hon. Charlet Decens, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Four persons—J. Madhon Wells. Thomas C. Anderson, G. Cassansve, and L. M. Ketner-who are under an information for felony under the laws of the State, have forfeited their recognizances and have, I am informed, taken shelter in the Custom-House of this city. Wills for their arrest are in the hands of the State, have forfeited their recognizances and have, I am informed, taken shelter in the Custom-House of this city. Wills for their arrest are in the hands of the State, have forfeited their recognizances and have, I am informed, taken shelter in the Custom-House of the building he was about to force an emirace for the purpose of arresting them, when he was himself arrested, as I am informed, upon an addition on this building, nor of any law that would give immunity to oftenders against State law within its walls. Please inform me whether the General Government has authorized or will state or all men from the Dix, they being usder the control of the Collector belonging to the Customs service, although wearing may uniforms. He says the Sheriff was about to force the door of the private office of the Collector, and that he (Tomlinson) only protected the public property. There would be no objection if the Sheriff had been able to make the arrests without interfering with public property. He called upon the Marshal for assistance, and, after having sent for eight sallors, placed them as a posse under the Marshal for assistance, and, after having sent for eight sallors, placed them as a posse under the Marshal to assistance, and, after having sent for eight sallors, placed them as a posse under the Marshal Wanton awas agreed that the statu quo should be maintained until telegraphic advices were received from Washington.

The Sheriff Houston, and Marshal Wanton as sy two of the unen wanted are not in the Custom-House, but was see

ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Caucago Tribuna.

St. Paut, Minn., Jan. 26.—G. F. Smith, foreman of a section crew on the St. Paul Sloux City Railroad, sitting in his house new Wilder's Station, Jackson County, last evening after his family had retired, was also from the outside through a window, five backshot penetrating his head, need, sinchest. He died this morning. There is no capto the murderer, except that Smith, who had the reputation of being a quarrelsome, dangerous man, had a quarrel of long standing with the father-in-law, and each had thresteped a shoot the other on sight.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribute. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—Ex-County-An

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—Ex-County-Associates the county sensed in the state of the

THE HUM In What Part of

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riginal Et How the Future Hi of the Comme pean H

Atlantic Month be a modest historian c He will commence an of the cradle of the hum he does not in the least where it was situated, no where it was situated, no it. He will spend as litt of the Hindus as a sus, the Ararat of the centres of creations. by the Patagonians. with superintending to peoples of Europe from where now no European with sup have dwelt since the da begin his world-chronic

HELD SUBSTANTIALL which they hold at prese til the colonization of Ar Having thus humbly as will immediately be reto affirm is equivalent cannot understand he moral unity and rest derived from one pa with denying the feder and the right of the his creatures. Philologhow an inquirer can acc overies, without drawi migratory inferences, wil he affinity of the Sar Let us try to divine self between two bodies not argue against each

him some assistance We will find that, while his it also asserts little. hability to prove or will not attempt to con race, nor those other who affirm it. In vie ments and documents il ages, he will commence this side of the creati the Adamite peoples deluge, he will observe

modern mankind must Garden of Eden, even t positively discovered on Little Bokhara. Havin places Mount Ararat in A of Shinar, and that, on th ure narrative makes the t in Shihar from the cast, he a cradie of races on a mou any moment to change it he will prudently leave humanity in the imme sublime obscurity which Nor will he strive to she pristine tribes quitted at during an incomputable. The first assured step o will be to state where they began to leave mem-and to record their kno-His first principle in ac-be that beyond the info monuments, from place burled weapons, and in-ments, from the remains ure narrative makes the

natious, true ancient before we can admit

a formidable array of olde ern hypotheses.

Migrations from the Europe from Asia! Su population from the Be Kush, or so ne other Or stream of nations flow Hellas, Italy, Germany. Britain, and Scandinavia! in our days so confiden one may almost 'say, as esquely described, that learned to look upon them Yet the proofs are so themselves are meanwh imagination, that a satiric to compare them to the conquests of Bac which were received entals by the Greeks accounts of warring dw passed current among ou It would be overbold, eright that the West was I East. But one may si peopling could have occur dictiously ancient period, of it is so purely compose ference as to be

UNWORTHY OF THE MARKET STATES THE SECONDICT OF STATES (STATES THE SECONDICT OF THE a formidable array of ol

Just consider the force terence as to be UNWORTHY OF THE I JUST CONSIDER THE FORCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE I

of the Helleno-Italicansfirst flickering of history
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on the one hand is, the an Egyptian ruler in or Phemician ruler advent of letters, if ship-building, from What we know on the oti both insular and continuate that its original stock was much as seriously ingrafiraces. It is like some that its or be permitted to races. It is like some hation to be permitted to perous sweeping of Ham gian barbors dates bac Hyksos Kings, who kne comed Joseph, or at lea Thothmes dynasty, which poured Egyptian conque But, only a century or Memphian era, the related Helias had become invertameses IL (the Sesostr the Heleway were hatiful. rameses II. (the Sest the Hebrews were b of Pithom and R years before Aga shores of Hum, harassed by the rian Birates. Under Pharagh of the Evod hart of the country. of the country, too polis and Memphis, MADE THEIR NAI

RLEANS.

Boarders Succeed o Considerable tement.

in the Custom-House the Doors.

Marshal Assumes the

ts Their Arrest Is good in Custody.

nally Surrender, by

pt. Sheriff Houston then eputy-Marshal Wurzburger and claimed him and his. The Sheriff and party it, and were taken before in the United States Circutter said he had nothing er, as the party had not use of any process from Wurzburger then took United States Commissionstated the case, when Lane luce the subject matter to

Lane and denvine the rt, asked for Houston's Assistant District-Augustinuance until Monday.

is chiled. The Sheriff-acting under the di-orney-General Ogden in Maraini Wharton, and they a greed to submit the crisis shington for settlement. It hat Houston has only agreed until Marshal Wharton can from the Department of

n. 28.—To the Hon. Charles served of the United States, Four persons—J. Madison anderson, G. Cassanave, and are under an information for 18 of the State, have forfeited and have, I am informed, taken an House of this city. Writs I the hands of the Sharaf, and the to arrest them. Underly were shut up in a room as about to force an entrance treating them, when he was I am informed, upon an affined to open the door by force, y cession of exclusive jurising, nor of any haw that would enders against State law withinform me whether the Gensauthorized or will sanction H. N. Copen, ttorney-General, Louisians. Deputy Collector, claims that of the building, he had a from the Dix, they being un-

Deputy Collector, claims that not the building, he had a from the Dix, they being until the Collector belonging to be, although wearing navy is the Sheriff was about to the private office of the Collector Tominson) only protected y. There would be no obtained been able to make the merfering with public propagon the Marshal for assisting sent for eight sailors, ose under the Marshal.

ose under the Marshal.
y Lacey says he advised the
the execution of the writs
until further instructions.
the between Assistant-AttorStates District-Attorney Laon, and Marshal Wharton it
e statu quo should be mainaphic advices were received

keeps his men around the filding. Prominent Republi-men wanted are not in the it went upon a fishing exer-sid to be one of the fishing

Jan. 23.—About 10 o'clock Wharton received an answer rom the Attorney-General into interfere with the execution of the State Courts.

Was notified, and found Annu Cassanave in the Collectience they will remain until bonds of \$5,000 each. Wells stom-House, but was seen on the Mobile Road. It is better the State, and will surrender mish bonds at onec.

SASSINATION.

in, Jan. 26.—G. F. Small, for crew on the St. Paul & id, sitting in his house near Jackson County, last evening had retired, was shot

Attantic Monthly for February.

At some time in the remote future there will a modest historian of the remote past. He will commence and conclude his account of the cradle of the human race by saying that of the cradle of the human race by saying that he does not in the least know what it was, nor where it was situated, nor when the race quitted it. He will spend as little time upon the Meru of the Hindus as upon Mount Parnas-us, the Ararat of Deucalion, or upon the centres of creation which are believed in-26.-At I o'clock Sheriff een in the Custom-House aring that a Deputy-Mar-charge of the Collector's ked and bolted, proceeded the Patagonians. He will not weary himself peoples of Europe from a region in Central Asia where now no European peoples dwell, not ever-have dwelt since the dawn of history. He will begin his world-chronicle by admitting that the grand divisions of humankind have from time

HELD SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME HARTS

They Are Undoubtedly Primitive, Abo-

How the Future Historian Will Write of the Commencement of Euro-

pean History.

riginal Europeans.

which they hold at present, or at least held un-til the colonization of America.

Having thus humbly avowed his ignorance, he will immediately be rebuked for his presump tion. Theologians, who suppose that a failure tion. Theologians, who suppose that a failure to silfm is equivalent to a negation, and who cannot understand how a species can have a moral unity and responsibility unless it is derived from one pair, will charge him with denying the federal headship of Adam and the right of the Creator to govern his creatures. Philologists, who cannot see how an inquirer can accept their linguistic discoveries, without drawing therefrom all their coveries, without drawing therefrom all their gratory inferences, will accuse him of ignoring self between two bodies of assailants, who can not argue against each other without rendering

him some assistance.

We will find advantage in the fact that, while his position concedes little, it also asserts little. Confessing at the start his nations descended from a white man, or that all the white nations descended from a dark one, he Il not attempt to convert those learned writers to dispute the physical unity of the human race, nor those other equally learned writers who affirm it. In view of the lack of monuments and documents illustrative of the primal

ages, he will commence his urst volume

ATA CONVENIENT DISTANCE
this side of the creation. Remembering that
the Adamite peoples were destroyed by the
deluge, he will observe that the original seat of modern mankind must not be located in the Garden of Eden, even though that should be positively discovered on the Alpine plateau of positively discovered on the Alpine plateau of Little Bokhara. Having noted that tradition places Mount Ararat in Armenia, 500 miles north

of Shinar, and that, on the other hand, the Scripture narrative makes the builders of Babel arrive in Shinar from the cast, he will decline to establish a cradie of races on a mountain which is liable at any moment to change its residence. In short, he will prudently leave the starting-point of humanity in the immense, impenetrable, and sublime obscurity which necessarily covers ft. Nor will be strive to show by what routes the pristine tribes quitted an unknown birthplace during an incomputable antiquity.

The first assured step of the modest historian will be to state where those tribes were when they began to leave memorials of their presence and to record their knowledge of each other. His first principle in accepting authorities will be that beyond the information derived from monuments, from places of sepulture, from buried weapons, and implements, and ornaments, from the remains of languages, and from the languages, and from the inscribed or written accounts of early nations concerning themselves and their neighbor nations, true ancient history cannot go. But before we can admit his premises, before we can be one of the Custom of the Belurtagh, or the Hindunias, or so me other Oriental race cradle! A stream of nations flowing through Scythia, Hellas, Italy, Germany, and Gaul into Spain, Britain, and Scandinavia! All these things are in our days so condently talked about, and, one may almost say, so minutely and picturequely described. that the popular mind has learned to look upon them as established facts. Let the proofs are so slight, and he events thenselves are meanwhile so striking to the language for the fact that the country of the faceks, or even to the accounts of warning dwarfs and fants which

Let us glance at some of the earliest facts hown to us concerning the abiding place; and movements of the European neopies. Where were the Pelasgians—the undeveloped ancestors of the Helleno-Italicans—under the light of the fart flickering of history? Just where their descendants are now: in Hellas and its northern border of mountains, in the islands of a the fercian sea, in Crete, and Sicily, and Italy. What was passing between them and other men It is impossible to say how far we may literally understand the old Achaian traditions of Egyptian and Punic influences. They may mean on-quest; they may mean littoral colonization; ther may mean the civilizing advent of commerce.

merce.

WHAT WE KNOW

on the one hand is, that the Greeks concede an Egyptian ruler in Argos, an Egyptian of Phemician ruler in Thobos, and the sirent of letters, if not of mining and sip-building, from Egypt or Phemicia. What we know on the other hand is, that Hellas, both maular and continental, soon threw off whatever voke it may have submitted to, and that its original stock was not displaced nor so much as seriously ingrafted upon by the alien races. It is like some rich gfit to the imagination to be permitted to believe that this prosperous sweeping of Hamitic gaileys into Pelasgian barbors dates back to the time of the Hyssos Kings, who knew Abriham and welcomed Joseph, or at least to that of the great Thothmes dynasty, which succeeded them and poured Egyptian conquest as lar as Nineveh.

But, only a century or so later than the grand Memphian era, the relations of Mizraim and Helias had become inverted. In the old age of Rameses II. (the Secostris of the Greeks), while the Hebrews were building the treasure-cities of Fithom and Rameses, and nearly 200 years before Agamemnos sailed to the shores of Ilium, Egypt began to be harssed by the fleets of the Pelasgian Dirates. Under his son Meneptha (the Franch of the Evodus), they conquered a large art of the ecountry, took the strong cities of liellopolis and Memphis.

MADE THEIR NAME MEMORABLE and an an an analysis of the subthe Alghans, Persians, Armenians, and
although at last defeated in a great
atte, effected a settlement in the western
the Not long afterward, during the period
the Hebrer Judges, they landed on the coast
terms and founded the Principalities of the
the destroyers of Sidon and the subthe destroyers of Sidon and the subthe Lightites. Meanwhile, they were

THE HUMAN RACE. In What Part of the World Was Its Cradle ? The White Races Never Came from Central Asia.

so closely united in advantaré with a fair-akinned coople in Libya. Called by the Egyptians the solution of the control of the

commerce, or freebooting, or colonization, it records

A GREEK MOVEMENT EASTWARD.

Whatever may be the alstorical accuracy of the liad as to causes and infine incidents, it certainly describes an invasion which poured Argives and Achaians into Asia.

Be it noted that most of the migrations above mentioned are supposed or known to date before the Trojan war. After that event a clearer light opens upon Helienic bistory, revealing to us the certitude that it included a widespread colonization easiward and seuthward, as well as into

opens upon Hellenic listory, revealing to us the certitude that it included a widespread colonization eastward and southward, as well as into Sicily, Italy, and Gaul. The old Attic and other Pelasgian communities of Asia Minor, and the still older Carian or Lelegian States of Miletus, Ephesus, Smyrna, etc., were rapidly bordered, overlaid, or roinforced by swarms of Athenians, Argives, Thebians, Phocians, Lebians, Epidamnians, bands of adventurers from every portion of European Greece, the founders or rebuilders of that many-citied I mia which modern whim has represented as the parent of its own motherland. Spreading broader wings to the gale of prosperity, the Helleuse penetrated the stormy mystery of the Euxine, established towns or trading-posts along its shores as far as the Caucasus, and even singled with the agricultural Seythians of Southern Russia, producing tribes which spoke a tongue half barbarian. From Thera sailed Liacedamonians and Minyans, to settle among the nations of Cyrene,—descendants, it may be, of vastiy earlier Pelasgo-Tyrrhenian migrations. For a long period after the expedition of Agamemnon the Hellenes were

descendants, it may be, of vastiv earlier Pelasgo-Tyrrhenian migrations. For a long period after the expedition of Agamemon the Hellenes were

THE GREAT COLONIZING RACE
of the Levant. Meanwhile, the orizinal stock remained in Greece and the isles, unconquered, unmixed, and indestructible.

Now, what is the result of this inquiry into elder and later Pelasgic history? The Hellenes knew of themselves simply as aborigines of Hellas or of the mountainous country immediately north of it. They firmly believed that the greater part of the nations of Asia Minor were colonists from that region, and that the unvarying course of migration in the earliest ages visible to them was from west to east. Of any contrary wayfarings of peoples, of great ethnic journeyings from Asia into Europe, of derivations from Armenia, or Bactria, or India, they had no report and no suspicion. The theory upheld by Curtins and so many other moderns—the theory that the Pelasgic and Thracian settlement of Asia Minor was but a reflux of some mighty anterior tide westward—was totally unknown to Herodotus and to the people whose traditions he recorded. From all that we can learn of the Greeks themselves, it would be more rational to bring them from the Alps than from the Belurtagh. If an inquirer will be content with the probable, and will for once throw Oriental tradition to the winds, he will bring them from

No FARTHER THAN THESSALY.

Will not this be the boint where the historian of the future will commence his Greecian history?

Meanwhile, the historian of the present, clothed in a mixed armor of poetry and philology, bravely combats universal Helienic tradition. "The Greeks," says Curtius, speaking for many others, "simply inverted their whole connection with the nations of Asia Minor."

Is not this, when one meditates upon it, a surprising assertion! One of the specially historical races, the very race which invented history, as civilized men understand the word, is accused of systematically and instinctively falsiving its own credences as to

appropriate.

They left kindred peoples behind them in their march westward, he might say; the Alghans, Persians, Armenians, and Phygiaus indicate the line of Aryan electrics.

Carry sus this tradition sufficiently, and you will account rey nicely for the Perinas, On Affinish and the Historia to the Ganges, It is as good a hypothesis, in itself considered, as the contrary was tarene the Indias quite as well as does the theory of an Aryan race cradle in Turkesan.

By the way, why is it that all these craftles of platenase or amid montaign rangest 1.0 its not maint for Nature to plant and bring forth he can the chicken germs in such innovations reasons and montaign rangest 1.0 its not maint for Nature to plant and bring forth he chicken germs in such innovations reasons and montaign rangest 1.0 its not maint for Nature to plant and bring forth he chicken germs in such innovations reasons and the contrary that the contrary that the c Phygia, Lydia, and Chesa, destroying arries, sacking cities, and burning temples. In their second irruption they entered Lydia during the reign of Ardys, and were not expelled until the time of his grandson, Alyattes, the father of the famous Crassus.

The next great movement of Northern peoples

The next great movement of Northern peoples was

THAT OF THE SCYTHIANS,
the conquerors of the Kimmerians. I say Northern, merely, because the term Scythic was applied by the Greeks to both Northeastern Europe and Northwestern Asia, and because it is not certain whether this horde came from the one or the other continent. Herodotus "inclines to believe" that they were Asiatics, and were forced westward by the Massagetæ, a nation undoubtedly Oriental. On the other hand, Aristeus, the cole poet of Proconnesus, a far older writer than Herodotus, who is reputed to have traveled widely in the regions north of the Euxine, states that they were driven upon the Kimmerians by the Issedones, who had been dislodged by the Arimaspians. In other words, they were in habitants of the region now called Russia, caught in one of those ethnic avalanches from north to south so character-teristic of early Europe. Be it noted that if the Kimmerians, in their first movement, really fled through Colchis, the relation of Aristæus seems the most probable. A people dwelling between the Don and the Duieper coula not well retreat directly south, except before invaders who came upon them from the north, or northwest, or west.

West.

Uncertainty concerning the origin of these Seythians still purious us as we trace out their road into Asia. Lesing track of the Kimmerians, as Herodotus surmises, they turned far away toward the Orient, followed the western shore of the Casman, threaded (probably) the deflies of Kurdistan, and so entered the Valley of the Tigris. It must be admitted that this was an immehse circuit for a people who had come from at least as far as the banks of the Dom. On the other hand, it would have been still more difficult to reach Assyria across Armenia, and perhaps the Kimmerians were not a comfortable race to follow through the mountain passes.

ain passes.

However all this may be, the Scythians found Cyaxares, the Mede, attacking Nineveh, defeating him, and became
THE GREAT ASIATIC POWER OF THE TIME.

In one of their expaditions they entered Palestine, purposing to conquer Exypt. Psammeticinus, who was then probably engaged in his long siege of Ashdod, "met them with gifts and prayers, and diverted them from advancing further." On their return, however, they marched through Ascalon, and a straggling rear-guard pillaged the temple of the eciestial evenus, "the most ancient of all the temples dedicated to this goddess." For twenty-eight years they were "the rulers of Asia." Then Cyaxares ralled strength enough to expel them therefrom, just about the time that Alyaites drove the Kimmerians out of Lydia. Did the Seythians retire altogether from Asia, or did they remain there to give birth to one of the many inceptional races of that region, such as the Aryan Kurds and the Turanian Parthians! Were the Slavonic hordes then sufficiently developed to send forth such a potent migration, or was this an offshoot of that Finnish or Ugrian population which in the traditionary ages waged battle with the Slaves for the Empire of Seythia? I will merely say that I incline to believe Aristeas, when he tells us that the pursuers of the Kimmerians came from Europe.

Let us now consider The Kilts.

The prevalent theory is that they arrived in their present dwelling-places from the Orient, and philologists trace their march westward by the Gallie names of rivers and regions, such as the Don, the Dnieper, the Dannes, Bohemia, and Bavaria. But these fossilized Keitic words disappear the moment that you enter the proper East. Except, prhajs, in ancient Galatia, there is not a sizn throughout all Asia that Gallie or Kymric tribes ever dwelt there. Furthermore, what were these tribes doing when they first became known to the history-writing peoples! Migratine, after the immemorial fashion of olden Europeans, loward the rising or the middley sun. We have aiready gianced at the expeditions of the possibly kellic Kimmerians. The same tendency southward or eastward is discoverable in the earliest chroniced movements of the clams of ancien

imagine that Hamilear's Lyonan spearmen or Numidian troopers may have found a kindred rage in the Iberic Penhasula.

Let us turn to

THE GERMANS.

During the great period of Gallic activity and migration,—a cycle of conquests which perhaps extends from the advent of the Kimmerians to the settlement of Galatis,—during these five centuries and all the centuries which preceded them, and for nearly two centuries after them, the Germans rumained unknown to the history-writing nations. It is not unusual to account for this obscurity of a people anbsequently so famous by suggesting that they were in the mysterious deserts of Tartary or Siberia, making their way toward Europe from the Aryan race cradle in Central Asia. The supposition is utterly unsupported by fects; and is it not also unnecessary? We may fairly believe that the Teutome trbes were in the earlier ages much less numerous, less civilized, and worse armed than when they appeared, strangely mingled with Gallic hordes, before the Romst of Marius. Their rude dwellings may as well be imagined in Scandinavia, around the Southern Baltie, in Prussia, and in Hanover, as in Bustria or Seythia. There was plenty of room for them amid that chilly and boggy northern wilderness where the mightler Kelts, intent upon reaching the lands of the vine and the palm, did not care to wander.

The very earliest fact which we know of concerning the Germans is furnished by Julins Casar. When he speaks of an ancient time, during which the Gauls frequently invaded and colonized their eastern neighbors, he couples it with an allusion to the trans-Rhenan conquests of the Volce and Tectosages, the spoilers of Asia. It follows that the Germans were in Middle Germany 300 years before cur erv. Nor is there any fact or inference to show that they had not been there for many centuries previous. And when the spoilers of Asia. It follows that the Germans were in Middle Germany, seeking safety in the populousness of ancient Galis.

Thus there is no cause for inventing a warike migration out of

Their rude dwellings may as well be innarined in Scandinaria, around the Southern Baltic. In Prussia, and in Hanover, as in Bustria or Scythia. There was piculy of room for them amid that chilly and bogry northern wilderness where the mightler Kelts, intent upon reaching the lands of the vine and the paim, did not care to wander.

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Thus there is no cause for inventing a warifice of Teutons in Austria, Bohemia, and Bavaria, and bavaria, and bave in formation out of Asia to account for the disappearance of Gauls and the Subsequent presence of Teutons in Austria, Bohemia, and Bavaria, was a fight of Centrol out of Asia to account for the disappearance of Gauls and the working steety in the populousness of ancient Gallis.

Thus there is no cause for inventing a warifice migration out of Asia to account for the disappearance of Gauls and the working steety in the populousness of ancient Gallis.

Thus there is no cause for inventing a warifice of Teutonic migration: Kimbriana, Toutones, Suevians, Goths, Franks, Burton, and no earlier, opens the woodrous tale of Teutonic migration: Kimbriana, Toutones, Suevians, Goths, Franks, Burton, and on earlier, opens the woodrous tale of Teutoni

each other in stormy succession, in more modern times, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Frederic Barbarossa, Charles V., and the English invading Asia, Africa, and America; Germans forever bursting out of their native abode to colonize the four quarters of the globe. No race has done more to show that the mission of Europe has been to send forth rather than to receive populations.

has done more to show that the mission of Europe has been to send forth rather than to receive populations.

Of the Slavonians, before the Greeks began to write of them, we know just this: that we do not know of their coming from the Orient. According to Herodotus, all the country which we now call Russia—all the country between the Don and the Duiester and far to the northward—was anciently illed with a multitude of nations, whom he styles Scythians, Sarmatians, Issedones, Arimaspians, etc. From the frozen sea to the Danube these wild hordes were crowding upon each other, forever pushing southward, driving before them Kimmerians and Thracians, and perhaps flowing after them into Asia. The Sarmatians and Scythians spoke cognate languages, and we may infer that they were both of the Slavonic race. There is no good reason why we should not hold that all these people were Slaves and Ugrians, the ancestors of Croat. Pole, Bohemian, Russian, Finn, and Lapp. There is solid reason to believe that the Finns anciently dwelt much farther south than at present, and that a considerable proportion of the present inhabitants of Middle Russia are of Finnish stock, their nationality and language having disappeared under Slavic conquest.

THE SLAVES

have been slow to mature in civilization and slow to exceed their early boundaries. Not until migration had left Germany half deserted did they begin to drift westward. Not until the Byzantine Empire was in its decadence did they, to our certain knowledge, cross the Dan-

slow to exceed their early boundaries. Not until migration had left Germany half deserted did they begin to drift westward. Not until the Byzantine Empire was in its decadence did they, to our certain knowledge, cross the Danube. One tribe alone exhibited, during the Dark Ages, an enterprise equal to that of the Teutonic nations of conquerors. The Vandals, or Wends, marched through Germany, Gaul, and Spain, to found a power in Africa, and even renewed the naval grandeurs of Carthage by sailing to the shores of Italy and plundering Rome. But the African Wends were destroyed by Belisarius; the Wends of Prussia were crushed by Henry the Fowler and by the Teutonic Ritters; the Bulgarians and Russians were foiled in their assaults on Constantinople by Basil II. and by John Zimisces. The Scythia of Herodotus has waited twenty-three centuries to see a Scythian empire take potent shape and resume the everlasting European tass of overrunning Asia.

The Hungarians, or Magyars, were for long supposed to be an Oriental people. But we now know that their language is closely related to the Finnish, and that there is no historical reason for assuming them to be emigrants from the East. When first discovered they were just north of the Cancasus; then between the Don and the Dniester; then in Hungary. It seems reasonable to believe that they left an abode in Northeastern Europe, drifted southward along the western base of the Ural chain, and thence followed the Volga to their Caucasian seat. No houest historian will insist on bringing them from the Huns, or from Gog and Magog. It is true that there are Finnish or Ugrian peoples to the east of the Urals and the Volga. But which is the parent group, the Asiatic or the Europeant we cannot certainly decide; the one as likely, perhaps, as the other.

Neither the Roman conquests and settlements nor the gigantic deluges of the crusades produced any permanent impression upon the races of Asia. It is merely worth while to note them as additional proofs that, in the struggle between the

which generally plays the part of invader and colonizer.

Let us now consider the known migrations of the Orient into the Occident. In the elder times, as we have already seen, there was a constant advance and retreat of armed horder across the Hellespont and Bosphorus. Kimmerians and Thracinas passed over into Asia; Mysians and Teucrians (after they became Asiatic) into Europe. But the majority of these inroads, especially those which established peoples, came from the northern shore. Indeed, it does not appear from Herodotus that a single tribe of Asia Minor founded a lasting colony in Thrace or Macedonia.

The mighty invasions of the Persians, whether directed against Greeks or Seythfans, ended in disaster and withdrawal. For 850 years after the repulse of Kerxes not a single Oriental people, so far as record or tradition or monuments can inform us, penetrated the Western Continent. In 375 A. D. the Huns appeared in Sar-

matia, rapidly built up an Empire which extended from the Raine to China, gathered Baif of barberie Europe under their banners, recoiled at Chalons before Ætims and Theodoric, buried their great King Attila in 433, fell to pieces almost immediately, and vanished utterly. It was a consequence of it; no new element was added to the population of the West.

Of the Alani, who aided the Vandals to overrun Gaul in 400 A. D., I will merely remark that their origin is unknown, and that they are as LIRELY TO HAVE BEEN SLAVIC OR FINNIO as Asiatic. The Mongolian Avars entered Dacia in 555 A. D.; conquered Pannonia some thirteen years afterward; oppressed the Slaves, pillaged Germany and Italy, and founded settlements in Greece; were nearly exterminated by Charlemagore; and shortly disappeared as a people. If any remnants of them exist, they are mingled with the Balgarians, their language long since extinct.

Eight centuries or more after the Huns, the Mongols played a similar part in European history. Advancing under Genghis Khan and his sous from the borders of China, they completed the conquest of Russia by the middle of the thirteenth century, and lost it by the middle of the fitteenth. We find, as results of their inroad, no Mongols this side of the Volya and the Urals. A population of Tartars, the subjects and souldiers of Genghis, still clings about Kazan, and in the Krimea, and along the northern shore of she Blanck Sea. But it is a slender and imposent vein, more likely to vanish than to increase.

Of the intrusion of the Moors into Spain I need say little. They came, and they are gone. It is worth adding, perhaps, that this was mainly an African migration. The number of Saracens and other Assatics who crossed the Strait of Gibrultar was insignificant as compared with the multitude of Moors who accompanied and followed them.

At last we find, west of the Euxine, a people whose origin appears to be Asiatic, although we have a right to note that, their language is allied to the Magyar said Finnish, and that this fac

"BUT THE OLD TURANIANS!"

yet really valuable result of our inquiry is that we are brought to admit our complete ignorance.

Nevertheless, in reviewing the subject, certain inferences may seem permissible; and I shall venture, with many doubts of their correctness, to state them as follows:

Airst—There is no proof, whether historical, or traditionary, or archaeological, that the great races of Europe arrived thinty from Asia. Within the historic eras colonization has been making the other way, flowing oftenest and most potentity from west to east, thoughwithout permanent result in chancing the prehistoric eras we know nothing what ever—nother as to the direction in which they tended, are even as to whether there were any. In short, or some other Asiatic centre of creation.

Second—There is some historical or at least traditionary reason for bellevine that the summan of the content of the colonial invaders nor wayfarrs who could choose their abodes at will in a uninhabited region omoutains where history discovers the Armenians, Persians, Kards, and Afghans. Did the unremembered forefathers of these mations dispossess some Central Asiatic race, long since extinct and gone to forgetfulnessal were history discovers the Armenians, Persians, Kards, and Afghans. Did the unremembered forefathers of these mations dispossess some Central Asiatic race, long since extinct and gone to forgetfulnessal were the summan of the record plane them? Or is this their of Judo.

There is some historical or at least traditionary reason for bellevine that the summan of the present the Armenians, Persians, kards, and Afghans. Did the unremembered forefathers of these mations dispossess some Central Asiatic race, long since extinct and gone to forgetfulnessal were the record of the future of the future

will make no decision whatever, and will comence his history of the Armenians, too instances, by anying that they were first found in stances, by anying that they were first found in stances, by anying that they were first found in stances by anying that they were first found in stances by anying that they were first found in stances by anying that they were start found in stances of the Helium of the Goths has not disspoeared from Scandinavia. The Teutons will hold as much of Germany as they held when Cestar revealed them to us. The 'drums and Cream revealed them to us. The 'drums and tramplings of many conquests "have not driven the races of the Helium-Italicans from their and the rest of the Helium Italicans from their and the stances of the Helium-Italicans and the stances of the Helium-Italicans and the stances of the Helium-Italicans from the Atlantic to the Bosphorus; that they are not found in Bayrain and and France; that their Brems no longer lead in them victorious from the Atlantic to the Bosphorus; that they are not found in Bayrain and and France; that their Brems no longer lead in the destruction canact by the Germanic incurs from the Atlantic to the Bosphorus; that they are not found in Bayrain and and France; that their Brems no longer lead in them victorious from the Atlantic to the Bosphorus; that they are not found in Bayrain and the wester British are still in the matter of diffusion also we must not forget the matter of diffusion also we must not forget the matter of diffusion also we must not forget the matter of diffusion alast of the Bosphorus; the stances of the Stances of the Stances o

5 .1

the Danes who triumphed under Guthrum do not know themselves from the descendant of the Saxons who regained ther sovereignty under Alfred. The German immigrants to the United States are surely assimilating, in appearance and language, to the American of Smriish race. History is full of similar instances of the absorption of transplanted stocks of humanity. It seems to be certain that colonization is a difficult venture, prosperous only under very favorable conditions. To thrive easily, abundantly, and permanently, it needs fertile soil, a hospitable climate, and uninhabited or thriny peopled territories, such as were offered by the America of Columbus. A dense population can colonize successfully into a aparse one; but a sparse population

CANNOT HOLD ITS GROUND

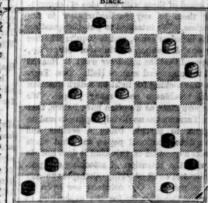
amid a dense one. As a result of this rule the world will some day see the downfail of the British Empire in India, and perhapse of the Russian Empire in Northern Asia.

Fifth—No migration which quits its native latitude or climate can permanently flourish. There is reason to believe that, without the favoring of artificial and incessant culture, this law holds good of shells, of plants, and of the lower animals. Its application to humanity, at least, is proved by all history. In Tunis, Cyrene, Egypt, and Mesopotamia there are no communities which we can even suspect of being descended from the Greek and Koman colonies planted there from the time of Mencotha to the time of the Cassars. All the southward Germanic migrations have vanished from sight, like rivers lost in meritional deserts. The Mongols have disappeared out of Hindostan, and the Turks fail to perpetuate their race beside the Nike. Meantime, Feutons, Kelts, and Derians colonize successfully their own latitudes in America, and Southern Africa, and Australia.

It would seem, at first sight, that there is an exception to this rule in the chain of Aryan peoples stretching diagonally across Asia from Sinnya to Calcutta. But it should be observed that most of these nations are monafaineers, and S

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for this Department hould be addressed to THE TRIBUNE DRAUGHT ED-CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY. PROBLEM NO. 50. By CHARLES J. DAVIS, Chicago. Black.



White. White to move and win.

Club, Just organized there.

Messrs Fitspatrick and Bowen are engaged i playing another correspondence game.

Wyltie is on a draught-playing tour through England. He still pretends to be desirous of bring ing on a match with Yates next spring.

The last issue of the Conservator contains challenge by James H. Conley, better know among the players as "Gen. Sicrets," he was Frank Henderson, or any other colored checker player in this city, to engage in a contest for \$100 and Championship of Chicago."

(a) Any other would lose.

GAME NO. 156-SECOND DOUBLE CORNER. Played in the Yates-Barker contest. Be

11-15 24-19 15-24 28-19 8-11 22-18 11-16 25-22 16-20 22-17 9-13 30-25 13-22 28-17 GAME NO. 157-CROSS. Played in the Yates-Be

GAME NO. 158-SINGLE CORNER. No. 10.
11-18
12-17
15-18
17-13
18-22
18-22
5-1
29-25
1-5
25-22
5-9
5-9

THE BANKS.

The Bayard Compromise, gament on the proposed compro a of the State Savings Institution

The argument on the proposed compromise of the claim of the State Savings Institution against Robert Bayard came up again yesterday before Judge Williams.

Mr. C. C. Bonney said that, though some objections had been made to the proposed compromise, none had been filed as yet, so that there was nothing of recorn to which he could reply. He therefore asked that the time for making objections be extended to Wednesday, and that all objections should be made in writing and filed. A long discussion them followed about the right of the Court to make the order compelling creditors who had begun suits against stockholders of the bank to discontinue them before being allowed to have in any dividends. This same point was discussed at length Thursday.

The Oally new point or objection made yesterday was by Mr. Grant, who claimed that the Receiver had ro right of action against Bayard, because he had not sued in time. Bayard sold out his stock in Afril last, and his liability on stock for six months the creater, as created by the bank charter, expired in a State court, he being a non-resident, and it was thus evident the right to recover belonged to the depositors only. The

White to more and win.

POSTITON NO 60.

Billich mer on 1. 1. 2. M. Marga 17. 18. 18.

White to more and win.

POSTITON NO 60.

Billich mer on 1. 1. 2. M. Marga 17. 18. 18.

White to more and win.

POSTITON NO 60.

Billich mer on 1. 1. 2. M. Marga 17. 18. 18.

White to more and win.

POSTITON NO 60.

C. M. Wider-Plava situated to it.

M. K. Killy-Pasalysis mailed on the 25th and 1. M. K. Killy-Pasalysis mailed

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

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HENEY F. GILLIS, Agent.

EAN PRANCISCO, Cal. - Palace Hôtel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFATETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.-Hall Monroe-st. —Stated Convocation Monday evening. Jar B., at 7% o'clock, for business and work. Visiting com sanions cordisily invited to meet with us. By order of E. N. TÜCKER, Secretary. W. H. REID, H. P.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of hicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., Monday evening an .2, 1872. Visiting Sir Kaights courteously invited by order of JAS. E. MEGINN, Rec. POLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEM AR.—Special Codclare on Tuesday evening next -29, at 8 of clock prompt. The order of the Templ be conferred. Visitors always welcome: By orde be Commander. J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE MASONS, vihold a regular Assembly on Thursday evening next
work on the 9th and 10th Peerces. By order of
ED GOODALE, Gr. Sec.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1878,

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

closed 5c per bri lower, at \$7.274@7.30 for February and \$7.40 for March. Meats were easier, at 3%c per lb for boxed shoulders and \$5.55 per cwt ort ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.03 pe for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.03 per gallen. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 2½ clower, at \$1.02½ for January and \$1.03½ for March. Corn closed 1@1½c lower, at 39¾@39½c spot and 41½c for May. Oats closed easier, at 24c spot and 24e for seller February. Rye was dull, at 50c. Barley closed 1½c lower, at 50c for February and 51c for March. Hogs/closed dull and 10c lower, at \$3.75@4.00. Cattle were quiet, at \$2.25@5.25; and sheep dull, at \$2.75@4.25. Since Nov. 1 Chicago has packed 1.749.589 hogs. against 1.355.963. packed 1,749,589 hozs, against 1,355,960 time a year ago, and the winter's pack orn, 241,097 bu cats, 39,530 bu rye, 168,198 bu arley, 12,710 dressed hogs, 189,386 live hogs, nd 15,329 cattle; and shipped 15,624-tons of hog oduct, or 223 car-loads per day. Inspected into re in this city Saturday morning: 95 cars wheat, cars corn, 34 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 40 cars dred nollars in gold would buy \$101.50 in green-backs at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 9-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.85%.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled

Architect MULLETT's public buildings seem o have been doomed to bad luck. In Chicago we had a pretty row because of the deive stone used in the construction of the Justom-House, and now they say that the new Post-Office in New York is upsound. Such large cracks have become visible on the sary to remove the offices to other portions of the building, for fear that the whole wall

startling tale concerning his previous scien-tific exploits. He confesses to having manufactured the famous stone tablets of ecticut Valley, on which were imsed prehistoric birds. These relics, it tific world, and many learned speculation as to their origin were made in the reviews

We imagine that Senator EDMUNDS did not feel greatly flattered at the vote his amendment providing for the payment of the bonds in gold alone received, viz. : Aves. 18: noes, 44. His proposition was rejected by considerably more than two-thirds. Senator MORRILL, of the same State, not being admonished by the sad fate of his colleague, Engunes, rushed in with his little Shylod ent, and got smashed still worse,ent only receiving 14 votes in whole Senate. Those two Vermont goldites must feel crestfallen, and would probably sell out cheap.

The Chicago Judge whose eccentricities have materially aided in giving our city an unsavory reputation abroad has added another laurel to his already abundant wreath of strange decisions. Judge McAllister yesterday deliberately set aside the verdict in the case of the notorious George Eager, convicted of receiving stolen property, on a technical ground of the most trivial description. The jury found Eagen guilty, after a careful consideration, but because one of the jurors subsequently intimated that the case Judge McALLISTER overthr result and ordered a new trial.

In the local columns of this morning's TRIBUNE will be found a detailed account of the way in which the assessment of the per-sonal property on the South Side was illegally raised 88 per cent by the action of the County Clerk, and an increased burden of taxa-tion imposed upon the taxpayers of that part of the city. It appears from the facts given that the original assessment of South Chica-go—the only legal one—was, in round numbers, \$12,000,000. That assessment was sent to Springfield. A month after the day on which, by law, the assessment is required to be forwarded to the Auditor for the use of the State Board of Equalization, a supplemental return was sent down, by which the assessment of the Board of Equalization looked upon this re-turn with distrust, doubted its legality, and refused to recognize or consider it. Yet this bastard return has been taken as official by the County Clerk, and he has exter taxes upon the assessment of \$14,000,000, plus the 57 per cent added by the State South Town is 4.28 per cont. The amount illegally extorted from the South Town is, ore, about \$150,000. The amount

of money collected for city and county

purposes is not increased by this illegal assessment, but an increased share of the bur-den is thrown upon the South Town. The other portions of the county pay less, and the South Town more. As regards the State tax, however, it is different. The Auditor, in fixing the rate per cent which would raise the amount appropriated for the State, took as a basis the lower valuation of Cook County. The valuation having been increased in this county, the amount of tax raised is increased, and a large surplus will go into the State Treasury. There is no appropriation for which to use it, and it will emain there for the next Legislature to

Assistant-Secretary FRENCH, of the Treas ury Department, has written an opin sharply criticising the action of District-Attorney Banes in indorsing the applicaions of ROELLE and YUNKER and B. M. FORD for pardon. These members of the Whisky Ring, the Secretary declares, pleaded guilty to the charges against them, and gave their testimony in the whisky suits solely on the condition that they would have immunity from a criminal prosection. Their effort now to have the condemnation and penalty suits dismissed he regards as cheeky in the extreme, and he is far from complimentary in his reference to the part taken in their behalf by Judge Bangs. As this opinion is fully indorsed b Secretary SHERMAN and the President, 11 placed in an embarrassing predicament.

New Orleans politicians are never happy unless engaged in some kind of squabbl atches from that city carry on the story of the latest fight between the mempers of the Returning Board and their friends on the one hand and the Sheriff's officers on the other. It is related how WELLS & Co. yesterday had themselves in the Custom-House, and how Sheriff Houston vainly attempted to execute a writ upon them, being deterred by a force of marine who were placed on guard by the vigilant Collector. The Sheriff himself experienced a turning of the tables by being arrested for resisting a Custom-House officer. He was released on hiz own recognizance, where-upon he returned undaunted to the reach and renewed his assault upon the citadel, vowing that he would execute the orders of his Court or perish in the attempt At last accounts an armistice had been de clared to enable both parties to hear from Washington.

Lest some of our good Calvinistic friends may misinterpret an article in our last issue with regard to Mr. BEECHER's views of future punishment, in which we cited a sapposititious case of a murderer who become regenerated, and his victim who dies unregenrate, and asked their opinion of their future destiny, we may state that the question was not asked of them with any idea of committing them to any particular view in the premises. We intended to put the question in its broadest sense, and to inquire whether any one, Armenian, Calvinist, or otherwise supposed that the murderer went to Heaven and the murdered man to Hell. THE TRIB-UNE was seeking for light on a dark question which troubles a good many people. We may now state, as we often have before, that THE TRIBUNE has no divinity opinions and no dogmas to preach, being a secular and not a denominational paper, and that when it asks a question of this kind it does not do so with the intention of attacking any particular sect or of showing disrespect to any denomination. Our columns are open to Jew and Gentile alike for the express opinions. They illustrate the views of all discussion: and THE TRIBUNE grants them the use of its columns with the hope of settling important questions and arriving at truth, not with the idea of favoring any par-

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

ticular dogma.

The Senate on Friday voted on the reso lutions of Senator Marriews declaring that all the bonds and public debt of the United States are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars weighing \$121 grains, and that to restore such coinage will be no violation of faith to the public creditor.

was stronger than the resolutions, -Messrs. WINDOM, of Minnesota, and PADDOCK, of Nebraska, declaring that they were in favor of remonetizing silver, but opposed to any expressions of opinions, preferring direct egislation. The resolutions and preamble as a whole were as follows:

legislation. The resolutions and preamble as a whole were as follows:

WHEREAS, By the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly piedged to the pagment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than goid and silver; and

WHEREAS, All the bonds of the United States anthorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such reliance in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such reliance to be of the description of bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the actentitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, the coin of the United States of Standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412% grains each, as declared by the act approved Jan. 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act stablishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," to be a legal-tender of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever: therefore,

Be it resolved by the Sende, etc., That all the

ing to their nominal value for any sums whatever: therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate, etc., That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, and payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in sliver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, in sliver dollars, of the coinage such silver coins as a legal-tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the jr.blic raith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so that the resolution would declare that the national

bonds should be paid in gold cain or its equivalent. This amendment was rejected. yeas, 18; nays, 44,—the affirmative votes

being—
Anthony, Rhode Island., Hamlin, Mrine.
Barnum, Connecticut.
Bayard, Delsware.
Burnside, Rhode Island.
Christianer, Michigan.
Conking, New York.
Daws, Massachuse.ts.
Egion, Connecticut.
Edmunds, Vermont.
Edmunds, Vermont.
Weilleigh, N. Hampshire

To these must be added Hoan (Mass.) BUTLER (S. C.), and WHYTE (Md.), who had paired, making 21 in all. Mr. Braine had declared that, under the law, he believed it was legal to pay the bonds in silver coin, so he did not vote. Of the 21 votes for gold exclusively, New England furnished 11; New Jersey, 2; New York, 2; and Michigan, Oregon, Maryland, South Carolina, Delaware,

ments, the question was taken on the resolution of Mr. Marrazws, and it was adopted

yeas, 42; nay: 1,23. Eight Senators

Senate was as fol lows: Allison, Iowa.
Armstrong, MissouriBurley, Tennessee.
Beck. Kentucky.
Booth, California.
Brace, Mussissippi.
Cameron, Pennsylva dia.
Cameron. Wisconsin.,
Chaffee, Colorado.
Cole. Texas.
Conover, Florida.
Davis, Illinois. Colice, Texas, Conocer, Florida, Davis, Illinota, Davis, West V krginta, Dennis, Mary band, Dorsey, Arkanats, Eustis, Louistana, Feerry, Michigan, Gordon, Georgia, Grasset, Oceano, forcet, Oregon.

Hereford, West V rginia, Wallace, Pennsylve
Howe, Wisconsin.

Johnston, Virginia.

Withers, Virginia.

Anthony, Rhode Island, Kernan, New York, Lamar, Mississippi, McPherson, New Jersej Mitchell, Oregon, Morrill, Vermont, Paddock, Nebraska, Randolph, New Jersey, Rollina, New Hampahir, Wadleigh, N. Hampahir Windom, Minnesota, PAIRED.

Nays.

Cockrell, Missouri.
Garland. Arkansas.
Harris, Tennessee.
Patterson, S. Carolina.

Whyte, Maryland.

ARSENT. Ingalle, Kansas. Sharon, Nevada. Kelloze, Louisiana. These figures show that on the Silver bil

the vote will be somewhat as follows, -PAD-DOCK and WINDOM, who voted against the resolution, announcing their purpose to vote for the Silver bill, and the opinions of the bsentees being known: Those who voted for the resolutions. ..

Those voting no on resolutions, except Paddock and Windom....

The whole number of Senators being 76 will require 51 votes to pass the bill over the veto, if all be present. It is doubtful whether SHARON will be present, but, if he should remain away, in that case it will only require 50 votes to pass the bill and in that event it will be immaterial which way Kellogo, who may be convertible, shall vote. Even if KELLOGG should vote gainst the bill, if Shanon be absent there will be 50 votes for the Silver bill, which

reto, should there be one. The peculiar character of this controversy shown in the fact that in the Senate tweny-two States vote unanimously for the Silver bill, eight States vote against it, and eight States are divided. This division will show on which side the mass of the people of the country stand. The States are thus

will be sufficient to pass the bill over the

divided in the Senate: For the Silver bill : Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, North Caro'ina, Yowa, Missouri, Nebraska, West Virginia, Torida, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Indiana, Te unessee, Alabama, Minnesota, Arkansas, , Kansas, and Nevada-22.

Against the bill : The six New England tates, and New York and New Jersey-8. Divided: Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Coli-

fornia, and Oregon-8. The Senators yoting against the bill in lirect and notorious hostility to the almost unanimous convictions of their constituents are Sargent, of California; LAMAR, of Mississippi ; CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan; MITCHELL. of Oregon; BUTLER, of South Carolina; and HILL, of Georgia. In opposing the Silver bill, neither of these Senators represents any constituency in his own State. The people of those States, if faithfully represented, bill. It will be seens that the producing States,-those States that produce the wheat, corn, and other breadstuffs; the beet pork, and other articles embraced under t'r head of provisions; the cotton, t sugar, molasses, tobacco; the petroleum, the coul. the iron, the silver and gold, and copper and lead; the States that furnish 97 per/ce at of the exports of the whole country, -- these States are all unanimously in favor of the remonetization and recoinage of the silver

lollar of 412} grains. On the other hand, the opposing States are he New England States, New York, and New Jersey. Pennsylvania has broken loose from the money-lenders; her closed furnaces and her sumended industries tell too plainly the depreciation of the people's subtance in order to make gold dear. Even Delaware and Maryland lave refused to follow Wall street in its demands. The debate and vote on the MATTHEWS resolutions leave no doubt of the pltimate passage of the Silver bill, veto or no veto.

THE TERIAS OF PEACE, The preliminary conditions of peace between Turkey and Russia, having been signed by the Porte, are now substantially valid, ur ess some of the Great Powers protest against thom. By countermanding the orlers issued to the Mediterranean fleet to proceed to Constantinople, England substantially withdraws her objections, or at least announces that the terms are not so obnox ious to her as to amount to a came belli This being the statu quo, we may consider the propositions upon the supposition that they will be indersed by other Powers. The general effect of these terms will be the de struction of Turkey as an independen Power. They will reduce her to a state of vassalage to Russia, and end the long series of Russo-Turkish wars which commence with PETER the Great. If a treaty embrac ing these propositions is finally signed by Turkey and indorsed by the Great Powers. the Ottoman race will never again draw th sword against the Muscovites. It will involve the death of the Sick Man of Europe. Let us examine the propositions in detail. In the declara tion of war the Czar announced, "Our object ofore all is to effect an amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East. secure guarantees of reform, to effect peace with Montenegro, and to bring about the lasting pacification of Turkey. The terms which Russia proposes in this direc-tion are very complete. They erect Monte-negro, Servia, and Roumania into independent kingdoms. Montenegro receives a little strip of territory to the south bordering on Lake Scutari, but not, as we understand, giving her any seaport, unless the report should be true that she will obtain Antivari, which would give her access to the Adriatic. Roumania and Servia, however, receive no com pensation, which seems somewhat unjust in view of the important services rendered Russia in the final stages of the war by these two Principalities. Greece, not having taken part in the struggle, is not named in the conditions, so that, if she ever reaches her ancient frontier, it must happen at the hands of some other Power than Bulgaria, extending to the line of the Balkans, is to have a concession of her autono-

will give the Porte the privilege of no ing a Christian Covernor for a long term of years, the nomination to be subject to the ratification of the other Powers. Another version of the terms gives Bulgaria some additional territory south of the Balkans. Bosnia and Herzegovina, instead of annera tion to Austria, as has previously been sup-posed would be their destiny, are to be as-sured of protection and reforms, and to have Christian Governors; and all the Sclavic provinces are to be guaranteed in their rights and to be released from Turkish opression. This part of the proposed treaty loes not exceed the original programm mapped out by Russia in the declaration of the Czar and Gortschanors's circular to the Powers that accompanied it. It would be nsistent to suppose that Russis would conduct a war of this magnitude and cost, involving not only millions of morrey but the sacrifice of nearly 100,000 q.' her soldiers, without demanding an inclemnity, and in making this demand she has numerous precedents to warrant it. The propositions bearing upon this are that she shall have Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum, which would give her control of Armeni and one of the finest ports on the Black Sea and a strip of Bessarabia which was taken away from her at the close of the Crimean war, which would probably bring her frontier down to the north ban's of the Danube atits mouth, although the exact area of the territory demanded is not stated. In addi-

tion, she is to have a moneyed indemnity for the expenses of the war. Thus far there is nothing in her demands that is not considerate, just, and even moderate, and nothing to which England could take any exception There remain but two other propositions and these have been so carefully formulate as to avoid trenching rpon the interests of any Power. With respect to Constantinople a part of the Russian army may embar thence for home, and the Grand Duke NICHOLAS will sign the final treaty of peace within its limits,-which will be considered sufficient military honor for the Russians and sufficient national humiliation for the Turks, -without in reality occupying the city. With respect to the opening of the Dardanelles, this question will be settled by a European conference and without doubt in favor of Russia, since the absurd idea that the Mediterranean i an English myropoly has long since ceased to meet with consideration in Europe. Whether the report be true or not that Gerearning for this city a better reputation for many will dauy the right of Russia to make the suppression of crime and the punish a separate reace with Turkey, or whatever ment of the criminal classes than it had action the Powers may take collectively

broken the power of Turkey. A CHACK ON COUNTY THIEVING. The County Ring caught a Tartar in Judge WALLACE when they elected him to the position of County Attorney. They had been accustomed to a legal adviser who always pointed out a legal way for them to follow out ary scheme they concocted, or furnished them with a legal justification for any villainy they may have worked out without consulting him. He seemed to consider that this was what he was employed for, and the old Ring made a desperate effort to retain so useful a lawyer. But a member of the Board who had previously refused to act wit's them, but who had then become necessary to the majority, refused for persona reisions to vote for the old Attorney. This member had a candidate of his own for this position; but the old members of the Ring refused to accept his candidate because he would not accept theirs. Fo Judge Wallace was chosen as a comprobut much to the disappointment and chagrin of the Ring. Judge WALLACE has not yet learned that it is necessary to be a Ringst m order to be a loyal Democrat, and he took the very first opportunity, and adopted the most effective means, to defeat the future

the premisers, the more important result re-

mying that Russia is victorious and has

operations of the Ring. The County Board have refused to furnish for publication Judge Wallace's recent opinion as to their authority to borrow noney, but it is understood that he has adopted substantially the rule which restrains the City Government under the decision of the Circuit Court. He holds, as we understand it, that the County Board can only borrow money on certificates ismed against the tax-levy of current year; that they cannot borrow to exceed 75 per cent of that tax-levy, in order to allow for a failure in the collection of taxes that the funds so borrowed can only be expended in the payment of interest and appropriations for the year; and that all rouchers or county orders ante-dating the present fiscal year can only be paid out of the collections from the back taxes. A strict enforcement of this rule will compel the County Ring to confine their expenditures to the appropriations, and the appropriations are fortunately limited by law to 75

cents on every \$100 of taxable property. It is only by the rigid adherence to such rule as this that the County Ring can be restrained from squandering the public money as they have done in the past, when the rule was to borrow as long as anybody would end, and to spend all they could berrow. Under the present rule, the "extras" wil be shut off; contractors will not be so eager to take jobs for which no lawful payment is provided; the public charities must be kept down to their allotment of the approprie tions; and, if contractors still be allowed to swindle and steal, the public institutions must be closed when they have exhausted their appropriations. We hope County.
Attorney Wallace will be as bold in holding the Board to a strict interpretation of this rule as he has been in announcing it. He will find earnest co-operation from County-Treasurer McCREA, and from the courts, i necessary. It is in this way alone that the extravagance and swindling can be perma-

nently checked. In view of the peace propositions which have been made by Russia, a resume of the operations of former treaties with Turkey, with special reference to territorial loss and gain, will be interesting. In the war which Turkey waged against Russia, Austria, Venice, and Poland, from 1677 to 1699, Russia succeeded in wresting from her the town and vicinity of Azof, thus obtaining a seaport on the Black Sea; but in 1711 Peres the Great was compelled to give it back to Turkey. From 1768 to 1774 Turkey fought Russia upon circumstances growing out of the partition of Poland, and was finally defeated at Shumla. Then followed the treaty of Kustchouc-Kamardji, by which the Russians gave what they had conquered in the Crimea to the Tartar nation and restored to the Porte Bessarabia, Waliachia, and Moldavia, by which the Turkish territory, instead of encircling the Black Sea, was bounded or the northeast by the River Bong. In 1783 CATRARINE annexed the Crimean territory to Bussia. After the war of 1787 Servia was

given to the Porte, and in 1793 Russin resigned the province of the Lower Danube. In 1812 the Eussian frontier was extended to the Pruth, to its entrance into the Dam The Adrianople treaty of 1829 left the Rus sion boundary at the St. George mouth o the Danube, and gave Georgia and other Caucasian provinces to Russia. By the frontier, for the return of which, or a portion of which, she now stipulates.

Some twenty years ago, when Chicago had just entered upon its career as the most sensational city in the world, and when all mankind seemed to have combined to urge it on to metropolitan greatness, this city acquired an unenviable reputation for reckles and criminality. It was regarded outsid much as were new gold-diggings or the nushroom cities that sprang up in Petrolia, a resort for the most despera and a carnival city of vice and crime. Such reputation, wide-spread and generally or adited as it came to be, might have been fatal to a city with less natural advantages and less abundant resources; but Chic lived it, and its population grew and its bu siness increased steadily and uniformly as we'l s rapidly. The fact is that Chicago had no more of "fast life," and the crime incident to it, than was natural to so phenomenal growth. The authorities could no more keep pace with such a growth in the repression and punishment of crime than they could in providing pavements sidewalks, sewerage, water, and the other accessories of modern city life adequate to the constantly-increasing demand. But as men found that they had come here, not for mere transient speculation, but to stay, as property-values increased and home-life came as general as in other cities, -as, in word. Chicago settled down into a solid. busy, earnest community, striving for the leading commercial position on the continent. the administration of criminal justice improved, the Police Department was enlarged and became more efficient, the regular Criminal Court assumed more character, and for a time Chicago had less than its shar of violence and outlawry. It is a curiou fact that the very Judge who, during the last two years, has done Chicago the most mischief by a sentimental and mawkish sympathy with criminals, was a most efficient agent, while permanently presiding over the Criminal Court a few years ago, in

been a tendency to relapse into the recklessness that was said to be characteristic of early Chicago. Hard times always develop an anusual degree of vice and crime. Then the bummers controlled the Government for wo years, and made the city a sort of asylun for the gamblers, roughs, and thieves. The people revolutionized this as soon as they vere given a fair opportunit, at the polls. But there still remains a serio us impediment to the swift and summary execution of instice in criminal cases, which alone is dequate to the repression of crime. It is seless just now to inquire in how far the aws themselves are defective, for the Legis leture is not in session, and every legislative attempt that has been made to improve them for the public welfare (like the Vagrant act) is promptly set aside by this same Judge to whom have referred. The Police Departs apparently as energetic and faithful as it can be with the material at command. The Sheriff's office is in better hands than for some time previous: there are no inlescapes the serving of warrants. There is a new State's-Attorney, who started out to sweep clean, and who appears to have been activ and ambitious to make a good record. Yet it is notorious that crimes of violence—assaults, murders, and attempts at murderere never punished as they ought to be, and frequently escape punishment altogether. There is no question but this notorious fact accounts mainly for the frequency of murerous attacks, the alacrity with which re volvers are whipped out and fired off, and the impurity with which the vicious classes indulge their passions. The case of Con-NELLY and SHERRY, who prowled about the streets in a half-drunken and brutal condition determined upor. Lilling somebody, and who attacked and stabbed to death an unoffending stranger, is a most striking evidence that there is no respect for the administration of the criminal law among the

reviously enjoyed.

For a couple of years or more there has

depraved and reckless classes. Two or three weeks ugo we recounted some of the instances of the unwarranted leniency that had been shown hardened crimins during the previous ten days, and predicted then that this general notice of immunity to criminals would probably be followed by bloody crimes. The neurderous assault on State Senator BUEHLER was the first, and the killing of McConville the second, notable case, with others not so outrageous. Jus before these events, a half-dozen murderer had found inwarranted leniency at the hand of a sentimental Judge. A negro named SMITH, convicted of murdering in cold blood an innocent peacemaker in a quarrel and sentenced by the jury to the death-pen alty, was allowed to escape with fourtee years' imprisonment, which, after allowand for good time, means only a little more tha seven years. The Judge granted him a new trial, the Lord knows why, and the State's Attorney accepted a plea of manslaughter rather than try the man over again, though his crime was the clearest possible case of nurder. A fellow named SHEPPARD had murdered a policeman in cold blood, under circumstances not necessary to recourt. The jury were lenient enough with him in letting him off with twenty-five years, but the Judge reduced the term to only two years. A couple of other murderers, Osborn and Marson, received respectively six and eight years at the hands of a jury, and their terms were reduced to two years in one case an one year in the other. Buns had two trials, and was condemned by the jury to fourteen years' inaprisonment; but this Judge granted him a third trial, which, of course, is in the direction of entire escape, as justice seems to get weary and disgusted with con stant delay and recurring snubs.

There is not much wonder, under these freumstances, that vindictive men like Marso should indulge their murderous disposition, or that outlaws and ruffiens like CONNEXLY and SHERET should roam about the streets at night, lying in wait to slaughter the first man who passes, and merely to gratify a desire for blood-letting. Each of these fellows now swears that the other did the actual stabbing, and the interests of society demand that both should be beinved and both hanged promptly, as they are equally guilty. But it is not likely that such a resust will follow. They have, under the law, the right to choose their own. Judge, and of course ; they

will elect to be tried by the man who always regards the criminal as under his special protection. They will have their friends to rally around them, as RAPPERTY'S friends bly squeeze out evidence that McConville the murdered man, tried to defend himself and then he will rule, as he did in a previou well-known case, that Connelly and Sherry killed their man in self-defense. Past ex perience makes it likely that neither of these men will be hanged, though every considera-tion of justice and the public welfare de-mands that both be placed beyond the possi-bility of repeating their cold-blooded crime, and that similar savages be warned that civ than mad dogs. But the chances of every murderer are in favor of escape from punishment so long as there remains a Judge t solect who seems to be constitutionally

capacitated from sentencing criminal During the past year little Greece has been trembling with fear and rage, -eager to pitch into her ancient oppressor, yet not daring to provoke the wrath of the Porte. Since the fortunes of the war have turned in favor of the Russians she has pluck ed up more courage, and now, just when hostilities have about ended, we are treated to the information that Greece is arming for the fray. Doubtless it was a reat mistake on the part of the Greek Gov rnment not to have formed an alliance with Lussia at the outset of the war. The L oumanians for their faithfulness have g uned a Kingdom, and even the Servians ave been given their independence, although their allegiance to Russia was tardy. The Greeks can caly reckon as among the lost opportunities their rejection of the Czar's proffer of alliance in the month of last June. As it is now, there is little hope of their success, even if the sensible King GEOEGE is prevailed upon by Athenian niobs

If the I.-O. U. had indicated a desire the law-report of its litigation with Mr. Fawprobably have been gratified. Why that report should cause a double-leaded irruption of betostage it pays, is difficult to conceive. No Chicago newspaper cares a button how much or low little postage it pays on its weekly, and none has been alluding to it. The L.O. U. i seeking a little ciseap advertising.

That eminent nobleman, Grouge, the Count JOANNES, achieved a triumph the other day in New York over the men who basely tried to ring him into ridicule. While trying a suft in the Supreme Court, he casually mentioned that ne had received letters from the Dukes of CAMBRIDGE and WELLINGTON and Earl DUP-ZERIN. It is pleasant to know that the English aristocracy thus recognize the social American nobility.

The light-hearted Parisians are easily diverted. On New-Year's Day a new toy was vended on the boulevards, and speedily became the talk of of a family on moving-day. They are passing by a tree. "Where is the cat?" is the question sked. The purchaser looks in vain until, by feline pet in the branches of the tree. It is said that 50,000 of these cards were sold in one day.

Turkish rule is the most tyrannical in the world, yet the people who are subject to its cruelties are too lazy or too incapable to figr.t or run away. It is therefore surprising to learn that a large number of residents of Danascus have at length determined to emigrate. Taey naulring about the cost of land, expense of the voyage, and the probability of securing land for a colony.

The Western Republicans begin to be solvered of

This "bring up" must refer to the thr mtener veto. The "Western Republicans" expect tha the silver dollar will roll right over that ob struction by the two-thirds vote.

" We must really admit," says the Milwauke Sentinel. "that we are not familiar with the pur-poses of the Creator." Hor instance, why did He ever create the useless. Milwaukee

Admiral Horney and the British fleet going up to Gallipoli and then returning to Besika Bay reminds us of the familiar distich: The King of France with twenty thousand marched up the hill and then marched down

The Germans have garen the appropriate

PERSON AL.

Sothern is desperate/in his intention to write a book. Gen. Longstreet is preparing a review of

Miss Hannah Rothschild is said to be too rich to be pretty. Mr. Beecher has been elected Chaplain of Brooklyn militia regiment.

There is a person on the Bench in New The survival of the fittes, is illustrated in the case of a Leavenworth tallor, who is 101 years

The Earl of Roseberry, having a journalistic ambition, has purchased the London Ex John Smith declares that people should be careful how they eat sansage, as thydrophobia is

The remark by the Grand Duke Nichola "Until we reach Adrianople I shall not treat, leads the Louisville Courier-Journal to conclude The following poem-

is said to have been written by John the Baptis previous to going out upon his calebrated fish excarsion. The benevolent Maharajah of Jaipur ha

appointed a Council, the members of which are well versed in Sanscrit, to explain to widows within his jurisdiction that the remarriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the Shasters, and that such marriagas will be recognized by the State as lawful and commendable. The larceny of a husband is thus plaintively related by a lady in Greenville, Ky., writing to the editor of the local paper: "Please tel

the people of this county that Mrs. Coffman stole my husband and ran away with him." To steal the little fellow was certainly bad enough, without aggravating matters by running away with his afterwards.

It is a common custom in Paris to adver It is a common custom in Paris to advertise advantageous marriages, and these bridal brokers drive quite a lucrative business. Mme. Legrand has the following tempting lot awaiting proper offers: 'An orphan, 19 years old, with 150,000 francs: one ditto, 21 years, with 400,000 francs; one ditto, 22 years, with 80,000 francs, One miss (probably incumbered with a father and a mother), aged 24 years, with 250,000 francs, and one widow of 34 summers, with 180,000 francs.

William Cullen Bryant from New York to the Williams alumni dinner in Boston, "for not making so long a journey at this inclement season, and warm corners. Meanwhile, I wish the foster-children of Williams a pleasant festivity, to be pleasantly remembered, and to the college herself I wish a prosperity and a usefulness as kreat as her aito is beautiful." ILLEGAL ASSESSMENT

Attempt to Defraud the Tax. payers of the South Town.

The County Clerk Overrules the Auditor and the State Board of Equalization.

A Competent Lawyer Declares the Tax Illegal, at Least as to the Surplus.

THE TRIBUNE referred editorially yesterday to the increase of the personal property assessment of South Chicago by eighty-old per cent, being 30 per cent higher than the increase in the other two towns which compose the Chy of Chicago. The facts in regard to that transation are as follows:

The State boats of August. It found a report from the County Clerk of Cook County giving the assessment of real and personal property a returned by the Town Assessors. By this as returned by the Town Assessors. By this assessment the personal property in Cook County was given as \$19,322,920. On the 21st of August, a month after the date sent law, the County Cierk sent down an ame property was returned as \$91,705,082. The first of these was the assessment as made by the Town Assessors, the second as equalized th County Board. On the 29th of Angust was resolved that all legal questions con with the duplicate return by the County of Cook County to the State An ferred to

THE ATTORNET-GENERAL with a request that he answer at an early day, On the 4th of September a communication was presented from Attorney-General Edsall as follows:

presented from Attorney-General Edsall as follows:

It appears that the County Clerk of Cook County, on the 10th of Angust, certified to the Anditor of Public Accounts an abstract showing the total assessed value of real and personal property in County, for 1877. to have been \$123, 356, 752.

On the 21st of August a similar abstract was made and forwarded to the Anditor abowing the total assessment of the same property, for the same year, to be \$130, 453, 215.

Although the fact does not appear upon the face of the papers, it is understood that the 21st abstract was based upon the returns of the Tows & sessor, and the latter upon the assessment as equalized by the County Board.

As I am informed, the question designed to be submitted to me is, what consideration, it may, you are authorized to give the latter abstract based upon the equalized assessment made by the County Board.

The suthority for making these abstracts is fond in Sec. 98 of the Revenue law, the first paragraph of which is as follows: "On or before the 102 day of July, annually, it shall be the day of County Clerks, upon the receipt of the assessment books, to make out and transmit to the Auditorn apatract of the assessment of property, showing the value, number, and average value of each had of enumerated property as shown by the assessment."

The County Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not convene for the equilibrium and the county Boards do not conve

ment."

The County Boards do not convene for the equitation of assessments in their respective consistant on the second Monday in July in each year. Taked day may be subsequent to the 10th of July. It is manifest that the abstract required to be made by the County Clerk was intended to be based upon the returns made by the local Assessors. Revised Statutes, page 874, Secs. 98, 99.

Abstracts based upon such returns are ordinate.

Statutes, page 874. Secs. 98, 99.

Abstracts based upon such returns are ordinarily sufficient to enable the State Board to perform its work of equalization between the respective consider, because the County Board in its process of equalization between the respective towns cannot in any "instance reduce the aggregate valuation of all the towns or districts below the aggregate valuation thereof as made by the Assessor," and can only increase such aggregate valuation in sect amounts as may be actually necessary and incidental to a proper and just equalization. Indipage 873, Sec. 97.

The abstract first made upon the basis of the returns made by the Town Assessors is, in my onlinon, the only abstract which was required by its statute.

ion, the only abstract which was required by instatute.

This, however, does not settle the question as to whether your Board may not, for any purpose, receive or take into consideration the accordal stract, showing the increase in the aggreent assessment made by the County Board.

The statute requires the rates per cent which the State Board find necessary to add or deduct in the several counties to be certified to the County Clerks (Revised Statutes, page 878, Sec. 14): and further provides that such "rates per cent erfects by the State Board of Equalization shall be extended on the assessed valuation of the property as corrected and equalized by the County Board. (Ibid., page 878, Sec. 126.)

When determining what rate per cent ought to be added or deducted to secure a just equalization be-

added or deducted to secure a just equalization between the several counties, it would seem but resonable that the State Board should take into consideration any such material increase in the sarregate assessment in the county so made by the County Board: and, although this is not expressly as thorized by the statute, I find nothing therein which forbids it.

The cardinal principle upon which the statute is based, and which ought ever to be kept in view in construing any of its provisions, is to secure as equal and uniform assessment of all taxable property throughout the State in proportion to its ways.

constraing any of its provisions, is to secure as equal and uniform assessment of all taxable property throughout the State in proportion to its value. Although the statute requires certain returns and documents to be placed before the State Board, it does not confine the Board to the information furnished thereby in the discharge of its delicate and responsible duties. In the assessment of such property as the State Board is authorized to assess, it has the right to act upon the judgment of its individual members, find may resort to such sources of information as shall be most satisfactory to their minds, although it should not be communicated in the precise form prescribed in the schedules required to be inid before them. Pacific Hotel Company vs. Pollak, 8 Legal News, p. 386.

In the equalization of the assessments between

quired to be laid before them. Facilic Hotel Conpany vs. Pollak, S. Legal News., p. 306.

In the equalization of the assessments between
the several counties the Board acts upon the general information of its members respecting its
value of land and other property in different portions of the State. In respect to these matters the
law, while requiring certain information
to be placed before the Board, does
not require them to exclude from their consideration any information, however obtained, which
may be satisfactory to their minds and assist hem
in making a fair assessment and equalization.
My conclusion is that a fact so important as that
the aggregate assessment in any county had already been increased more than 32,000,000 aboult,
when brought to its knowledge, be considered by
the State Board in making its equalization; and
that for this purpose the State Board my lawfully
take into consideration not only the regime abstruct, dated Aug. 10, but also the caper dated
Aug. 21, 1877, showing the increased assessment
madu by the County Board.

THE STATE BOARD

THE STATE BOARD
recognized and acted upon the returns as male by the Town Assessors, disregarding the amerideded return of Aug. 21, and fixed the equalized valuation of personal property in Cook County at \$30,544,132. This was the county to serve as the basis of taxation. Take supplemental return of the County Clerk gray out of a change made in the assessment of South Chicago. As originally returned by As-sessor Gray it was \$11,910,508. There were complaints by certain parties about this assessment it being alleged that it was too low, especially that of the banks. Yielding to the prejudice against these institutions, the County Board, on the 20th of August, raised the valuation of on the 20th of August, raised the valuation of the South Town 20 per cent, carrying it up to \$14,292,610, which increased the total valuation of personal property to \$21,705,082. This was not accompanied by any corresponding reduction in the assessment of other towns, so that the total amount of the personal-property assement of Cook County was increased \$3,000.00 above the returns made by the Assessors. The statute provides that the County Board shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuation of all the towns until districts below the aggregate valuation of all the towns or districts except in such an amont as may be actually necessary and incidental to a proper and just equalization." Such an appropriate the Before Came Back FROM SPRISD-FIELD,

when the retain came back from spains the County Clerk interpreted the certificate of the Auditor as authorizing him to figure out the South Town assessments on the basis of the original assessment plus 20 per cent plus 57 per cent, 57 being the rate of increase fixed by the State Board. The clause of the certificate under which this was 6 one is as follows:

You will, therefore, in pursuance of law, proceed to extend the equivalized valuation of the serveral classes of property as listed, by increasing or reducing the valuation as equalized or corrected by the County Board 44 the rates per centam above given.

the well-known tax-law tained his riews on They are as follows:

The strongest argum only argument in favor action is, that it the tax actually eniarged valuation, and seasment, and all the town like the Town of nike Chicago, will be make-weight against the seems very clear in exat the County Board has idiminish the aggrega county, except such inea it to the computation property of twenty tow the one-thousandth pof one town increas of one town increased named percentaged named percentaged named percentages. part of the real proper creased named percent apercentage into the the percentage into the the cont, the result will not aggregate of the asses Assessor. But the law of the County Board she of equalization, and the made by adding them from the different towns classes, and that the different towns are classes, and that the different towns as a second of the County as is incident to pullations.

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The city and county extension, come with purious come with purious than it rightly as In order to get an an erning it, a reporter can be a supported to the county of the

only as is incident to pulations.

"If the County Board assessment of the count as made by the Town A unequal as to render it ize such assessment air the assessment of the w township or townships assessment, with instruction increase or dimensional assessment of such ship, as the case an amount is such Board just in the premises, an act." This quotation in the law, and that the C no power to raise the assessment of such so as to increase the agr. The only way that the act of South Chicago coursised would have been sessment for that town. of South Chicago coursieed would have been sessment for that town. In this view, it is cle stract submitted to the ization, whether submequalization, whether submequalization, would be State Board, acting upour submitted the valuation of the lands in expection as will raise the portionate value, and be argregate assessed value in which the State Boards for each of the submitted whole subject of equalization to be too highwill reduce the same to and personal property are manner, the principle whole subject of equalization of the submitted for each do no act except a reduce or increase the secrety to their just proport walue as equalized throughted through the aggregate value as a value as equalized through the aggregate value as a sor, or between the aggregate was a sor, or between the aggregate and county and the assessed by the Assess cept such difference as gratility of making the contract figure. If the difference are the contract of the assessment of t

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I might add that t I might add that the that the County Board he to raise the assessment of Chicaro 20 per cent. And done, and the tax upon ca Chicago is 20 per cent higher that is, each individual paying taxes, one-flith of been distributed over the of the State, or over the w South Chicago, and city which ought to have be whose of the City of Chica one-fifth of which ought to over the County of Cook, taxpayers cannot be compe of the tax charged upon property, unless the unlaw separated from that whice case of the injunction agaitaxes, based on the cal hoeger, and Walrath vs. I sixteenths of the entire St from the property of Cook 1873. In theory, no person pay an unlawful tax, or a fully increased valuation, the whole levy must fall, the whole levy must fall, the whole levy must fall, that the County Board fully increased valuation, the whole levy must fall, crease must be ascertained only the lawful levy collect

only the lawful levy collect
THE WAR:
The Merchants' Savings'
pany filed a bill yesterday
hell, South-Town Collecte
junction against collectin
city taxes of the bank for
The bill alleres that the
statement of the bank for
valued its personal prope
returned that amount to the
County Clerk sent an
assessment to the Audito
laid hefore the State Boar
After the County Clerk
the Auditor, the County
letermined a rate of 20 p
determined a rate of 20 p
determined a rate of 20 p
the Assessor's valuation,
the aggregate value of the
Subsequently the Count
he Auditor
another abst
paoperty as it had beer
County Board by adding
said, which abstract the A
State Board as in the f
State Board having alread
abstract, ignored this list
light the county of the flext state Board having alread abstract, ignored this lat upon the basis of the first added to the valuation of to out Cook County, 85 per per cent to the city lots, a personal property. After the State Board labors the Auditor certifies After the State Board labors the Auditor certifies the sates of addition made to the different classes of stated that there had been of the personal property gardless of the 20 per cent Board, and directed the (bend the same accordingly Clerk in extending the tar per cent and then the The Assessor's valuation was \$11,910,508, and the 20 per cent, making it \$14,00 the fax should have becattally \$40,827,78, and to the collection of this exclosined. ed. Messrs. J. M. Rot appear for the bank.

To the Editor of Cricago, Jan. 25.—Will to inform an old subset high the percentage is of State taxes for 1877 on the for South Chicago! Your

The rate per cent on the of South Chicago, as extered; is 4.228. Had it be assessor's valuation it than the county would also have be

THE PARIS EX New York, Jan. 26.—The American exhibitors will soon be complete several of the check to accept the space others are being substitt Out of about 650 who or apaes, about 400 have b Supply, now lying at the B which was to bave sailed with proximo, will not leave

ASSESSMENT.

efraud the Taxthe South

Overrules the Auditor Board of Equal-ation.

yer Declares the Tax Least as to the

personal property assessage by eighty-old per cent, her than the increase in the thich compose the City of in regard to that transac-

ugust. It found a report onth after the date fixed by the sent down an amended the valuation of personal ned as \$21,705,082. The the assessment as made by the assessment as made by the second as equalized by On the 29th of August it legal questions connected eturn by the County Clerk the State Auditor be re-

DENET-GENERAL
he answer at an early day,
mber a communication was
orney-General Edsall as fol-

county Glerk of Cook County, certified to the Auditor of batract showing the total asd personal property in Cook nave been \$12x, 356, 752, rust a similar abstract was to the Auditor showing the the same property, for the 1, 453, 215.

oes hot appear upon the face mideratood that the first abthe returns of the Town Aster upon the assessment as aty Board.

the question designed to

the question designed to the question designed to the design the terminal to the design the terminal to the design that the terminal to the design that the terminal haking these abstracts is found onue law, the first paragraph wa: "On or before the 10th ly, it shall be the duty of the receipt of the assessment and transmit to the Auditor an ament of property, showing and average value of each kind arty as shown by the assess-

consideration the second abincrease in the aggregate asthe County Board.

es the rates per cent which the
essary to add or deduct in the
be certified to the County
intes, page 876, Sec. 114); and
sunch "rates per cent ordered
of Equalization shall be exed valuation of the property
alized by the County Board."

c. 12:6.

what rate per cent ought to be
secure a just equalization be-

secure a just equalization be-naties, it would seem but rea-e Board should take into com-naterial increase in the segre-ic county so made by the Coun-sugh this is not expressly au-te, I find nothing therein which

ple upon which the statute is she ever to be kept in view in a provisions, is to secure an accessment of all taxable propertate in proportion to its value, requires certain returns and end before the State Board, it he Board to the information in the discharge of its delible duties. In the assessproperty as the State is delible duties, in the assessproperty as the State is delible duties. In the assessproperty as the State is delible duties, in the assessproperty as the State is delible duties, in the assessment to such sources of interest the macribed in the schedules report them. Pacific Hotel Comegal News, p. 396.

The second in the schedules report the Board acts upon the gentle manders and season the second information effor the Board, does exclude from their consideration, however obtained, waich to their minds and assist them somenent and equalization, and the State Board may lawfully its equalization; and the State Board may lawfully its most only the regular ability on not only the regular ability of the season as the season and season as a season at Board.

STATE BOARD
d upon the returns as male seesors, disregarding the of Aug. 21, and fixed the n of personal property in \$30,544,132. This was the o the County Clerk of this the basis of taxation. This Yielding to the prejudice itutions, the County Board, rust, raised the valuation of per cent, carrying it up to o per cent, carrying it up to increased the total valuation ty to \$21,705,082. This was any corresponding reduction of other towns, so that the he persona-liroperty assessunty was increased \$2,000,001 made by the Assessors. The latthe County Board shall in the aggregate valuation of districts below the aggregate valuation of all the eaggregate valuation of all the eaggregate valuation of all the eaggregate valuation of all the eaggregate. So we have a smooth processory and incidental to a oqualization." Such an insully necessary.

equalization." Such an in-ually necessary.

N CAME BACK FROM SPRING-FIELD,
interpreted the certificate of thorizing him to figure out sessments on the basis of the thus 20 per cent plus 57 per nate of increase fixed by the clause of the certificate un-done is as follows:

The in pursuance of law, pro-qualized valuation of the sev-sity as listed, by increasing or its as equalized or corrected that the rates per centum above

is action of the County Clerk
to per cent increase of the
as follows: Had the assess
fixed by the State Board it
a round numbers \$18,800,000,
his h would have been \$66,600,
assessment worked out by the
texpayers of South Chicago
conts on a valuation of about
amounts to \$80,904. This
ch goes into the State Treascost is unknown. It is above
a sipropriations which have
a clust surplus, an extra sura

contributed by the citizens of South Chicago for some unknown purpose.

The city and county taxes, too, by this fileral extension, come with unjust weight upon the South Town, which pays in all over \$150,000 more than it rightly should.

In order to get an authoritative opinion concerning it, a reporter called upon

M. EDWARD BOBY,

the well-known tax-lawyer, yesterday, and obtained his riews on the legality of the tax.
The are as follows:

The strongest argument, and, I believe, the only argument in favor of the legality of this action is, that it has been taken and the tax actually levied upon the engred valuation, and the fact that the assessments, and all the taxes based upon it, for a sessments, and all the faxes based upon it, for a sessments, and all the faxes based upon it, for a sessment, and all the staxes based upon it, for a sessment and all the county for the county for a sessment of the maxes weight against the reason of the law. It seems very clear in examining the statute that the County Board has no power to increase or diminish the argregate assessment of the county, except such increase as may be incidental to the computation. For, if the personal property of twenty towns is to be increased the one-thousandth part of 1 per cent, and of one town increased per cent, and of the real property of the town be decreased named percentages, though we carry the percentage into the thousandth part of 1 per cent, the result will not exactly agree with the agregate of the assessment as made by the Assessor. But the law requires that the action of the County Board shall be only for purposes of equalization, and this equalization shall be made by adding percentages to or deducting them from the property in the different towns according to their classes, and that the difference that is made in the valuation of the County Board shall be such only as is incident to pure mathematical calculations.

"If the County Board shall find the aggregate assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment, with instructions te the Assessors to increase or diminish the aggregate assessment of such county or township, as the case may be, by such an amount is such Board may deem right and institute the promises, and consistent with this act." This quotation indicates, the

Assessor.

THE ANSWER,
then, to the question whether it is legal to extend the State tax on the enlarged valuation of South Chicago, when by that enlargement 20 per cent was added to the assessed value of that town, and \$2.000.000 to the aggregate assessment of the County of Cook, is that it is not legal, and the reason is that no power is given to the County Board to make the increase. This illegality, of course, is fundamental, The increase of 20 per cent was wholly illegal as made by the County Board and ali taxes levied in the Town of South Chicago upon that valuation, whether for State, county, town, city, or any other purpose, are levied upon an unlawful assessment, and are, to the extent that that assessment is unlawful, without foundation.

l might add that the reason, of course, is that the County Board has no power arbitrarily to raise the assessment of the Town of South Chicaro 20 per cent. And yet that has been done, and the tax upon each individual in South Chicago is 20 per cent higher than it ought to be: that is, each individual in South Chicago is 20 per cent higher than it ought to be: that is, each individual in South Chicago is 20 per cent which ought to have been distributed over the whole of the residue of the State, or over the whole of the residue of the State, or over the whole of the residue of the State, or over the whole of the residue of the Chicago, and city taxes, one-fifth of which ought to have been extended over the whole of the City of Chicago, and county taxes, one-fifth of which ought to have been extended over the County of Cook. The South Chicago taxpayers cannot be compelled to pay any part of the tax charged upon his lofs or personal property, unless the unlawful proportion can be separated from that which is lawful, as in the case of the injunction against the railroad aid taxes, based on the cases of Ramsey vs. hoeger, and Walrath vs. Lieb, by which seven-siteenths of the entire State tax was taken off from the property of Cook County for the year 1873. In theory, no person can be compelled to pay an unlawful tax, or a tax upon an unlawful increase mast be ascertained and separated, and only the lawful levy collected.

THE WAR BEGUN.

The Merchants' Savincy' Loan and Trust Com-

SILVER DOLLARS.

Third Ward Republicans Again Discuss Remonetization.

Taking Advantage of a Diminished Audience, the Gold-Bugs

Adopt a Resolution Pronouncing Against the Bland Bill.

The Third Ward Republican Club met last evening on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Mr. A. N. Eddy in the chair. The discussion on the merits of the Silver bill was resumed, Col. A. N. Waterman being the first speaker, He said that howeve they might differ as to the silver question, they must all agree that within the past four years the country had suffered from a great financial depression. Vagabondage and pauperism, formerly unknown in America, had during that time become rampant, and the "tramp" had made his evil presence felt throughout the land. Although he could not by any means impute all the evils which afflicted the country to the demonetization of silver, he believed that the action of Congress in that respect was a step in the wrong direction, and finat to remonetize the allver dollar would be a step in the right one. To-day \$10,000 will purchase as much of any kind of property as twice that amount would have done five years ago. Every man who ran in debt at that time now finds himself with property on his hands which will bring not more than half the

twice that amount would have done five years ago. Every man who ran in debt at that time now finds himself with property on his hands which will bring not more than half the purchase-money. The creditor class alone had benefited by this continual shrinkage of values. There was nothing immoral or illegal in a debtor tendering payment in the cheapest currency. If a man contracted to deliver at a certain day for a certain price 5,000 bushels of wheat, corn, or oats, he would be strictly within the contract in preferring oats in payment, although there might have been an immense harvest of that grain. It had happened that silver had become more abundant and had failen off in value as compared with gold, but that fact does not vitiate the contracts made.

It had come to pass in the magnitude of modern commercial transactions that in not more than the one-hundredth part of these dealings was there an actual transfer of gold or silver. It had also been demonstrated that the paper money, checks, and bills of exchange which rested upon a coin basis could not be increased beyond a certain proportion to the existing coin without bringing disastrous results. Yet Congress hal wiped out one-half of the circulating medium by demonetizing silver. No one could doubt that if Congress, as it might have done with equal propriety and legality, had demonetized gold, the result would have been disastrous. They might have gone even further, and, on the plea that gold and silver were both articles of commerce and variable in value, have demonetized both gold and silver, and made

PLATINEN THE ONLY LEGAL MONEY.

Nobody could doubt that this action would have greatly interfered with the prosperity of the country by limiting the amount of the exchanges. The speaker held that nothing could so greatly damage an individual or a nation as a repudiation of lawful debts, but claimed that nothing in the semblance of repudiation was shown in the proposition to pay the debts of the country in the cheaper currency; It would be better to postpone th

weight at the time those debts were contracted. He believed that while remonetization was not a panacea for all the evils which afflicted the country, it was a very good medicine to take, and one which would be taken.

Mr. J. H. Clough said that from what he had read and heard in the Club discussions he had seen reason to change some of his opinions. He had become satisfied that demonetization was not effected by fraud, as he had at one time supposed. He fully agreed with the last speaker that the Government had a perfect legal and moral right to pay the debt either in silver dollars of 412½ grains or in gold dollars of 25 8-10 grains, but doubted the economy of making payment in anything else than the money of the commercial world. In his opinion the loss of confidence in business circles was answerable for the depression in trade and not the demonetization of silver. To make the dollar of 412½ grains a legal-tender for all amounts would drive all the gold out of the country. He would yote for the remonetization of silver, but wanted the silver dollar to equal the gold dollar in value.

Mr. Eldridge G. Keith believed that the only way out of the existing troubles was for the nation to practice the strictest economy and to work right along until it was no longer a debtor nation. He agreed with Mr. Clough in all material points and differed from Col. Waterman as to natural causes having brought about the commercial troubles.

ALDERNAN CART

that foreshadowed their action on the remon

enzation question.

By this time the meeting had thinned out considerably, and, taking advantage of this fact, the "gold-burgs" snapoed a vote on the resolution "that the Bland Silver bill, as passed by the House, is hostile to the best interests of the country," and the Chair pronounced the resolution as carried. The Club then adjourned.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—At a full meeting of the Merchante' Exchange this moraing the following were unanimously adopted:

WHENEAS. Through the established relations of value existing tor years past between gold and silver, the people have acquired rights that should be acrupulously guarded, and any abridgement or impairment inflexibly resisted, justiy leaving the results to those who have wrongfully been the argressors in the movement to destroy the usefulness of silver as a stable, reliable currency; therefore, a Small Ring.

ness of silver as a stable, reliable currency; therefore,

Resolved, We respectfully but earnestly urge
Congress to repeal the act prohibiting the colnage
of silver dollars of standard value, and to provide
for the same freedom of coinage of eliver as is now
accorded to gold, and by appropriate action publish to the world the determination to retain silver
as the legal-tender and measure of value.

The resolutions were prefaced by a lengthy
memorial to Congress, presenting the depresaing effect upon commerce of the demonetization of silver.

A resolution was also adopted calling a general meeting of citizens on the same subject in
this city next Saturday.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—At a session of
the Board of Trade held in this city to-day the
following resolution of thanks was unanimously
passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board of

passed:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Board of Trade be tendered to the Senate of the United States iter its action in adopting the Matthews resolution; that we recommend that a mass-meeting of the citizens be held at the Board of Trade next Monday afternoon at 30 clock to offer thanks in behalf of this community and the entire West.

FREE BOARD OF TRADE.

Opening of the New Public Produce Exchange To-Morrow.

Radical Modifications of Board Trade Business-Every Man His Own Broker.

Middlemen Abolished, and Each Operator Conduct His Own Transactions on Accurate Information.

People who are not members of the Board of Trade have often wondered why a few men should assume the right to turn a great diver sion of general business into a monopoly. The ucky fellows inside its membership have here-tofore been able to exclude from its privileges anybody not able and willing to pay \$1,000 en-trance fee, and to incur all the risks and expenses attached to its operations. In addition to the exclusiveness of the monopexpenses attached to its operations. In addition to the exclusiveness of the monopoly, the business man who wished to profit by an expected change in the markets could not go upon the floor of the Board and watch his interests for himself. He must employ a broker to do it for him. He must take the broker's word for everything, not merely for the alleged fluctuations in prices, which may or may not be correctly reported, but also, in most cases, the broker's advice, as to what it is best to do. The broker may advise the very thing which ought not to be done, but the non-Board-of-Trade speculator is compelled to risk his money in the dark, and may lose every dollar he has should the broker prove honestly mistaken or willfully deceptive. Whether he lose or gain, the broker must be paid his commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent, or any higher rate or additional consideration which may have been agreed upon. The system of brokerage or middlemen is one of the worst, the most expensive, and the most pernicious, as it is the most dangerous, of the board of Trade. The broker is sometimes not inaptly called the man who "breaks" his fellow-mea.

Any modification of the Board-of-Trade proceedings which would accomplish for the general business public the following changes would be

Any modification of the Board-of-Trade pro-ceedings which would accomplish for the general business public the following changes would be a manifest blessing for all concerned: Abolition of the \$1,000 membership fee, and the throwing open of Board of Trade operations to every man who wishes to participate. Abolition of the middleman. Abolition of the entire system of brokerage, so as to save the risk and the expense, and make every man his own broker.

every man his own broker.

Adoption of means by which every operator may see for himself instantaneously with their occurrence the fluctuations of the market, so that he may use his momey with an absolute certainty of knowing what he is doing with it.

Abolition of the din and clamor of the open Board, and the institution therefor of an orderly mode of procedure whose quietness will enable men to reflect,—to "look before they leap."

A modification of the liberty of an operator to ruin himself.

For some time past a "Public Produce Exchange" has been in prosperous operation in New York, embodying most of the desirable characteristics just outlined. Mr. W. C. Lincoln, a gentleman thoroughly experienced in the details of all grain and produce transactions, has occurrence the fluctuations of the market, s

change "has been in prosperous operation in New York, embodying most of the desirable characteristics just outlined. Mr. W. C. Lincoln, a gentleman thoroughly experienced in the details of all grain and produce transactions, has decided to establish a similar institution in Chicago, adapting it fully to the local needs. He has obtained the spacious hall just behind the Board of Trade Building, formerly known as "The Toledo," the rear entrance in the alley connecting with the Board of Trade, the front entrance being on Madison street. This spacious and convenient place has been renovated throughout, and put into first-class condition for the new purpose. It will be opened to-morrow for regular business. A description of the hall and of the manner in which the business of the Cnicago "Public Produce Exchange" is to be conducted is necessarily interesting.

Upon the west side of the hall is a great blackboard; facing it are a hundred or more comfortable chairs. A large and conveniently-arranged office is partitioned off. Telegraphic apparatus is provided, establishing instantaneous communication with the Board of Trade and the chief commercial centres of the country. The slightest variation in prices on the Board will be instantaneously chalked upon the blackboard in figures properly divided off and naturally grouped, so that, at every glance, the comparative condition of the markets will be perfectly understood. Thus every man will be enabled to transact his own business, without paving out money to brokers to transact it for him—or for themselves. A customer wishing to take advantage, say, of a rise in wheat, watenes the quotations on a blackboard, and when a figure that suits him is reached, steps over to the office, calls for, say, a contract for 5,000 hushels, and puts up 350 margin. If the next quotation is lower, and exhausts his margin, he loves it. If it is higher, the office returns the margin, and \$50 or more in addition, according to the extent of the rise. The management of the Exchange is sustained b were light amount of the unlawful is separated, and when he secretized and separated, and the secretized separated and the secretized secret

HYDE PARK GAS.

Serious Charges of Frand and Corruption Preferred Against the Managers.

Strange Manipulation of the Stock in the Interest of

The Law Invoked to Straighten Out the Company.

Henry Kerber and John F. Temple, stock-

holders in the Hyde-Park Gas Company, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against John C. Woolley, H. C. Woolley, Horatio L. Waite, and Eugene C. Long, officers of the Company, praying for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver. The bill alleges that the Company was organized on or about the 26th of May, 1871, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas, and the distribution and sale thereof to the inhabitants of Hyde Park. Its corporate existence was fixed at fifty years. corporate existence was fixed at fifty years. Being organized, its capital stock was subscribed and paid in, and business entered upon. In the prosecution of this business the Company became possessed of property, upon which works were erected, and since has accumulated and now owns property of considerable value in Hyde Park. In 1871 the Company became indebted in a considerable amount to the Northwestern Gas & Water-Pipe Company, of Bay City, Mich., for gas pipes. Unable to pay, the officers proposed to the Gas and Water-Pipe Company to turn over, either by way of liquidation of the indebtedness of as collateral security, a large amount of the capital stock. At that time the capital the capital stock. At that time the capital stock of the Company was feed at \$5,000, on the company was feed at \$5,000, on the company was recreated and theld as its sole property, the property of the Company was recreated and the state of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, the offices were filled by parties selected and nominated by it. During 1872 and 1874 the Gas & Water-Pipe Company was too the Gas & Water-Pipe Company was too the content of the Hyde Park Gas Company a stock as collisteral—34t shares to Hemma Baldwin, of Collago, to secure \$12,000; 140 shares to John S. Jenners, of Detroit, Mich.; and 50 shares to Sarah Dav. On the 34th of October, 1875, the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and it being unable to pay its debts, made an assignment to an unable to pay its debts, made an assignment was a state of John T. Temple and John C. Woolley; both being stockholders in the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and it being the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and it is the same proportion in which they were interested in the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and it is to the stock being kept and voted in a body of the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and it is to the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the liabilities of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, and the company of the company to secure the debt, and to save a subscinction of M stock of the Company was fixed at \$50,000, diyided into shares of \$100 each. In carrying ou

cure the debt, and to issue bonds for the payment of the same. This is alleged to be in fraud of the interests of the Company and the stockholders. In pursance of the resolution John C. Woolley had printed 100 bonds of \$1,000 each, and made out the mortgage. These, Temple, as President, signed, upon the express understanding and agreement that the bonds were to be used only for the purpose of retiring the outstanding inst-mortgage bonds and paying off the floating indebtedness. None of the bonds were used for retiring the first-mortgage bonds. The latter to the amount of \$30,000 are still outstanding and unsettled. John C. Woolley, as alleged, has from time to time put them out secretly, but how many he has thus put out is unknown. Two, however, were given to Eugene C. Long, a Director, to be used in his own personal matters, and it is feared that Woolley, "In pursuance of his fraudulent designs and purposes," is endeavoring, or will endeavor, to negotiate and dispose of the bonds to persons who have no knowledge of the circumstances of their issue, whereby they may become a charge upon the property of the Company and the stockholders. Six of the bonds were also delivered to Thomas Davies, as collateral for the Company's indebtedness to him, and subsequently given back to Woolley for "safe keeping." Since this last delivery, which was March 1, 1875, it is alleged Woolley has negotiated and disposed of to third persons one or more of the bonds. Shortly after the execution of the bonds he delivered twenty of them to the Secretary of the Gas & Water-Pipe Company, by whom they were pledged, fourteen to parties in Detroit, and six to the First National Bank of Monroe, Mich. The latter were stolen. The former were sold by the holders, and bought by Woolley at the rate of 10 per cent of the par value, and he caused them to be transferred to parties unknown, largely in his own interest, claiming now that they are outstanding and a charge against the Company's stock before mentioned, and upon the sale thereof after the

described and an interest of the Company, will be totally incompetent to the Direct on the company. And if Woolley continue to the Company. And if the company to the content to the content of the conte

Company, and the election and appointment of officers and agents thereof. At this meeting Woolley was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer; Eugene C. Long, who has been an agent of Woolley's in disposing of, manipulating, and handling the second-mortgage bonds, was elected Vice-President; and H. F. Woolley and Horatio L. Waite, Directors. Temple says that he is the principal stockholder in respect to all the stock that has a legal footing, and Kerber holds thirty-six shares of the number heretofore belonging to Temple. They are left helpiess as to the protection of their inscrease in the Company, since the Woolleys and Long, a majority of the Directors, have combined and confederated in so managing its affairs as to practically ignore their rights. Temple did not vote at the election. Regarding the 140 shares claimed to be owned by H. F. Woolley, he says that H. F., at the time of the purchase by J. C., was an employe of the Company, and disabled from that fact, and also from pecuniary inability to pay for it, to take the stock. The payment of the purchase money was by borrowing the amount from Baldwin, which borrowing is understood to have been arranged for by J. C. by the eledging of the stock for the amount. The stock is in equity, subject to be surrendered to the Company upon the repayment to Baldwin of the amount borrowed, with interest thereon. Long is now effering and proposing to sell the second-mortgage bonds which have not passed from J. C. Woolley's hands, and the orators believe and fear Long, J. C., and W. F. will speedily dispose of them unless restrained by an injunction. J. C. and Long are men of but limited means, and will not be able to compensate in damages to the orators or the Company such loss as might be incurred from

uns, and will not be able to compensate in larges to the orators or the Company such as might be incurred from damages to the orators or the Company such loss as might be incurred from THE FRAUDULENT ISSUING of these bonds. H. F. is entirely irresponsible. The orators therefore pray that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the property, assets, and works of the Company, and that J. C. Woolley and his confederates and associates may be enjoined and restrained from negotiating, selling, or disposing of the second-mortgage bonds, and may be compelled to surrender the same, in order that they may be canceled and destroyed; that the 140 shares purchased by J. C. in the name of his son may be decreed to be delivered up and surrendered to the Company, and treated and held as its sole property, the Company to repay J. C., or his son, whatever sum it shall appear they may have in good faith paid out for the stock; that the \$14,000 in second-mortgage bonds, purchased and taken in the interest of and by the procurement of J. C., may also be decreed to be surrendered and canceled; that the rights of the orators in the 240 shares pledged with Baldwin may be ascertained and determined, and divided between Temple and Woolley in the proportion of 254-374ths to Temple.

of the Blue Line and Great Western Dispatch had been around and offered to grant similar benefits if the business was given to them. The Red Line and Canada Southern Line also grant to shippers I per cent per ton for cartage to their freight depots. From this it can be seen that the war was virtually in full blast when the Grand Trunk began to cut the rates from Boston and this explains why Mr. Fink, the New York Pool Commissioner, did not come to an understanding with General Manager Hickson.

Under such circumstances it is evident that the meeting of the trunk line Presidents Monday will be nothing more than a repetition of the farce enacted a short time ago. Not for a single moment have their resolutions been carried out or the agreements entered into maintained. While the various General Freight Agents, in accordance with directions received from the trunk-line Presidents, signed the agreement to maintain the rates, their subordinates were making the rounds among the shippers, offering them special inducements. This war must-incressarily go on until the trunk-line Presidents see fit to ferret out the parties who caused all this trouble and have them dismissed from the positions which they disgraced. Not until then can the railways in this country hope to see remunerative and uniform rates maintained. MORE CUTTING.

A correspondence is now going on between the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the Michigan Central, the Wabash and other roads in regard to the cutting of East-bound passenger rates, an account of which was given in yes ger rates, an account of the dependent of the opinion that the troubles can easily be overcome, and that there is no necessity for a reduction in rates by any of the roads.

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

Finding of the Great Discoverer's Bones. New York Times, Jan. 24.

There is little doubt that if Barnum were still the great showman that he once was, and had a proper moral museum in which to exhibit the strange creatures which nature and art were formerly so kind as to place within his reach, he would long ago have given the lovers of antiquarian subjects an op-portunity to look upon the dust of Christoph-er Columbus, if not upon an entire skeleton of the discoverer of America. It has remained for another man, not a showman, to introduce a part of the Genoese navigator to New York City, and there is no probability that the infinitely small and entirely unrecognizable part of him that has been brought to these shores will ever fail under the observation of a public that would take a melancholy delight in doing homage to so valuable a curiosity. Mr. Castello, a civil engineer who has been employed upon the Cathedral at San Domingo City, arrived in this city, a few days ago, on his way to Rome, and is stopping in Washington place. A Times reporter called upon him last evening, to learn waether the report was true that he had been a witness of the discovery of the remains of Columbus under the altar of San Domingo Cathedral. Mr. Castello said that it was true. He then said that, from a passage in the will of Columbus, it had always been believed that the discoverer was buried in the Cathedral, for he bad expressed the desire, and there were accounts that strengthened the belief.

The exact spot in which to look for the body or the bones was not indicated, but there was a general impression among antiquarians that the remains of some great man or a great treasure lay beneath the altar. On Sept. 10, 1877, as some of the men under Mr. Castello's charge were digging beneath the altar, he came upon a leaden box 42 centimetres long, 20% broad, and 20 deep. This box was covered by a large stone, which had evidently been laid upon it to discourage carcless nunters for treasure. The box was made with great care, of heavy sheet lead, and without any iron except a small screw that had been used in fastening a plate containing one of the most significant inscriptions found in the inclosure. Mr. Castello says that the inscription on the leaden box at one convinced him that the traditions with which everybody in San Domingo were familiar were based on good grounds. It bore the words: of the discoverer of America. It has remained for another man, not a showman, to introduc

In the box were found a number of bones, yellow and wasted with age, and in the botto m of it was a handful of dry mold. Mr. Castello

said that he had abundant opportunity to heip himself to the bones if he had chosen to do so, but he did not. He satisfied himself by selecting a pinch or two of dust, which he reverently carried away, and afterward deposited in a small vial. He showed this to the reporter, and, taking an envelope from his pocketbook, he produced a sample of the dust, contained in a bit of folded newspaper. He beld it out with admiration. It looked for all the world like a pinch of catarrh-snuff. The workmen, Mr. Castello said, found in the box, among the bones, a silver plate about two and a half inches long and less than an inch wide, on the face of which was the following inscription:

An inquiry was immediately instituted. The Right-Rev. Dr. Coechia, Bishop of Owpe, Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See in San Domingo, Venezuela, and Hayti; the Rev. Bernardino d'Emelia, the Bishop's Secretary; the Canon Rector, and founder of the College of San Luis Gonsaga and the House of Charity; Don Francisco Javier Bellini, President Haez, the Common Council, Don Jose ManueliEcheverry, Consular Representatives of other nations were present. The inscription on the silver plate was read in Spanish—"Una parte de Jos restos del primer Almirante Don Cristobal Colon, desenbridor," or "A portion of the remains of the first Admiral, Don Christopher Columbus." The bones, which did not form a complete skeleton, were numbered, and a list of them prepared by Dr. M. A. Gomes and Dr. J. De J. Bremes. After the examination, the casket was sealed and placed in charge of Father Bellini to await such disposal as should be deemed fitting. A grand display took place upon their removal. The Spanush authorities sent Don Lopes Pruto from Havana to make further investigations, and several seasions of these examiners were held, nothing new being elicited. Mr. Castello will in a day or two receive photographs of the coffin and inscription, and before long will go to Rome with communications from citizens of San Domingo asking for advice and assistance in the matter of erecting a monument to Columbus. He does not say whether or not he intends to have his sample of Columbus immured in this city and marked with a continental monument. If the San Domingo remains were carefully divided, there would be enough of Columbus to give several cities an excuse for building monuments, and would add a realistic interest to the memorials that a strictly empty monument would not be expected to possess.

RETURNED TO WORK. WHEELING, W.Va., Jan. 26.—The coal-mi of this section, who struck some three weeks or so ago for higher wages, to-day returned to

SLANDERING NEIGHBORS. The commission firm of M. T. Sonle & Co., successors to Rumble & Co., 130 LaSalle street, will give \$100 for the presentation of a bill due and unpaid or a dishonored contract to the amount of \$1. We never have failed. We do not owe a dollar. We do not slander our neighbors as they do not.

Every morning from 8 to 9, free of charge, teeth extracted with care and skill at the well-known McChesney Institute, corner Clark and Randolph. The finest gold and enamel filling at the lowest rates. It is a practical impossibility to get any

THE DIAMOND PARLOR. To-morrow (Monday) Mr. W. E. Higley will offer some tare bargains in small and medium-sized diamond car-rings. He carries constantly in stock large fine pairs which are not duplicated in the West. His parior is at 125 State street, corner Madison, second floor.

Applications for admission to Fuchs' Popular Music School received daily at Bauer's music store, Paimer House, from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms per quar-ter of twenty hour-lessons in three elementary ses, respectively, \$6, \$12, and \$15. IT IS POSITIVELY THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE

ever offered to any public. We refer to the new No. 8 family machine recently issued by Wheeler & Wilson. Learn the numerous and decided advantages it claims over all others, at 155 State street. CHAPIN & GORE,

payment, and are now paying out gold coin for change to the amount of over \$1,000 a day.

The Atmosphere of Love is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using Sozodont, which not only

VEGETINE. VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eraditionally exact the system every taint of Borofuls. carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Bait Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Paintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatics, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm Vestinish has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhees, srising from internal ulceration, and uterine discases and General Debility, Vestinis acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthess the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Norvounness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vestine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vestine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom

system.

The remarkable cures effected by YEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own fami-

ered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION. BOSTON, NOV. 18, 1875.—II. R. Siezens, Esq.—
DEAN Sin: During the past fave years: I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merit of VeorTINE. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results thar anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a police officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend Veorting, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impovershed state of the blood its effects are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are well in the proper state of the blood its officets are well in the proper state of the blood its officets are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood its officets are really wonderful.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHAINOT RE EXUELLED,
CHAILBROWN, Mass.—H. R. Steens: This is to
certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation"
in my family for several years, and think that, for
Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood
parifier and soring medicine it is the best thing I
have ever used, and I have used almost everything.
I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need
of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell-st.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. OF THE AGE!

ORY GOODS.

The Great Bargains Offered at Our Closing-Out Sale of Winter Goods.

Ladies Lost in Astonishment at Our Incomparably Low Prices.

\$75,000 Worth of Winter Dry Goods to be Closed Out Regardless of Cost at an Immense Sacrifice.

Read carefully the following reductions. Try every house in the city that pretends to sell chesp, then call and examine our stock and prices and judge for your

selves. portion. 90e Black Alpacas reduced to 12%. 25c Tycon Reps reduced to 12%. 45c Matelasse Dress Goods reduced to 20. 31.35 Bourstte Cloths, 64 inches wide, re-

45c Matelasse Dress Goods reduced to 20.
\$1.25 Boureste Cloths, 54 inches wids, reduced to 40c.
35c Table Linen reduced to 20c.
\$5 Ladies' Cloaks reduced to \$2.
\$7 Ladies' Cloaks reduced to \$3.
\$10 Matelasse Cloaks reduced to \$3.
\$15 Matelasse Cloaks reduced to \$3.
\$15 Matelasse Cloaks reduced to \$3.
\$16 Matelasse Cloaks reduced to \$10.
\$100 Sealskin Cloaks reduced to \$10.
\$100 Sealskin Cloaks reduced to \$10.
\$100 Sealskin Cloaks reduced to \$50.
\$12 Sets of Ladies' Lynx and French Seal Furs reduced to \$3.
A job lot of Children's Furs to be closed out at 50 and 75c, worth \$1 and \$1.50.
\$12 Ladies' Mink Furs reduced to \$6.
\$13 Ladies' Mink Furs reduced to \$6.
\$16 Sets reduced to \$10.
\$30 Sets reduced to \$10.
\$30 Sets reduced to \$10.
\$40 Sets reduced to \$10.

\$4.0 Sets reduced to \$20.

\$0,000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries to be closed out at 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10c, worth double.

1,000 pairs Kid Gloves, slightly damaged, to be closed out at 15c.

Lonsdale Cotton 8%c.

Wamsutta Cotton 11c.

75c Unlaundried Gents' reduced to 50c.

284 & 286 West Medis

Just received 30 cases Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Towelings, and Bed Spreads. from Auction, at about onehalf the regular prices:

50 doz Towels at 5c, che 100 doz All-Linen Huck Towels at 7, 8, and 10c, worth double.
100 doz All-Linen Huck Towels, size 18x38, at 12 1-2 and 14c.

40 doz Fine Damask Towels at 25c, 40 doz Fine Damask Towels at 25c, former price 40c.

100 doz Fine German Damask Towels, knotted fringes, size 22x42, at 50c, former price 75c.

50 pcs Loom Table Linen st 25c, 30, 35, 40, and 50c.

25 pcs Bleached Table Linen at 45c, cheap at 60c.
25 pcs Bleached and Cream Damask, 68 inches wide, at 70c, worth \$1.00.

100 pcs Bleached Damask at 50, 60, 65, 75, 85c, and \$1.00, fully 20 per cent below former prices.
500 doz Bleached Napkins at 65c, 75, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. 100 doz extra fine Napkins at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, former price, \$2,00, \$2.50, and \$3.00.

50 pos Fine Turkey Red, 64 inches wide, at 70c. 500 pes Crash Toweling, good quality, at 7, 8, 10, and 12 1-2c. Genuine Lonsdale Cottons at 8 1-2c.

Genuine Hope Cottons at 7 1-2c. And all other popular brands at manufacturers' lowest cash prices.

MAIN STORE,

114 & 116 State-st. AREND'S

Or Milk-Wine, a delictous, sparkling beverage of a derful restorably power, especially benefacial in pepsia or general debility. It relieves the distress dyspepsia immediately and makes the stomach tole of other food. It rapidly fills the veins with be blood, produces a clear complexion and plumps the renown of my K unwas, earned within the last years, has caused numerous imitations to appear, ware of these survivinements compounds. Seas circulars A. AREND, Chemist, 179 imagisconcentre of block.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BIRDS Imported Harts Mountain at Beigian Canaries, Patrots, and On amountain Births at lowest price Carre and acleutifically prepare for York BIRD STORE, 281 Hadispa-st_Rear the Bridge

Some Personal Reminiscences of "Father Abraham."

His Belief in 1856 in the Ultimate Success of Free-Soilism.

His Keen Sense of Humer, His Wonder ful Shrewdness, and His Childlike Simplicity.

"The President's Last, Shortest, and Best Speech"---In Iddress from the White House.

Noah Brooks in Scribner's Monthly for February.

During the Presidential campaign of 1856 I lived in Northern Illinois. As one who dabbled a little in politics and a good deal in journalism, it was necessary for me to follow up some of the more important mass-meetings of the Republicans. At one of these great assemblies in Ogle County, to which the country people orseback, in farm-wagons, or afoot, rom far and near, there were several speakers from far and hear, there were several speakers of local celebrity. Dr. Egan, of Chicago, farmons for his racy stories, was one, and "Joe" Knox, of Bureau County, a stump-speaker of renown, was another attraction. Several other orators were "on the bills" for this long-advertised "Fremont and Dayton rally," among them being a Springfield lawyer who had won some

"HONEST ARE LINCOLN."
days he was not so famous in our In those days he was not so famous in our part of the State as the two speakers whom I have small Possibly he was not so popular among the masses of the people; but his ready wit, his infailing good-humor, and the candor which ave him his character for honesty, wos for in the admiration and respect of all who heard im. I remember once meeting a choleric old hemocrat striding away from an open-air meethim. I remember once meeting a choleric old Democrat striding away from an open-air meeting where Lincoln was speaking, striking the earth with his cane as he stumped along and exclaiming, "He's a dangerous man, sir! a d—d dangerous man! He makes you believe what he says, in spite of yourself!" It was Lincoln's manner. He admitted away his whole case, apparently, and yet, as his political opponents complained, he usually carried conviction with him. As he reasoned with his audience, he heart his long form over the railing of the be bent his long form over the railing of the platform, stooping lower and lower as he pursued his argument, until, having reached his point, he clinched it (usually with a question), and then suddenly sprang apright, reminding one of the springing open of a jack-kuife blade. At the Ogle County needing to which I refer, sooin led off, the raciest speakers being reved for the later part of the political enterment. I am bound to say that Lincoln did

ken the boisterous applause which some who followed him did, but his speech mont could be elected. As if half-pity-youthful ignorance, but admiring my sm, he said, "Don't be discouraged if carry the day this year. We can't do certain. We can't carry Pennsylania; I Whigs down there are too strong for we shall, sooner or later, elect our t. I feel confident of that."

ient. Treet condens to that."

o you think we shall elect a Free-Soil
ent in 1850? I asked.
ell, I don't know. Everything depends
course of the Domecroey. There's a big
layery element in the Democratic party,
we could get hold of that we might poslect our man in 1850. But it's doubtful. lect our man in 1860. But it's doubtful, doubtful. Perhaps we shall be able to

the Free-Soft party

In the long run. It may not be in my day; but, it will m yours, I do really believe."

Soon atter the campaign of 1856, I went to California, and was conducting a Republican newspaper in the interior of that State when he was first nominated for the Presidency. His previous campaign with Douglas had given him national reputation, but he was not much known in California. The few Republicans of that State favored Seward's nomination. I did not see Lincotn again until 1802, when I went to Washington as a newspaper-correspondent for California.

to Washington as a newspaper-correspondent for California.

When Lincoln was on the stump, in 1856 his face, though naturally sallow, had a rosy finsh. His eyes were full and oright, and he was in the fullness of health and vigor. I shall never forget the shock which my first sight of him Faye me in 1802. I took it for granted that he had forgotten the young man whom he had met five or six times during the Fromont and Dayton campaign. He was now President, and was, like Brutus, "wexed with many cares." Shown into the gallery of Dr. Guriev's church, in Washington, I could not see the President, and was, like Brutus, "wexed with many cares." Shown into the gallery of Dr. Guriev's church, in Washington, I could not see the President, and was, like Brutus, "wexed with many cares." Shown into the gallery of Dr. Guriev's church, in Washington, I could not see the President, and was, like Brutus, "wexed with many cares." Shown into the gallery of Dr. Guriev's church, in Washington, I could not see the President; but, on coming out, I had a close view of him. The change which a few years had made

**White was a could not be a constant of the could almost that there was over his whole face an expression of saduess, and a far-away look in the eyes, which were utterly unlike the Lincoln of other days. I was intensely disappointed. I confess that I was so pained that I was in Washington, and sent for me to come and see him. He recollected the little conversation we had had together, and had not forgotten my name and occupation. And he recalled with great rice my discomiture when he had dispelled certain rosy hopes of Fremont's election, so many years before. It seemed to this happened at our very first interview. Naturally, we fell to talking of Hinois, and he related several stories of his early life in that region. Pasticularly, he remembered coming on a camp of white seounts one morning just as the sum of a supplier of the head of the first had surprised the camp, and had killed and scalped every mas.

**Tremmenter just

by her sekkund husband! Rally agin the rest uv Missis Umstid's childern! Rally agin the nigger that kum visterday! Rally agin the said dle-kulurd gal that yoost 2 be hear! Ameriky for white men!" Lincoln used to quote these ralifying-cries, at intervals, long after other men had read and foreotten them.

One of the visitors that evening—a sedate New England Julige—expressed his surprise that the President should find time to commit such things to membry. "Oh." said Lincoln, "I don't. If I like a thing, it just sticks after once reading it or hearing it." On the same occasion he told, with evident enjoyment, a story of Orpheus C. Kerr's, in which a dying sailor was represented as asting the attendants in a hospital that his aged grandmother might be brought to him. The point in the story was that a messenger was sent to the Navy Department to implore Secretary Welles to

PERSONATRIFIES GRANDSOTREE for this occasion only, and that he declined with regret, giving as his excuse that he was very busy examining a model of Noah's Ark, with a view to its introduction into the United States navy. Having told this anecdote, Lincoln turned to me and said, "I hope Mr. Welles will never hear that I told this story on him." Somewhat nettled by his manner, I said, good-humoredly, "It will not be your fault, Mr. President, if he does not hear it, for I have heard you tell it at least a dozen times." He laughed and said, "Well, I can't resist telling a good story." After the company were gone, he applogized for his marked caution to me, and said, "I was only using you as an old friend. I was arraid Judge P. would go and tell that I had been repeating that."

Lincoln particularly liked a joke at the expense of the dignity of some high civil or military official. One day, not long before his second inauguration, he asked me if I had heard about Stanton's meeting a picket on Broad River, South Carolina, an I then told this story: "Gen. Foster, then at Fort Royal, escorted the Secretary up the river, taking a Quartermaster's tug. "

Maj.-Gen. Foster, Instantly the picket reared back, 'We've got Major-Generals enough up here: 'why don't you bring us up some hardtack?''

THE STORY TICKLED LINCOLN MIGHTILY, and he told it until it was replaced by a new one.

Anything that savored of the wit and humor of the soldiers was especially welcome to Lincoln. His fondness for good stories is a well-accepted tradition, but any lucident that showed that "the boys" were mirthful and jolly in all their privations seemed to commend itself to him. He used to say that the grim grotesqueness and extravagance of American humor were its most striking characteristics. There was a story of a soldier in the Army of the Potomsc, carried to the rear of battle with both legs shot off, who, seeing a pie-woman hovering about. "Say, old lady, are them pies sewed or pegged?" And there was another one of a soldier at the battle of Chancellovville, whose regiment, waiting to be called into the fight, was taking coffee. The hero of the story out to his lips a crockery mug which he had carried, with lufinite care, through several campains. A stray bullet, just missing the coffee-drinker's head, dashed the mug into fragments and left only its handle on his finger. Turning his head in that direction, the soldier angrily growled, "Johnny, you can't do that again!" Lincoln, relating these two stories together, said. "It seems as if neither death nor danger could quench the grim humor of the American soldier."

Lincoln's shrewdness is well known; sometimes it almost seemed like cunning. But wide all of this, there was a certain ELEMENT OF SIMPLICITY
in his character which was child-like. Unless very much preoccupied, he never heard any reference to anything that he did not understand without asking for further information. "What do you suppose makes that tree grow in that way?" he would ask, and he was not satisfied until he had found out. Or he would take one of his boys! toys to pieces, find out how it was made, and put it together again. "Tad." as his youngest hoy was cal'ed o

it?" Similarly, when somebody told him of the somewhat fantastic derivation of a word, he said, "Now, that is very queer, and I shall never any capricious again without thinking of the skipping of a goat."

The photograph to which allusion has just been made

HAS A HISTORY.

One Saturday mirbt the President asked me if I had any objection to accompanying him to a photographer's on Sunday. He said that it was impossible for him to gu on any other day, and he would like to have me see him "set." Next day we went toogether, and as he was leaving the house he stopped and said. "Hold on I have forgotten Everett!" Stepoing hastily back, he brought with him a folded paper, which he explained was a printed copy of the oration that Mr. Everett was to deliver, in a few days, at Gettysburg. It occupied nearly the whole of two pages of the Boston journal, and looked very formidable indeed. As we walked away from the house, Lincein said, "It was very kind in Mr. Everett to send me this. I suppose he was alraid I should say something that he wanted to say. He needn't have been alarmed. My speech isn't long,"

"So it is written, is it, then?" I asked.

"Well, no," was the reply. "It is not exactly written. It is not finished, anyway. I have written it over two or three times, and I shall have to give it another lick before I am satisfied. But it is short, short,"

I found, afterwards, that the Gettysburg speech was actually written and rewritten.

Abalat Many Times.

The several draughts and interlineations of

But it is short, short, short."

I found, afterwards, that the Gettysburg speech was actually written and rewritten

AGBLET MANY TIMES.

The several dranchts and interlineations of that faurous address, if in existence, would be an invaluable memento of its great author. Lincoln took the copy of Everett's oration with him to the chotographer's, thinking he might have time to look it over while waiting for the operator. But he chatted so constantly, and asked so many questions about the art of photography, that he starcely opened it. The folded paper is seen lying on the table, near the President, in the picture which was made that day.

So far as I know, this was the last time Lincoln ever sat for his photograph. Unfortunately, the negative plate was broken after a few impressions had been printed from it, and, though Lincoln promised to give the obiotographer another sitting, he never found time.

Lincoln always composed slowly, and he often wrote and rewaste his more elaborate productions several times. I happened to be with him often while he was composing his message to Congress which was sent in while sherman was on his march through Georgia. There was much speculation as to where Sherman had gone, and the mystery was very well preserved. The President hoped, from day to day, that Sherman would be heard from, or that something would happen to give him an opportunity to enlighten "and possibly congratulate the country," as he put it. But December came, and there were no tidings from Sherman, though everybody was hungry with askety. The President's message was first written with pencil on stiff sheets of white pasteboard, or box-board, a good supply of which he kept by him. These sheets, five or six inches wide, could be laid on the writer's knee, as he sat comfortably in his armechat, in his favorite position, with his legs crossed. One night, taking one of these slips out of his drawer, with a surgest trept, and give in the sherman's ratel" Naturally I answered in the affirmative, when he said, "Bertanis a

nessee same before the President asking the release of their husbands held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. They were put of till friday, when they came again and were again put off to saturday the action of the interviews one of the indies urged that her husband was a religious man. On saturday the President ordered the release of the prisoners, and then said to the lady: "You say your husband is a religious man; tell him when you meet him, that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that, in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fisht seninat their government, because, as they think, that government does not sufficiently help some mea to eat their bread on the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven!"

"Now!" said he, when he had read it. "It occurred to me that that was worth printing. What do you think!" Having received the answer that he expected, he went on to say that he wanted it copied and printed in the Chronicle. "Don't wait and send it to California in your correspondence," he added. "I've a childish desire to see it in print right away." So I carried off the sheet, and the story duly made its appearance in the Chronicle. Lincoln showed a surprising amount of grafification over this trifle, and set his signature at the bottom of the pare of manuscript, at my sugrestion, in order to authenticate the autograph. It will be noticed that he did not "capitalize" the name of the day of the week. So far as I know, he never did. After the phrase, "You say your husband is a religious man," Lincoln inserted a semi-colon, and, calling my attention to it, he said, "Is that the correct punctuation mark, or should that sentence be set off by itself with a full ston?" Reassurred on that point, he added! "With educated people, I suppose, punctuation is a matter of rule; with me it is a matter of feeling. But I must say that I have a great respect for the semi-colon; it's a very useful little chap."

As a rule Lincoln wrote his most im

WITH HIS OWN HAND. Some of these, perhaps most of them, were read over to confidential friends, and were corrected or modified before being sent. He kept copies of all letters of moment, and even some of these copies he made hinself with painstaking care. In his office is the public wing of the White House was a little cabinet, the interior divided into pigeon-holes. The pigeon-holes were lettered in alphabetical order. In the few were devoted to individuals. Horace

Greeley. I remember, had a pigeon-note of himself: so did each of several Generals who wrote often to him. One compartment, labeled "W. & W." excited my curiosity, but I never asked what it meant, and, one night, being sent to the cabinet for a letter which the President wanted, he said, "I see you looking at my 'W. & W.' Can you guess what that stands for?" Of course it was useless to guess. "Well," said he, with a roguish twinkle of the eve, "that's Weed and Wood,—Thurlow and Fernandy." Then he added, with an indescribable chuckle, "That's a pair of 'em.!"

A remarkable and bighly-characteristic letter of Lincoln's was one which he wrote to Gen. Hooker just after the latter had taken command of the Army of the Potomac. It was quite long, occupying nearly four pages of large letterpaper, and written entirely in the President's own hand. In this letter the good | Lincoln advised Hooker in the most kindly, even affectionate manner, not in respect of military affairs, but as to his personal conduct, alluding particularly to certain traits of character which, the President gently intimated, became faults when made too prominent. It was just such

the President gently intimated, became faults when made too prominent. It was just such a Letter of Loving Coursell.

A Letter of Loving Coursell as a father might write to a son—a letter to be forever prized by its recipient. Some weeks after this was written, I accompanied the President to the Army of the Potomac, then lying at Falmouth. We were entertained at Hooker's headquarters. One night, Hooker and I being alone in his hut, the General, standing with his back to the fire-place, alert, handsome, full of courage and confidence, said, laughingly, "B—, the President sary von know about that letter he wrote me on taking command." I acknowledged that the President had read it to me. The General seemed to think that the advice was well-meant, but unnecessary. Then he added, with that charming assurance which became him so well, "After I have been to Riehmond, I am going to have that latter printed." It was a good letter; it is a pity that it never was printed.

The same care which Lincoln bestowed on his The same care when Lincoin ossiowed on his messages and letters was given to his speeches, though it is not likely that any one of these was elaborated as much as the Gettysburg address. He was afraid, it seemed to me, of being BETRATED INTO USING UNDIGNIFIED EXPRESSIONS.

when called out without due preparation. Once, being notified that he was to be serenaded, just after some notable military or political event, he asked me to come to dinner, "so as to be on hand and see the fun afterward," as he said. He excused himself as soon as we had dined, and, while the bands were playing, the crowds cheering, and the rockets bursting, cutside the house, he made his reappearance in the parlor with a roll of manuscript in his hand. Perhaps noticing a look of surprise ou my face, he sail, "I know what you are thinking about. You think it mighty queer that an old stump-

with a roll of manuscript in his hand. Perhaps noticing a look of surprise on my face, he sail, "I know what you are thinking about. You think it mighty queer that an old stamp-speaker like myself should not be able to address a crowd like this outside without a written speech. But you must remember I am, in a certain way, talking to the country, and I have to be mighty careful. Now, the last time I made an off-hand speech, in answer to a serenade, I used the phrase, as applied to the Rebels,

'TURNED TAIL AND RAN.'

Some very nice Boston folks, I am grieved to hear, were very much outraged by that phrase, which they thought improper. So I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it." Subsequently, I learned that it was Senator Sumner who had given voice to the complaint of "the nice Boston folks," and with considerable emphasis.

Hearing that speech from the inside of the White-House was like seeing a play from behind the scenes. The immense concourse in front of the house was illuminated with fireworks. The air was rent with the noise of cheers, music, and exploding rockets and bombs. Just as we went up-stairs an unusual yell, mingled with laughter and cheers, caused the President to pause and ask what that might be. Little Tad, then about 11 years old, delirious with excitement, had seized a captured Rebel flag which had been given him, and leaning as far out of the window as possible, was waving it with might and main, to the wonder and delight of the crowd beneath. At that moment, old Edward, the faithful doorkeeper, in great consternation, seized the lad BY THE AMPLER PORTION OF HIS SMALL TROUSERS and plucked him from the window-sill. Howling with anger he field to his father, who had sarcely composed his laughing features when he advanced to the large, open window over the main entrance. When Lincoln began to read his speech, he held a candle in his left hand and his manuscript in his right hand, but, speedily becoming embarrassed with the difficulty of manging the candle and the speec

INSULTING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A gratuitous insult to Mr. and Mrs. Wahl, on the day their hospitable mansion was thrown open for the unveiling of Starr's bust of the late Dr. Beebe, deserves public notice. A defamatory pamphiet appeared after Beebe's death, uttered in "self-defense" by one whom the Doctor had publicly exposed,—a last commendable act of a thoroughly noble life. The brochure was deemed naworthy of notice at the time,—the hon was dead. Smarting, perhaps, under the silence following his fatile attempt, this person (or some of his kind) caused a copy of the thing to be delivered at Mr. Wahl's residence on the occasion referred to!

An Uniortunate Man.

A Portsmouth man was going East with his wife last week, and the train started off very suddenly while he was talking with his friends. He grabbed hold of a woman, chucked her on the train, jumped after her, and away they went, fifty miles an hour, with his wife shrickwent, fifty miles an hour, with his wife shricking and tearing her hair on the platform, and a woman he never saw before going into high-pressure hysteries in the car, calling him a monster, and yelling "Save me!" By a terrible mistake he had got hold of the wrong woman, and the conductor, refusing to listen to his explanations, kicked him out of the car, the brakeman chucked him into the ditch, the Sheriff met him before he was half-way back to town and put handcuffs on him; and, when at last he got home, he saw his business partner holding his wife on his lap, and telling her that there were men in the world who loved her much better than her faithless husband ever did. He says the next time he travels he will walk.

The journals announce that this season more than the ordinary number of brides is being "given away." We protest against this phrase. The give away in many marriages is on the man's part.—New York Bread.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Chicago Banks Refuse to Take Subscriptions for the 4 Per Cents.

Singular Feature of Secretary Sherman's New Scheme-A New York Bank Underselling the Covernment.

Oniet Close of the Week in Financial Circles-Currency Going to the Country.

The Produce Markets Generally Weak --- Depression Caused by Prospects of Peace.

A Severe Decline in Wheat and Corn --- Enormous Gain in Hog-Packing.

FINANCIAL.

Business was quiet in financial circles on th closing day of the week. The offerings of negoti-able paper were not large, and the amount of loanable funds not in use was considerable. This s a state of affairs, the banks view without con plaint, if not with satisfaction. They are running strong in reserves and resources in consideration of the uncertainties of the financial situation, and are keeping their discount lines reduced. At the same time, the regular customers of the banks have no difficulty in getting all the accommodation to which they are entitled. Outside paper is not taken unless unexceptionable. Renewals are in demand to some extent, but payments are reported as your condensations that have not consider the the surpress of permantile. at the banks.

innes, though reduced.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of

THE FOUR PER CENTS IN CHICAGO. Secretary Sherman's new plan for disposing of the 4 per cents by subscription will not, according to present appearances, be successful in Chica-go. The National Banks do not see any induce-ment to comply with the terms of Secretary Sherman's circular. There are several reasons for this: The bonds can now be bought cheaper in Wall street than the Government will furnish them; the Government proposes to compete with the banks and give large purchasers direct from the Sub-Treasury the same discount it allows the banks, thus leaving the latter to pick up only stray gudgeons; finally, a distrust of the whole scheme has been created by the distribution of circulars from a prominen New York bank, a member of the late Syndicate, offering to supply bonds to banks and bankers a the Government rate, or less. The circular in question comes from the First National Bank of New York, and its opening sentences are as fol-

lows:

Finst National Bank, 94 Broadway, Naw York, Jan. 23, 1878.—To facilitate the public subscription for the United States 4 per cent Funded Losn, announced in the Treasury circular of the 16th inst. this bank will farnish the coupon and registered bonds in all denominations, at par and accrued interest in coin for the equivalent in currency), making immediate delivery, free of expense, and allowing to banks and bankers the full commission of onsquarter of 1 per cent. In addition to this commission a further allowance will be made whenever by reason of fluctuations in the home or foreign prices we can procure the 4s in the market at less than the Treasury subscription rates.

This circular shows either that this bank has purchased at the lowest New York price a large purchased at the lowest New York price a large enough stock of 4s to fill all orders they may re-ceive, or that it has some special privileges in this new scheme of Secretary Sherman's that are not coorded to other banks, or else it is a retaliator believe there is an inside ring of bankers in Washington and New York that can do better with the Treasury than other bankers can do. The First National Bank is the institution for which the Treasury Department in the last quarter of 1877 carried \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent quarter of 1877 carried \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds without charging it any interest for three months, thereby saving it about \$100,000, and enabling it to sell the bonds at a discount from the market price, and evers-then make a profit. It was presumed at the time that the First National was also allowed to pocket the interest on the bonds for the quarter during which the Treasury carried them. The New York Journal of Commerce remarked at the time, in exposing this transaction, that it was not surprising that these combinations of bankers can make enormous sums out of their contracts, when, in addition to the call for the whole amount of bonds to be issued, they have the privilege of practically that these combinations of bankers can make enormous sums out of their contracts, when, in addition to the call for the whole amount of bonds to be issued, they have the privilege of practically choosing their own time and the most convenient manner for settlement. The probable explanation of the circular we have quoted from above is to be found in the transaction of last year just described. However that may be, it is certain that the Chicago National Banks as a rule have declared their intention of not subscribing to the 4 per cents or of becoming depositories for subscriptions. If they want any bonds they will send to New York to bay them. But they say they will not go to the trouble and expense of filling out blanks, forwarding bonds to Washington, and untwisting a never-ending roll of red tape in order to have the privilege of selling bonds in competition with the Sub-Treasury here, and with favored banks in New York, which can undersell them. Nor does it seem likely that many individual subscriptions will be received at the Sub-Treasuries. The circamlocutions are too intricate for "compon" people. It requires a more than microscopic eye to see anything in the arrangements for this "popular" loan that is intended to make it popular or successful.

RECENT INCREASE OF BUSINESS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, ENCEPT NEW YORK.

Last week's exchanges were not like those of the preceding weeks of January. Prior to that week the comparison with exchanges of last year had shown slight gains at New York and losses in the other cities, but the returns last week show losses at New York work and gains elsewhere. Yet there is nothing particularly-cheering in the comparison for three weeks ending Jan. 19 is less favorable; out of thirteen cities reporting. New York and inne others show a decrease in exchanges. In the following the latest return from each city is given, that from San Francisco being for the week ending Jan. 19, each in comparison with the corresponding week last year:

New York 1972. 1973. 1973. 1973. 1974. 1984. 1

.....\$595, 680, 864 \$609, 714, 435 187, 207, 960 184, 756, 225

Gold was 100 %@101% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99%@98% cents on the dollar in gold. in gold.

Sizry days.

Sierling.

Sizry days.

482

Beigium.

520

Switzerland.

520

Switzerland.

520

Germany.

Holiand.

Austria.

Norway.

Sweden.

Deamark.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Cook County 7 her cent bonds tour,
North Chicago 7 her cent (Lincoln Park)* 98
City Railway (South Side). 150
City Railway (West Side). 120
City Railway (West Side). 120
Traders' Insurance Company.
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce.
West Division E. R. 7 per cent certifs. **103% *And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Gold opened at 101% and closed at 101%, the extremes of the day. Carrying rates 6 to 3.

Silver at Leader. Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 117% in greenbacks; 115% in gold. Silver coin

14@24 discount. Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firmer. State bonds quiet.

The stock market in the morning was in the main

The stock market in the morning was in the main weak and lower on a fair amount of business in Lake Shore and Granger shares. The feverish condition of the general market was due to the change in the European situation, and more peaceful advices from London.

Coal stocks were higher at the opening on the announcement that the managers had settled matters relating to the combination, but the improvement was soon afferwards lost. In the afternoon the market was firmer, with a recovery of \$4.56 from the lowest point, but closed at a slight reaction.

from the lowest point, but closed at a slight reaction.

Transactions aggregated 68,000 shares, of which 39,400 were Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest common 2,500 st. Paul common 1,500 preferred, 9,800 Lackswanna, 1,900 Delaware and Hudson, and 400 Western Union.

Money, 4@6 per cent, closing at 4. Prime Mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.
Customs receipts, \$163,000. The Treasury disbursed \$490,000. Clearings, \$13,000,000.

Sterling dull; actual business, long, 482%; short, 484%.

The pank statement shows the following changes: Loans, increase, \$1,423,100; specie, increase, \$1,716, 100; legal-tenders, increase, \$41,500; deposits, increase, \$188,900; circulation, accrease, \$43,700; reserve, increase, \$1,458,275. The banks now hold \$15,631,905 over the legal requirements.

-1	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
1	Coupons, '811071/4 New 43/481037/
1	Coupans 185 naw 10214 New 4 per cent 1015
4	Coupons, '67 1059 10-40s, reg 108 Coupons '68
1	Coupons, '68 109 (Coupons,
1	Coupons, new 58 1061/4 Currencles 120
1	8TOCKS.
4	W. Union Tel 77% C., C., C. & J 34%
1	Quicksliver 15% New Jersey Central 15
1	Quickstiver pfd 30 Hock Island 99%
4	Pacific Mail 294 St. Pani 39
ı	Marinosa Land 1 St. Paul pfd 694
-	Mariposa pfd 1% Wabash 16%
1	Adams Express 100 Ft. Wayne 894
	Weils-Fargo 83 Terre Haute 334
1	American Express 48 Terre Haute pfd 12
1	United States Ex 48 Chicago & Alton 78
1	New York Central 105% Chicago & Alton pfd 100%
1	Pole 9 Ohio & Mississippi 74
1	Erie pfd 22 D., L. & W 50%
1	Harlem 140 A. & P. Teiegraph 195
1	Erle pfd. 22 D. L. & W. 508 Harlem 140 Michigan Central 60 Missouri Pacific 13
1	Panama 120 C., B. & Q 103
١	Union Pacific 68% Hannibal & St. Jo 11%
1	Lake Shore 62 Central Pacific bonds. 105
1	Illinois Central 74 Union Pacific bonds 10414
1	Claustend & Distahung 7914 E. P. land-grant 1814
1	Cleveland & Pittsburg 72% U. P. land-grant1838 Northwestern 3654 U. P. Sinking Fund 9534
1	Northwestern pfd 624
1	
1	STATE BONDS.
1	Tennessee 6s, old 3814 Virginia, new 30
1	Tennessee 68, new 37 Missouri, 68
1	Virginia 68, old 30

London, Jan. 28—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 95 9-16.
United States Bonds—65s, 105½; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 100½; new 5s, 106½.
Eric, 9½; preferred, 22; Illinois Central, 75½; Pennsylvania Central, 31½.
Panis, Jan. 26.—Rentes, 1191 97½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock o

Sold in the	Recei	ipis.	Shibments.		
September 11 to 1886	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	
Flour, bris	12,889	9,020		13,490	
Wheat, bu	82, 236	6,640		11,230	
Corn. bu	50,768	98,039	74, 107	26,678	
Outa, bu	26,805	22,841	28,071	21,072	
Rre. bu	6,348	3,010	392	400	
Bariev, Du	25, 670	8,990	21,592	18,475	
Grass seed, Ds.	211, 1:23	164, 390	158,670	142, 479	
Flax seed, ba	122.671	63, 460	181,334	152,970	
B. corn. bs	10,750	20,000		1,940	
C. meats, Ds	784, 463	220,749	4, 571, 652	2, 185, 308	
Beef. tcs		********	476		
Beef. bris	*** *****	********	92	351	
Pork, oris			746	488	
Lard Ba	157, 100	142, 820	977,440	57, 498	
fallow, Da	30, 507	30,714	20,000		
Butter, Ds	80, 879	122, 107	83,030	31, 530	
Dre'd hogs, No	2,389	8,961	710	- 2.418	
Live hogs, No.	31,476	8,969	1,400	2,144	
Cattle, No	2,234	3, 456	2,386	1.148	
Sheep, No	2,107	1,482	2,018	1,682	
Hides, lbs	198, 220	321, 725	349, 302	336, 148	
Highwin's bris .	*** ******	150		300	
Wool, Ibs	72, 290	79, 767	96, 430	166.455	
otatoes, bu	1,390	1,050	390		
Con. tons	3,027	4,751	842	1,323	
lay, tons	208	120		20	
umoer, m.ft.	237	233	978	1,271	
Shingles, m	55	635	343		
Sair, bris	1,440	440	4, 028	1,500	

grade (81 corn); 14 cars waite oats, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (34 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye. 9 cars No. 2 do; 27 cars No. 2 barley, 7 cars extra No. 3 do, 7 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 4 cars feed (40 barley). Total, 280 cars, or 104, 000 bu. Inspected out: 109, 249 bu wheat, 8, 532 bu corn, 13, 246 bu oats, 4, 963 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments

		17.1	F-18 May 1-1
CARROLE RESPONDED A	Jan. 26.		Jan. 27,
Receipts-	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	86,774	84,963	47, 226
Wheat, bu	653, 491	641, 467	53, 267
Corn, bu	411.394	579,394	497, 264
Oats, bu	241,091	316, 175	103, 145
Rye, bu	39,530	41,650	18,946
Barley, bu	168, 198	148, 165	53, 327
Dressed hogs, No	12,719	11,047	17, 205
Live hogs, No	189,386	175, 278	45,030
Cattle, No	15,322	19, 256	22, 198
Shipments-	HITELERIE D	1.6.71	10000
Flour, bris	87, 365	64,932	66,656
Wheat, bu	607, 639	384, 321	42.585
Corn, bu	415, 794	266,879	235, 631
Onts, bu	223, 331	94,709	100, 177
Rye, bu	5, 226	3, 153	3,622
Barley, bu	88,979	58,756	64, 962
Dressed hogs, No	4,967	5,724	16, 153
Live hogs, No	7,359	8,532	9,592
Cattle, No	9,489	10, 213	12,530

Flour, bris. 31, 128 42, 238 5, 485 Wheat, bu. 553, 720 873, 279 298, 485 Corn bu. 506, 590 147, 078 191, 495 Not less than 600,000 bu corn, in 18 barge londs, has been shipped during last week via St. Louis down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Rail freights are weak. Free offers were made

Rail freights are weak. Free offers were made Saturday to carry grain to New York at 30c per 100 lbs, and there were rumors that wheat had been taken as low as 16c per bu.

The leading produce markets were generally lower Saturday, with a fair volume of business transacted in the aggregate. The news that a treaty of peace was virtually concluded between Russia and Turkey, with little prospect of armed interference by any other Power, weakened the hands of holders of grain, especially wheat, and in provisions this was aided by large receipts of hogs, with reports that the progress of winter packing has largely exceeded that of previous years. There was a general disposition to sell, and this caused weakness, which resulted in heavier calls for margins than usual, and this in to sell, and this caused weakness, which resulted in heavier calls for margins than usual, and this in tura produced further weakness by making it advisable to sell instead of depositing more money. The advices from other points were not encouraging to holders, Liverpool being dull and New York inactive on breadstuffs, but quoting a decline of 15c per brl on flour.

The dry-goods market had no specially new features. There was a light movement in staple and sessionable articles at fully sustained prices, the general tone of the market being decidedly firm. Groceries were in fair—and only fair—de-

quoted.
Hogs were dull and fully 10c lower, closing weak at \$3.75@4.00 for common to choice. Cattle were quiet and steady at \$2.25@5.25. Sheep were dull, with sales on a basis of \$2.75@4.25.

these cases appear to be exceptional. Com in the Green Bay district Saturday, but rain fell in Southern Michigan, and the situation across the lake has not changed. A party who has just returned from the camps says there is no snow between Saginaw and Muskegon. there is no snow between Saginaw and Maskegon. The lumbermen over there are getting anxious about the result. The wood, hay, and broom-corn markets were quiet and unchanged. Hides were salable to dealers at reduced quotations, and the decline has brought in a few orders from tanners, but the latter evince no desire to take hold freely. Clover-seed was active and firmer, and other varieties were quiet, timothy being easy under large offerings. Poultry was in fair local request and steady. The offerings were moderate. The retail demand for green fruits was as good as usual.

IN NEW YORK SATURDAY.

JAK. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 13, 157 bris; wheat, 157, 850 bn; corn. 111, 525 bn; oats, 39, 823 bn; corn-meal, 927 pkgs; rye, 3, 082 bn; barley, 18, 250 bn; malt, 7, 250 bn; pork, 1, 704 pkgs; beef, 187 pkgs; cut-meats, 4, 247 pkgs; lard, 5, 234 pkgs; whisky, 955 bris.

Exports—Flour, 8, 000 bris; wheat, 126, 000 bu; corn, 25, 000 bu; rye, 16, 000 bn.

orn, 25,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

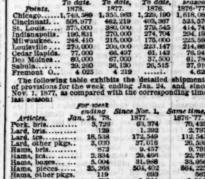
Samples of corh are new being offered upon the floor of our Board of Trade, passed rejected, from which water can almost be squeezed with the bare which water can almost be squeezed with the bare hand. How far, pray, does par Chief Inspection propose to "let up" on this kind of inspection? It is well known to all that our elevators are now constantly occupied in turning over present stocks of corn to keep them from burning. In view of this fact, common sense would seem to suggest that our Chief Inspector had better let down rather than "let up" on his inspection.

At Milwaukee grain is inspected upon its merits, and not at the hidden of the order. our Chief Inspector has better the down rather than "let up "on his inspection.

At Milwaukee grain is inspected moon its merits, and not at the binding of this or that one's orivate, selfish interest. The result is that Milwaukee's inspection is known the world over as the "old reliable," and stands above ours in every market of the world, and I think justly so. Her inspection is not tinkered with every fitteen minutes as ours is, to subserve the interest of parties who think their grain should be passed into a grade higher than its merits will warrant. Shipper.

PROVISIONS.

re disposed to expect still lower prices, especially as-cason of depression is looked for as a sequel to a dec-ation of peace in the Old World. "he Commercial Bulleton gives the following as the turns of the number of hogs packed to date at the nis named since Nov. 1, as compared with returns nevlous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the son of 1876-"77:



693 1,924 4,024 183,092 344,400 921 1,657 31,251 282,504 4,271 2,778

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUB—Was dull and weak. There were some shipping on the market for bagged lots, but generally at prices far below the views of holders. New York was quoted its per bri lower, with large stocks, and our market sympathized with the down turn in wheat. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters on private terms; 000 bris spring extras parily at \$4.50 (in bags): 50 bris rye flour, and 25 bris buckwheat, both on private terms. Total, 723 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of brices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.50 a7.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.25486,00: choice to fane spring, \$5.25485.75; fair to good spring, \$4.5048.00; low spring, \$3.0048.50: fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.7648.00; patent springs, \$7.004.50; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.7648.00; patent springs, \$7.004.50; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.7648.00; patent springs, \$7.004.50; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.7648.00; patent springs, \$7.004.50; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.7648.00; patent springs, \$7.004.50; fair to good spr

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago customs, Jan. 26: Field, Leiler & Co., 62 cases dry goods: Fowler Brothers, I, 380 sacks salt; the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 1 car of spiegel iron; collections, \$10,096.40.

"LET UP A LITTLE."

To the Editor of The Tribune,
Cuicago, Jan. 28.—In his remarks before the meeting of receivers, held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoom, Mr. Pope is reported to have stated as follows;
In a sole to the Chief Inspector he had called his nt-

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was rather less doing in the aggregate, and the market was heavy, though the deciline in prices was not unusually severe. Hogs were in large supply for Saturday, and lower, with little change in the quotations on product from English and New York markets. But the packing returns at this point indicate a gain of nearly 400,000 head since Nov. I as compared with a year ago, and a Cincinnati authority estimates that the total packing of the West for the winter will give not far from an increase of it per cent in product. This is an enormous gain, and requires a material increase in the consumptive demand to meet it. Hence operators were disposed to expect still lower prices, especially as a season of depression is looked for as a sequel to a dec-

To date. To date, 1873. 1873. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1978. 1877. 1989. 1,355, 963 1 958, 977 462, 219 375, 000 384, 000 298, 410 215, 000 220, 000 68, 497 60, 000 67, 000 68, 497 60, 000 67, 000 29, 290 38, 130 4 025 4 219

IId.
PRAS—Canadian. 368 8d.
CLOYER SEED—American, 456 50a.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 583. Prime mess best, 58a.
Lard—American, 40a 9d. Bacon—Long cless, 18a abort do, 31a 8d.
TALLOW—Fine, 408 8d.
PETROLEUX—Spirita, 78 3d; refined, 10s 8d.
LINSEED OIL—278 6d.
RESIN—Common, 58 3d;58 8d; pale, 13a.
Spirits of Turpentike—258 8d.
CHEESE—American, 64s. Cist. Westeen,
17ths, 32s; long clear. 31s;
17ths, 32s; long clear. 31s;
25s; harm, 44s. Lard, 41s. Prime
18s; harm, 41s; harm, 41s;
18s; harm, 41s; harm, 41s;
18s; harm, 41s; harm, 41s;
18s; harm, 41s; har

1136: Tutures nrn; January, 11.056:11.05: Peters, 11.056:11.050: March, 11.256:11.250; April, 11.376: 11.38c; May, 11.50c: June, 11.63c; July, 11.80c: August, 11.746:11.70c. Call orices—September, 11.816: 11.42c; October, 11.216:11.24c; November, 11.036: FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; very limited business; preciping, 13.000 bris. Rve flour more active at \$5.5 FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; very limited business; receipta, 13,000 bris. Rye flour more active at \$2.30 (4.25).

CONN-MRAL—A shade caster at \$2.50 (2.20).
GRAIN—Wheat dull; receipta, 158,000 bu: Na. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.29; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.39; No. 2 Class go spring, in store, \$1.25; No. 2 Northw estern. The reary, \$1.284 (61.29%; January, \$1.284 (21.29%; Ryeners, \$1.25; No. 2 Northw estern. The reary, \$1.284 (61.29%; January, \$1.286 1.29%; Ryeners, \$1.285 (61.29%; January, \$1.286 1.29%; Ryeners, \$1.285 (61.29%; January, \$1.286 1.29%; Ryeners, \$1.30,000 bu: ungraded new Western mixed. 4647c; old do, 59%c; steam mixed. 55c; January, \$10,000 bu; No. 1 white, 58%c; white Western. 28%. HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee duller and unchanged. Sugradiand nominally unchanged. Rice quiet and mechanged. Perrocusius—Dull; crude, 7c; reduced, 11%c11 11.18.

RESIS—Out at \$1.285 (10.297).

ENGRES—Procusius—Dull; crude, 7c; reduced, 11%c11 11.18.

RESIS—Out at \$1.205 (10.297).

LEATHUR—Dull; crude, 7c; reduced, 11%c11 11.18.

Grande light middles and beavy weights, 222 (30; 12).

FOOTIS OS, 21627c; common do, 20% 225c.

WOOL—Quiet, but firm; domestic fleece, 3225c; pulled, 18%42c; unwashed, 19%30c.

Provisions—Pork calser and fairty active; 20% 120.008 122.5. Beef quiet. Dressed hous steaty as 12.008 12.25. Beef quiet. Dressed hous steaty as a sheeting, 10%c11 in gold.

Nalls—Firms cut, \$2.40; cuinch, \$4.2065, 25; horeshoe, No. 8, 206230c.

JULIUS CÆSAR VS, JOHN SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

JULIUS CÆSAR VS. JOHN SHERMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—"History repeats itself" is an old maximm—true as trite. "In the most high and palmy state of Rome a little ere the mightiest Julius Ieli," the old Republic, like the new Republic, was shaken to its foundation by civil war. It had supported immense armies, a costly civil service, and the question of ways and means was as important in those remote days as now. The Republic was divided then as now into debtor and creditor. The debtors army poorer, and the debts more burdensome every day.

At this time the "mightiest Julius," the foremost man in all the world, whether as soldies,

into debtor and creditor. The debtors proporer, and the debts more burdensoms every day.

At this time the "mightlest Julius," the investment in all the world, whether as soldier, statesman, or anthor, returned from his cappaigns victor to/Rome: there he encountered the same financial problem that our own Mr. John Sherman grapples with to-day. I want to cappare these two as financiers. In any other spect a comparison would obviously be impossible.

Caesar, in his commentaries, gives us his policy and his reason for it. Book III., Cap. I his asys: "Julius Caesar was himself appears Consul with Publius Servilius. This busies being ended, as credit was begunning to fail a Italy and the debts could not be said, he (Cam) determined that arbitrators should be appeared and that they should make an estimate of the possessions and property of the debtor, for much they were worth before the war, and the they were worth before the war, and the creditors. This he thought the most like; says of debt, the usual consequences of civil ser and base the apprehension of an about the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." Caesar's policy was, "Support the credit of the debtor." The result of such different policies another property at its value when the debts were can tracted; Sherman's policy is to compel the credit of the debtor. The result of such different policies another generation must compare, and we will not not trives to change his contract so as to miss still harder.

He has evidently "never apprehended abolition of debt."

The result of such different policies another generation must compare, and we will not not throne, and held them there for generation must compare, and we will not not throne, and held them there for generation must compare, and we will

and Chicag tion to the

SPORT

The Providence Averages, and O

In Exhibit of Figure

Corresp An Unusually In Horse The Chicago Bill

Izar's Play---

THE MATHEMAT It is not exactly cred misrepresentations inste that they would prefer for and use faisehood only be feat their wishes and de The most common asser been making money ou enough—"has been livin turn," etc. It is not e he would be arguing after sition party, but he propos show his case by figures. Chicago Club is a fair one its books a few figures has of President Hulbert, be

of President Indoor, or season of 1877 the Chie games with the best class of the grounds of the latter. from these games were \$5, of \$115. 20 per game. The Club for the year shows the paid railroad fares.
Paid hotels...
Paid carriages... Total traveling expen appears that the expensesgame away from home were
the point made by the am
say: "On your own show
paying out \$04.02; that's ;
said: you are making \$51.1
us; you are living off us."
Soitly, sirs; gently a mon
paid in salaries hast season
its team played. Add that
eling, and you find it cost
game outside of Chicago.
nor attempt to show, thes
Club Last year it paid
printing, advertising, and

Beaton books show that the League games in Boaton, ind Star, Indianapolia, Mancresta and Teaumenhithe very cream and the Boston share of all was \$1,020,15, of \$21 per without counting our advertised and the Boston share of all was \$1,020,15, of \$21 per without counting our advertised and the Boston share of the sary expenses. And yet the cray to get a chance to go the turn games, and they say the tary to get a chance to go the turn games, and they say the they can't got there and get \$1.00 chance in going on that 60 chance in going of receipts was \$1.00 which the League chance should be should be

the expenses we ought to he money."

And this passes for argument the centlemen who are the sentlemen who are the sentlemen who are the sentlement of the se

LEGRAPH. REIGN. No. 2. 10s 54: white, No. 1, club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 23s; old No.

LIVERPOOL - Wheat quiet: Califor-California white, 12s 7d6312s 10d; i corn quiet. Mank Lank-Car-at in fair demand and steady; fair 35s. Cargoes on passazo-Wheat quiet. Political affairs are more

2W YORK.

26.—COTTON—Stendy at 11)46
anuary, 11.04@11.06c; February,
11.22@11.23c; April, 11.37c

de easier at \$2.5082.90,
1; reocipta. 158,000 bu: No. 2 Mil1 Milwaukee, \$1.33; No. 2 Chica\$1.25; No. 2 red winter, \$1.34;
\$1.25; No. 2 Northwestern, Feb2; January, \$1.285/\$1.296. Rye
n. 716/7156. Barloy dull and unand unchanged. Corn heavy; reungraded new Western mixed. 44
steam mixed. 55c; January, 556/
77.506/50. Oats dull; receipta.
te, 305/50; white Western, 304305/60.

changed.

duller and unchanged. Sugar dul
hanged. Molasses—New Orleans
ski 50c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

scruda, 7c; rodned, 113/2011 11-10c.
1008.1-576.
NTINE—Quiet at 31c.
Western, 126/17c.
emio K sole, Bucuos Ayres, and Rio
and heavy chuth, 226/23c; Calicommon do 22/5/23c;
Calicommon do 22/5/23

on quiet and unchanged. Rusg iron quiet and unit is in gold. ie in gold. 84.25@5.25; horse-

AR VS. JOHN SHERMAN. AK VS. JUHN SHCHMAN.
Editor of The Tribuna.

5.—"History repeats itself"

true as trite. "In the most tate of Rome a little ere the tell," the old Republic, like the a shaken to its foundation by as shaken to its foundation of supported immense armies, a., and the question of ways and aportant in those remote days bublic was divided then as now creditor. The debtors grewebts more burdensome every

e "mightiest Julius," the fore-the world, whether as solder, ithor, returned from his cam-lome: there he encountered the moblem that our own Mr. John as with te-day. I want to com-a financiers. In any other re-on would obviously be impos-

on would obviously be impospromentaries, gives us his policy
for it. Book III., Cap. I, he
Caesar was himself appointed
bilius Servilius. This business
credit was beginning to fall in
bits could not be paid, he (Caesar)
arbitrators should be appointed,
bould make an estimate of the
property of the debtors, how
worth before the war, and that
handed over in payment to the
he thought the most likely say to
the apprehension of an abolition
consequences of civit war and dissport the credit of the debtors."
was, "Support the credit of
herman's to weaken that credit.
It just and politic to make the
for their debts the debtor's
alne when the debts were con
an's policy is to compel the
to pay what he agreed, no matreciation of his property
may
tof national causes, but conge his contract so as to make if

"never apprehended an

such different policies another compare, and we will not in pate their verdict. led the Roman neople mourned his family on the Imperial them there for generations; financier departs this life, Shythe best friend his race ever PRO-C.SSAN.

The War on the League Mathe matically Considered.

SPORTING.

to Exhibit of Figures from the Boston and Chicago Books. The Providence Club's Applica-

tion to the League. Averages, and Other Answers to Correspondents.

An Unusually Interesting Lot of Horse News.

The Chicago Billiard Tournament ... Isar's Play---Other Sporting.

BASE-BALL.

THE MATHEMATICS OF THE CASE.

It is not exactly creditable to the papers that are engaged in what they are pleased to call "making war upon the League" that they prefer to use misrepresentations instead of facts,—or it may be that they would prefer facts if they could get them, and use falsehood only because the truth would defeat their wishes and disprove their arguments. The most common assertion is that the League has been making money out of outside clubs long enough—"has been living off them without return,"etc. It is not exactly curious, but still worthy of remark, that the exact contrary is the case. If the writer were to leave the matter here he would be arguing after the manner of the oppohe would be arguing after the manner of the oppo-sition party, but he proposes to do more, and to show his case by figures. The experience of the show his case by figures. The experience of the Chicago Club is a fair one to be quoted, and from its books a few figures have, with the permission of President Hulbert, been taken. During the season of 1877 the Chicagos played forty-five games with the best class of non-League clubs on the grounds of the latter. The Chicago receipts from these games were \$5, 184, 40, or an average of \$115, 20 per game. The expense account of the Clab for the year shows the following items:

\$2,977.74

connected with it because of the lack of scenaric furce, is the experience of the Boston Club. At the time of that Club's annual meeting a part of its financial exhibit was published, and at once leized by the gentlemen who are "making war," and by them gardled and twisted until it was really a forgery, not a report, that was printed. Following is a sample of the way the forgeries were mabilished:

Having reason to know that this was not true, expolication was made to the Boston Club for the facts, and they were contreously franshed. The following are the easential points: The gross receipts from non-League clubs outsted of Boston were \$4.787.53, instead of \$7.513, as stated shove. The first lie of the "war" party was therefore \$4.785.47. In the second pince, the Bostons took were \$4.787.53, instead of \$5.755.07 for two off-hand lies which were necessary to make out the non-League case, and were therefore writton with as little acrupic as Deviin had about his takings.

Fartisc, and bearing most the question of the profile of non-League games on League grounds, the sensor books show that they played visenty non-League games on League grounds, the sensor books show that they played visenty non-League games. In Boston, including such clubs and the Boston share of all the money received was \$1.020.15, of \$51 per game, and this, too, without counting our advertising and other necessary expenses. And yet the "war" party are crany to get a chance to go to Boston and play rotus games and they say they are minsed because they san't go there and get \$50 a game.

League game in the sand such season and play rotus games, and they say they are minsed because they san't go there and get \$50 a game.

League game in the sand such season and play rotus games, and they say they are minsed because they san't go there and get \$50 a game.

League club and the sand season and play rotus games and they say they are minsed pocusane they san't go there and get \$50 a game.

League club games and sand such games and the sand season of the Club, in politicly explaining that chandred they are the sand season of the club, in politicly explaining that chandred they are the sand season of the club, in politicly explaining that chandred they are the sand season of the club, in politicly as a sand season of the club, and they have a sand season of the club, and they sand the sand season of the club, and they sand season of the sand season

tions will not show such a wholesale moving out by any means.

A St. Louis paper notes that Mr. Neff, brother of the President of the Cincinnati Club, reports Mr. Chase, of Louisville, as asserting that his city will certainly have a club for 1878.

The St. Louis Herald says that McManus will certainly put the Browns in the field again, and that he has gotten the necessary backing. The team will be under the charge of McGeary, and will play 25-cant matches.

The new Board of Directors of the Syracuse Stars have elected J. F. Wilkinson, a banker, President of the Club. From all that appears concerning the new government of the Club, it is one which will keep the Club up to the standard of merit which it has before had. The guess which was made last week as to the character of the new Board was incorrect, and the class of men who, it was feared, had gotten hold of the stock, are found to have nothing to do with it.

The practice of the New York Clipper is to take from the files of each week a year ago the subject to be discussed in the current number. Having gotten along to the 25-cent period, the paper of last week advocates if furfously in about the same words that it did a year ago. It prophesies ruin, destruction, and bankraptcy to the clubs which do not reduce their games to 25 cents, and, consequently, Buffslo, Providence, and several other clies have voted to raise their tariff to 50 cents. Oh! it's a great thing to have "influence."

mot reduce their games to 25 cents, and, consequently, Buffalo, Providence, and several other clities have voted to raise their tariff to 50 cents. Oh! it's a great thing to have "induence."

Last Monday evening the Directors of the Providence Club at a meeting voted to order all the men under contract to report at once. They also voted to apply for admission to the League at once, and no donot the nepers in the case are now in the hands of the Secretary of the League. The population of Providence is in excess of the 75,000 limit, and therefore, under League law, it will require two negative ballots to refuse their application. There is no prospect that even one opposing vote will be cast. An Eastern naper says that Cory, the remarkable young man who pitched for the Rhode Island Club of last season, will take the same position in the new team.

There is nothing new in relation to the game in Chicago, and cannot wellbe for some weeks. The men under contract for 1878 are not expected to report for training much before April 1, and, as no games can be played before May 1, that will be early enough. No move has been made by the mannagement toward fitting up the new ground, and that can well be put off for a month. The talk about the engagement of another man by the White Stockings has so far amounted to nothing so far as known. Remsen and Egyler are both disengaged, it is supposed, and the general impression is that one of them will be contracted with to play centre field.

The Boston Club is actively engaged in promoting a new bill against pool-selling. Clement C. Hill, of Boston. has introduced a stringent law into the Lower House, and it will very likely be passed, especially if it can be reported on favorably by the Committee where it has gone. The only objection to it appears to be a sort of belief that a law now on the statute-book is strong enough. The papears are taking sides briskly on behalf of the bill, and it is certainly to be hoped that they will be successful. No class of peopule are so much interest

(2) Foley at third is one of the best men in the country. Would prefer him to alorgan only because have never seen the latter in a stift, trying game. (3) The record does not indicate it. game. (3) The record does not indicate ft.

C. P., Pittsburg—"(1) Would you consider the Allegheny or Cuncinnati Clubs of 1877 the best? (2) Which of them ranked hignest for the championship of the United States? (3) How do the patting and fielding averages of the new Cincinnati and Indianapolis Clubs compare?" Answer—(1) In a game between themselves the Allegheny would probably have won. (2) There was no such thing, except in an unauthorized way. (3) The gures are as follows, considering Mitchell as pitcher of the Cincinnati team for the reason that there is no record of W. H. White at hand:

[Bet-Field-]

Oincinnati. Bat Field Indianopolis. Bat Field-White, c. 985 864 Filia, c. 220 865
Mitchell, p. 152 734 Noisin, p. 279 860
Sullivan, tb. 854 965 Groff, 1b. 219 965
Gerharda, 2b. 250 874 Queek, 2h. 300 887
Mc/ey, 3b. 322 843 Whitamson, 3b. 217 878
Geef. 8, 225 849 Nilson, 8 309 683
Jones, 1. 3,38 875 Shaffer, f. 290 815
Pike, c. 7 311 888 Mokelwy, c. 1317 871
Kelly, r. f. 156 815 Glapp, r. 286 860 Average Cincinnati batting.

Average Indianapolis batting.

Average Cincinnati delding.

Average Indianapolis fielding.

THE TURK.

THE MICHIGAN MOVEMENT.

Michigan is one of the greatest States in the land for trotting-tracks, and its annual circuit, which is given in June, is one of the most enjoyable and given in June, as one of the most enjoyable and best patronized in the country. One of the leading spirits among the Michigan turfmen is Mr. Don Robinson, of Jackson, who has some very peculiar ideas on the subject of how trotting meetings and races should be conducted.

Some two years ago, Mr. Robinson originated a plan, which he induced the Jackson Association to the country of the property of adopt, but, before it could be put in execution, the National Association squelched the whole matter by declaring it a violation of the rules governing all

declaring it a violation of the rules governing all tracks belonging to the Association.

Mr. Robinson's plan was that, in making entries for races, owners of horses should be allowed to declare themselves not to win, if they so chose, and then go on and trot the race to suit themselves. If they chose to have their horses finish last in each heat they could do so, or, if they preferred to win heats, the time made in such heats would not be a record, nor would they receive any part of the record, nor would they receive any part of the purse after declaring not to win, even should they take three heats. Since this idea of Mr. Robin-

heats, the time made in such heats would not be a record, nor would they take three heats. Since this idea of Mr. Robinson's was violently put under cover by the National Association the Michigan tracks have not been as friendly to that organizations at hey formerly were. This feeling of antagonism found vent at a meeting of the tracks composing the Michigan circuit, held at Jackson not long ago. The dates of the circuit were first decided on as follows: Adrian, June 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Kalamazoo, June 11, 12, 13, 14; Grand Rapids, June 18, 19, 29, 21; Jackson, June 25, 20, 27, 28; Detroit, July 2, 3, 4, 5, Adrian will give \$5,000 in Durres, Kalamazoo get, 000, Grand Rapids \$7,000, Jackson \$8,000. Detroit \$8,000.

Then a committee, to which the matter had been intrusted, presented a report, naming 'Josh' Tuthill, of Sagianw, as the first choice of the Convention for member of the Board of Appeals, and Cimeles Dupont as second choice. The balance of the record is meanty, and is given in full. It is as follows:

"We are inclined to favor the one-term principle as to members of the Roard of Appeals, believing that the best interests of its National Association will op this policy be best promoted. It any event we are opposed to more than one re-election.

"Our experience is that the rules do not sufficiently discourage fraud it the pulling of horses, and to accomplish this object revisions are important. Beclaration not to win should be allowed up to the same hour prescribed for drawing horse may win the race, the first money to see the best horse not declared out, and all the suitance of the best horse not declared out, and all the suitance of the same hour prescribed for drawing horse may win the race, the first money to see the best horse not declared out, and all the suitance of the best horse of declared out, and all the suitants will be press, much to the benefit of the same horse, from the first place of the linearse of the linearse

declaring out, would be endless. Suppose, for instance, that a coulle of drivers tart through the circuit in the three-unimus class, and that at the first meeting one of them gets a fast record for his horse while the other gets mone, neither of them having declared out. At the next meeting, the man whose horse has no record declares not to win, and goes into the race for the sole purpose of helping his friend, whose horse already has a record. If the horse that has declared not to win be a good one, he can add 50 per cent to the chances of the other man to win. Being in no fear of a record, he can drive in and out, heading off horses that are in the way of his friend, and, if necessary, taking heats, in order to prevent the race from falling to horses that are not wanted by the combination to win. This is but one of the innumerable ways by which thieves would have the best of honest men, was Mr. Robinson's plan to be adopted by the leading associations. The only wonder is that any man has the cheek to push it.

SOME CELEMRATHE THOROUGHEREDS.

A party of well-known sportsmen recently visited the stud farm of Col. McDaniel, near Princeton, N. J., and one of them has written the following interesting account of the horses there:

'A short walk brought us to the quarters of the great horse, Harry Bassett, but on the way we stopped to see a beautiful hown colt with remarkable quarters, a short, strong back, smooth, finty legs with large, flat bones, well-set shoulders, a racing neck, with great throttle, and blood-like head.

'What is this, Colonel? inquired Mr. Swigert, who was evidently attracted by the fine appearance of the col.

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'The groom next showed us a red chestnut colt.

nave, since my sale, exchanged one-haif of Lady Salyers.

"The groom next showed us a red chestnut colt of fine size by Bassett, dam Orange Girl, which had been named Edward Howe. He exhibited an excellent back and quarters, and good smooth legs, with a rather homely neck and head, more useful than ornamental. He had a determined took about the head, and was as strong as Hercules. Following this fellow was a chestnut colt by Bassett, recently sold to Dr. Dickey, of New York. He is very much like his sire, a little under size, but all blood, all life, stepped like a cat, and was as pround as a Prince, carried a beautiful neck, and was as perfectly finished as a jewel.

"This is Bowstring, by Bassett, out of Cordelia, by King Lear, said David, as the groom led out a very handsome coit, trim and nest of form, with long smooth muscles well knit one into the other, and his feet well under him, indicating that he was quick on his legs and that speed was his forte. He was a mild-tempered, good-natured fellow, was willing to be caressed, and pleased with attention. His want of style and quick manner would fail to command the attention of an indifferent judge of horsefeesh, but to him the connoisseur would faw mear and pass him by reductantly.

"What is this?' inquired Mr. Galway, as a

different judge of horsefiesh, but to him the connoiseur would draw near and pass him by reluctantly.

""What is this?" inquired Mr. Galway, as a bright chestnut with three white feet under the pasterns, was brought up with a step as elastic as "sweet 16," and a mien and air, a style and carriage, that spoke plainly to the beholder, "I am the Prince of Stonybrook.

""The Brother to the Fawn, by Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, was the reply. He was a colt of extra quality, powerful through the flank and loins, with massive quarters, deep shoulders, broad and well set; limbs perfect, except in front, below the pasterns, where he was thought by some of the gentlemen present to have more space than is in keeping with strength; but we have seen some wonderful horses with this alleged defect, and memory now calls up sogood a racer as Ballonkeel. Peytona, Socka, and charmer are said to have made the imprint of their knuckles on a heavy track at every leap. The lofty bearing of this fellow, his spirited mettle, his powerful form, and blood-like appearance, very strongly argue in favor of his future success on the turf.

"The Fawn has been 'roughing it,' and is not the pretty filly of last spring. St. James, who has been sent by Mr. Bissle, his recent purchaser, to his old home, has grown and spread very much, and looked to be greatly improved since his respite from the labors of the campaga.

"Harry Bassett, the lord of the harem, we found in a roomy stall. As the door was opened, and the gentlemen stepped forward, eager for a sight of the hero of so many battles fought and won, Col. McDaniel carefully held the front, and issued his orders to his lordship, who received them with a most

"Harry Bassett, the lord of the harem, we found in a roomy stall. As the door was opened, and the gontlemen stepped forward, eager for a sight of the hero of so many battles fought and won, Col. McDaniel carefully held the front, and issued his orders to his lordship, who received them with a most compaisant air, and obeyed them with promptness and accuracy, showing that he comprehended their purport. When told to take a position in the stall, he moved promptly to the spot indicated, and when ordered returned with alacrity to a different one. But liarry, like most of the Bostonians, has a way and a will of his own, and is very choice apout his commanders, and confines them to a limited few. for Col. McDaniel and his groom are the only people at Stonybrook that care to come in contact with this noble animal, or that he permits to do so. We did not fail to observe how differently the two manage him. Col. McDaniel takes to him, tells him what he desires him to do, and now and then makes a violent gosture with his walking stick, and this weapon Harry has a poor liking for. We noticed that, however midly and gently it was raised, he invariably manifested his displeasure at its sight by a naugnty shake of the head, as much as to say, Stop! enough of that, On the contrary, the groom rarely speaks to him, but walks promptly up, invariably approaching him in front, and Harry bows submissively, and submits himself perfectly to his will. When brought out he showed the strength of a giant. With a Godolphin neck, which is beautifully arched, a magnificent ear, eyes unsurpassed, full, clear, and prominent, that flashed electric sparks when excited, he treads the earth like the monarch that he is.

"He stood a few moments as quietly as a lamb, and then quickly reared high in the air, turned haif around upon his hind haunches, playing in the air turned haif around upon his hind haunches, playing in the air with his fore feet, when he discovered that he groom. Quick as thought he threw one foot over it, and came down upon it wi

groom. Quick as thought he threw one foot over it, and came down upon it with his whole weight, forcing the groom to relinquish his hold unon it. The man did not lose his presence of mind. He seemed to be perfectly at home, for Harry's fore-foot scarcely touched the earth before he caught the rein half way to the check, and both horse and groom seemed to be delighted with the perform-ance." ance."

TRACK TALK.

The celebrated English brood mare Stolen Moments, by Melbourne, died Jan. 1 at Bingnam. St. Louis has finally decided to change the date of its trotting meeting, and will hold the same from July 15 to 20, inclusive.

Honest Harry, the well-known trotting horse recently purchased by Mr. Liefdon, of New York City, will be driven double next summer on the road.

The thoroughbred horses Hard Bargain, by Nor-wich, and Fear-me-not, by Luther, the property of J.F. Byese, Portland, Ore., were killed by the cars recently.

recently.

"Bill" Harris, of this city, has purchased of Col. W. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky., the black norse Almont Raven, by Almont, dam by Old St. Lawrence.

The old-time trotter, Western Boy, record 2:27%, was recently purchased by a Mr. Nelson, of Boston, who will use him for road purposes. Western Boy is 18 years old.

Charley Smith, of the Earlville, Ill., track, re-cently purchased a Blue Bull filly, coming two years old, that is said to show wonderful speed for such a young thing.

A Kentraly speed for such a young thing.

A Kentucky paper notes the sale to Dr. Hirsch, of Lexington, of the chesthut mare Gum Bail, by Black France. Three years ago Gum Bail was considered a very promising trotter, but has not done much since then.

Sheridan Shook, the well-known New York theatre manager, has sold to Stepnen Dunn, of Saratoga, N. Y., the well-known trotting-horse Sheridan, by Edward Everett, that came out green last season, and acquired a record of 2:23 in Dan Mace's hands.

Saraioga, N. Y., the well-known trotting-horse Sheridan, by Edward Everett, that came out green last season, and acquired a record of 2:23 in Dan Mace's hands.

Bill Bird, a colored trainer of some reputation, has gone to Mobile with his stable of runners, which consist of Bonanza, 3 years old, by Bonnie Scotland; Borai, 2 years old, by Bonnie Scotland; Borai, 2 years old, by Bonnie Scotland; a 2-year-old filly by John Morgan; Melita. 3 years old, by Mugglins; a 3-year-old coit by Brown Dick; and a 3-year-old coit by imp. Glengarry.

The French racehorse Chamont, that was first favorite for last year's Berby, was offered for sale at Tattersall's on the 31st uit., but bought in at 5,300 gaineas, the reserve price being 6,000. He has been entered for the Ascot Cup, and will be trained. In 1876 Chamont won the Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates; and the Two Thousand Guineas in 1877.

The Gold Cup at Ascot (England) closed with twenty-four subscribers; the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap doord four and a land iniles) with sixty-three; the New Market Handicap, one and one-half miles, with fity-seven; the City and Suburban Handicap (Croyden), with fitty-five.

L. A. Hitchcock's stable of runners has reached Lexington, and will be trained in the spring campaign. It comprises Glasgow, 5 years old, by War Dance; a bloodston, 4 years old, by Ambourne, Jr.; Speculation, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone; Brother to Limestone, by War Dance; a half year old fliny by Melbourne, Jr.; a 2-year old flily by War Dance; and a 2-year filly by kar Dance; and a 1-year filly by kar Dance; and a 1-year filly by kar Dance; a half year old chestnit filly, by War Dance; a half year old chestnit filly, by War Dance; a half year old chestnit filly, by War Dance; a half year old filly by Landington. The National Association fee Glowing officers were elected for the Breeders' meeting year; Fresident

The Columbus, O., Jockey Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. G. Delanc; Vice-President, Philemon Hess, Treasurer, F. A. Broadboar, Secretary, Walter Morrison. The spring meeting of the Club will be held June 19 to 15.

held June 12 to 15.

In regard to the American horses in England, it may be said that the 4-year old filly Donna is at the farm of the Duke of Hamilton, being prepared for the grand international hurdle-race at Newmarket, two miles and a quarter, over hine hurdles, in which she will carry 140 pounds; that Mr. Sanford's Requital is entered in the Rous Memorial Stakes for 2-year olds, to be run on the first day of the October meeting, Newmarket, in the Siretchworth stakes for 2-year olds, which occurs during the Newmarket July meeting; in the Granby stakes at the October, in the Criterion at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting, and in the New stakes at Ascot.

Newmarket-Houghton meeting, and in the New stakes at Ascot.

Col. John W. Conley, of this city, shipped yesterday to parties in California nine Kentucky bred brood mares of the choicest strains of trotting blood, among them a 6-year old, out of the celebrated mare Rosalind by Alexander's Abdailah. This mare was foaled before Rosalind appeared on the turf, and was sired either by Thorndale or Star Davis, but which is not definite. The dam of Lucy Cuyler, the 3-year-old recently purchased by Robert Bonner, and that showed a mile in 2:28 last fail, was also in the lot, as were five mares by Almont, and one by Blackwood. Col. Conley also sent with the lot a 3-year-old stallion that could show a half-mile in 1:12 last season.

Fille de L'Air, a famous French mare, foaled in

show a half-mile in 1:12 last season.

File de L'Air, a famous French mare, foaled in 1862 by Faugh-a Ballagh out of Pauline by Volcano, died at Count La Grange's stud, Dangu, France, on the 1st inst. As a 2-yoar-old she started nine times in England, and won five, including the Woodcate and Criterion Stakes. She started eight times in England as a 3-year-old, and won five events,—the Epsom Oaks, the Brighton Biennial Stakes, and the Newmarket Oaks and Derby being among the number. She ran eight races the same year in France, and won five. At 4 years, she won three out of four races in England, among them Alexandra Plate, three miles, and also three races in France. She was the dam of Riene, by Monarque, who won the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks in 1872.

Capt, James Franklin, the newly-elected Presi-

and Oaks in 1872.

Capt, James Franklin, the newly-elected President of the Nashville Elood-Horse Association, although quite young, is a well-known and unitusiastic turfman. He took charge of his father's stable, which was headed by that good mare Arizona, while almost a boy, and his management of the string was attended with more than ordinary success. His defeat of Col. McDaniel's horse, Hubbard, at Saratoga in 1873, was a notable instance of his skill. After the death of his father Capt, Franklin confined his operations to Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1874, at Nashville, defeated all the cracks of the blue-grass region. The mainstay of the stable was Arizona, and with Lakeland on her back she placed many honorable victories to her credit.

THE CHICAGO TOURNAMENT.

The Brunswick Hall tournament has progressed regularly during the week, and fifteen of the twenty-one games have been worked off, Homanan retaining a lead. Following are all the particulars of the three weeks' play, the names of the con-testants appearing in alphabetical order;

. 1 1 4 2 1 3 3 15 Games lost. The rank of the men as to games lost and won is as follows:

The game for to-morrow right will be between

The game for to-morrow right will be between Rhines and Honahan. The remaining games to end the affair are as follows: Hoa vs. Parker, Hoa vs. Sayer, Miller vs. Sayler, Miller vs. Snyder, and Parker vs. Rhines. The order in which they will be played has not been announced.

M. Adrian Izar, the remarkable French finger-expert, gave an exhibition at Bensinger's Hall last evening, the attendance being very large. Beside his fancy shots, he played a 500-point game with Amand Darlot, whom he beat with ease. In this game Izar made a run of 288, playing with his fingers. His most remarkable finger-shot was the snake. M. Izar is one of the most wonderful players ever seen in this country. He will play again this afternoon and evening.

OTHER SPORTS.

FOOT-BALL.
The Chicago Foot-Ball Club have at last stirred sport. The difficulty which they have heretofore had of not having any club to practice against them is met by a promising young club on the South Side, which will put the Cheagos on their shem is met by a promising young can be the South Side, which will put the Chicagos on their mettle. It has been arranged to play practice games between the two clubs on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons at 4:20 o'clock, on the grounds at the corner of Indians avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The first game will take place to-morrow afternoon, and all foot-ball players and lovers of the game are invited to be present. The Chicagos have several challenges from out of the citry, and if they can arrange a strong team who canget away they intend to go out and make it lively. A number of the memoers are also beginning to put themselves in training for their spring games, which are expected to be unusually interesting.

There is some prospect of a skating-match at the West-Side Hink. A young man from Iowa manifests a desire to skate 100 miles against any chicagoan for \$100 a side, or to back himself to beat the record for that distance, which is 11 hours 46 minutes. There used to be some fast skaters in Chicago.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, and

Maximum, 43; minimum, 30. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28-Midnight.
Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

FIRE. A little after 6 o'clock last evening, the cashier of Clement, Morton & Co., corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, smelled smoke, and, on going into the basement, saw lots of it coming through the pipe-holes from the adjoining building. An niarm was immediately sounded from Box 33. Wheathe firemen arrived, the whole structure, which is 115 Wabash auchue, was full of smoke. Marshal Benner, however, wouldn't permit any water to be thrown in. He wanted to see the fire. After a thrown in. He wanted to see the fire. After a long and almost sufficating search, a lot of smoldering chippings were found in the rearpart of the basement. The wookwork near by had iguited, and was ablaze. This, however, was soon squelched by the Babcocks. All around these rags were empty wooden boxes—the rear part of the basement being full of them, while the front part contained piece goods. This portion and three stories are occupied by Kohn, Wineman & Co., wholesale clothing dealers. The fourth and fifth floors are used as store-rooms by Clement, Morton & Co. The forner carry a stock of \$100,000, and have an insurance of \$80,000. Their loss is nominal. The building, which is owned by David Rutter, can be repaired for \$100. How the fire started is a mystery. There was no stove in the basement, steam being used for heating purposes. A match may have been carried down stairs with the clippings. This was Mr. Wineman's theory, Assistant-Marshai Shay helped him out by adding, "And the rats lighted it by gnawing." GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

Marrying in Fun, and Repenting in Earnest.

Chinese Wedding in Virginia City, Nev .- " Hin, Hin, My Toy!"

The Confiding Man in the Horse-Car-Hard on the Poor Fellow-An Unfortunate Busband. Who can tell what a maden thinks?
Would I could read in her eyes the sign
That she, with her art in tracing links,

Has long since read in mine! What if I speak, and she say me Nay? What if I speak, and she whisper Yes? One little word to drive hope away— One little word to bless!

One little word -ah me! if I knew Which one it would be—if I dared but guess!
And yet, and yet—oh! what should I do If she did not whisper Yes? New York, Jan. 22. B. G.

MARRYING IN FUN.

The good people of LaVeta and vicinity have een considerably exercised of late over a triple redding which occurred at that place last Monday night under most peculiar elecum-stances. F. D. McHolland, E. A. Paimer, and another young gentleman whose name has not yet reached Denver, were calling on three young ladies named respectively Kate Lewis, Addie Patterson, and Laura Patterson. The Addie Patterson, and Laura Patterson. The conversation ranged upon the general topics of the day for a short while, but they gradually patred of, Mr. McHolland and Miss Lewis occupying one corner of the room, Mr. Palmer and Miss Addie Patterson another, and the third gentleman and Miss Laura Patterson stil 'another. All proceeded merrily. Mr. McIelland gradually got warmed up to his subject, and at last exclaimed, during a brief general conversation:

and at last exclaimed, during a brief general conversation:

"Wouldn't it be nice for us all to be married?"

"Wouldn't it now," said one of the ladies.

"Just the thing!" said another gentleman.

"Splendid!" said another lady.

"I'm for it," said another gentleman.

"Put er thar, pard," said his friend.

"Well, now, this is really growing interesting," from one of the ladies, "I suppose we'll be married before morning."

"Yes," responded the first speaker, "married and well of it."

"Shall I go for the doctor?" asked one of the gentlemen. gentlemen.
Chorus—"Yes; make no delay. Let no dust stick to the bottom of your soles. It's a des-

And off he went. "Ain't this fun, though?"

stick to the bottom of your soles. It's a desperate case."

And off he went. "Ain't this fun, though?" queried one girl as the interested messenger was seen to turn the corner. "The joiliest game," said the second.

The messenger flew with the speed of Mercury himself. W. A. Toffelmire was the "doctor" before whom he laid the case. Now, Mr. Toffelmire is a Justice of the Peace, fully authorized by law to solemnize the rite of matrimony. He was at his house waiting for something to turn up. No delay was neceesary. He went immediately to the olace where he was told his services were required. No license is necessary for marriage in this State. He called the young parties into the middle of the parlor floor. With a few words solemnly spoken, and in due form of iaw, he pronounced the words that made six three, and united forever the destinies of these adventurous couples.

After the ceremony was performed one of the ladies declared that she had never been a party "to such a jolly joke in all her born days." "Joke!" exclaimed the Judge; "joke! If you think you'll find this a joke you are very much mistaken. You're tied as tight as Haman was when he was hung." No joke! Horrors! What a time for faints! Blank looks took the places of joyous countenances. The pulses of the young ladies fell below zero from the boiling point in an instant. They had not intended to be married, but they were.

It was a joke, and such a joke as others might laugh at more than those directly interested. The ladies were young and had not dreamed of matrimouy. Besides, it is said that one of them was engaged to a young man who had been digging away in the San Juan mines for the last year with the hope of getting money enough to set up housekeeping. But what is to be done? Divorce is the only alternative. The married people have required to go to their respective homes Sunday night, before time to retire, as usual. It is understood that proceedings will at once be commenced to obtain papers that will set their free again. What plea will be urge

A CHINESE WEDDING. Virginta (Nev.) Enterprise.

Evening before last a curious wedding cereony was performed in this city by means of which a Chinese couple were made one. The marriage took place at the residence of Mr. Lannan. The bridegroom was Ah Wan, and the bride Nan Ying. The Rev. Father McGrath, assisted by a Chinese interpreter, performed the ceremony. Ah Wan had some doubts re-garding the holding powers of the 'Melican marriage ceremony, he having doubtless ob-served that a thing called divorce frequently enabled the woman to take an unceremonious leave of her husband and openly defy him, with leave of her husband and openly defy blm, with all the powers of the law on her side. He was, therefore, inwilling to trust to the 'Melican ceremony "straight." He wanted the big Chinese god. Hin, invoked during the business, as well as the American God and any other gods that a woman would be likely to be afraid of. He had just paid \$400 in good American gold coin for his beloved, and he wanted the bonds such as would hold her like books of steel.

It was for the purpose of ringing in his Chinese god, Hin, that he had brought the interpreter with him. The interpreter explained the Chinese part of the business to Father McGrath as well as he could, when that gentleman concluded to make a mixture of the two ceremonics.

"Mi ton wo, "said van Ing."

"She say all rightee," explained the interpreter.

"Then, in the name of the Almighty, and the great Hin, I callee you all sames one pieces meat—ye two are man and—""

"Hin, Hin, my toy, tsin chow toy!" yelled the interpreter as he let off a bunch of fire-crackers.

"Hin, Hin, my toy!" cried the man and woman together.

"Man and wife—man and wife! Do you moind that, now!" cried Father McGrath, coughing the smoke of the crackers out of his throat.

"Hin, Hin, my toy!" cried the interpreter and all hands as they lighted some colored papers at the bunch of spitting crackers.

"Hin, Hin, my toy!" shoated Father McGrath: "and if that don't make you man and wife yer a pair o' tough case."

Several Americans—ladies and gentlemen—witnessed this mixed ceremony. After it was over the new husband told those present of the difficulties of his courtship, saying that the man who owned the bride had insisted upon having \$600 for her, but he finally got her for \$400. He seemed to think he had made a great bargain. But when a gentleman present explained that,

THE CONFIDING MAN. Detroit Free Press.

A solitary lady was going up on a Cass avenue car yesterday, smiling as if she believed all the world at peace, when a man with a handkerchief bound around his head got aboard and sat opposite her. He doubtless felt that some explanation should be made for his appearance, and he suddenly said:

"Madam. I was a second secon

explanation should be made for his appearance, and he suddenly said:

"Madam, I was not run over by a butchercart."

She made no reply, and he presently continued:

"And I didn't fall down stairs."

She looked out of the window as if she didn't care whether he had gone down through a bridge or been blown up. He moved around uneasily, and then whispered:

"Twas a family fight—worst conflict you ever saw—most beat a torundo! You look thin and weak and pale, and I don't mind telling you how the old woman always—"

"Will you mind your business!" called the driver, as he opened the door.

"I will!" was the soft reply, "but I want to tell this lady how she can wallop the old man every time he gets sassy and sighs for a terrific conflict, you see. When one o' tness family fights occurs there is always some pre—"

"I want you to stoo!" shouted the driver.

"I will—I will, but first let me say that there is always some preliminary jawing and sassing around. If the woman is sharp she will keep

"I want you to stoo!" shouted the driver.
"I will—I will, but first let me say that there is always some preliminary jawing and sassing around. If the woman is sharp she will keep jawing as she backs for the fire-shovel—keep jawing and backing—"
"Ill put you off the car!" exclaimed the driver, as he looped the lines over the brake.
"Keep jawing back till you get hold of the fire-shovel!" said the stranger. "Then carefully sneak along and sneak along, and while he is calling you a hyenness and you are calling him a savage you want to—"
"Off with you—right off'n this ear!" said the driver, as he grappied him.
"I will—I'll go, but, madam, don't forget to sneak zlong, and sneak along—""
He was off the car by that time. He stood in the middle of the street, and, as the car started, he turned his head in and hoarsely shouted:
"Strike for all you're worth when you hit him! It's the first blow that counts. If you can stun him on the start the victory is—"
The driver made for him, and he retreated to the curbstone. When the car started again he leaned forward and called out:
"Sh! say nothing! What I have told you is in strict confidence! Hit him over the car and the scalp will peel clear around!"

HARD ON THE POOR FELLOW. "John McLaughlir, you were disorderly last night," said Justice Bixby at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to a prisoner brought before

"I'm a hard-working man, yer Honor," re-

"I'm a hard-working man, yer Honor," replied John.
"Don't ye believe him, Judge," cried a woman sitting in the court.
"That's me wife," explained McLaughlin, "an' she is jealous of me; but you mustu't mind what she says, Judge."
"Jealous!" shouted the wife, "of that old woman!"
"John," said his Honor, gravely, "the offense with which you are charged is a very serious one, and you therefore deserve to be severely punished. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, that you go home with your wife."
"Oh! yer Honor," remonstrated John, "don't be so 'ard on a poor fellow. Make it ten days!"
But his Honor was not to be moved, and John walked out of the room as slowly as he could, his wife waiting for him in the street.

Singular, ain't it, that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hairpins or a gumring for the baby, it looks about seven times as big as when he planks it down for a little bitters for the stomach's sake.

A lady that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended, although a good sort of a man, was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to be a good husband."

The mother-in-law finds a defender in the San Francisco Mail, which says: "If old Adam had had a mother-in-law to look after him and his wife, it is more than probable that to this very day we might have been able to caper about in the light and airy costume of our first parents." A Yonkers woman believed in having everything in readiness. She purchased a coffin for her sick husband ten days prior to his death, and kept it in the house; she also had a stylish mourning-suit made in anticipation of the event. Almost any man would be willing to die if he had such a thoughtful wife as that.

During the recent Civil War there were tw volunteers lying beneath their blankets, lool ing up at the stars in a Virginia sky. Sa, Jack: "What made you go into the arm Tom?" "Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife and I loved war. What made you join the army, Jack?" "Well," he replied, "I had wife, and I loved peace, so I went to the war.

How Gen. Gourko Crossed the Balkans.

Chinose roll. Hin, invoked during the business, as well as the would be likely to be arried of the hand used a word and the wanted the business to the man would be likely to be arried of the hand used and the wanted the bonds as he wanted the bonds as he is would hold her like books of stee. It was for the purpose of runing the interpretation of the business to father the father the father the interpretation of the business to father the fathe

THE GAME OF CHESS

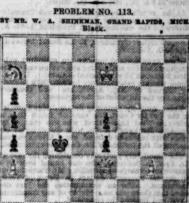
150 Dearborn street, opposite Taisuns Bullé Chess players meet daily at the Trement H (Exchange) and the Sherman House (Basemen All communications intended for this dep should be addressed to The Thisuwa, and i "Chess."

ENIGMA NO. 113. ENIGMA NO. 113.

Prom "A Chess Century."

BY THE REV. A. C. FEARSON, MITCHAN
White.
King at K eighth
Queen at K 8 seventh
Rook at K 8 third
Bishop at K 8 the cond
Bishop at K 10 the cond
Bishop at K 10 the cond
Knight at Q R of the
Fawn at K 8 third
Fawn at K 8 third
Fawn at C third
Fawn at C b fourth
Fawn at G B fo

ERBATA. -- For "Black Pawn at QR6," in Eni No. 112, read "White Pawn at QR6."



White to play and mate in three moves SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 111.

1. Anything *.* Correct solution to Problem No. Ill received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, E. Barbe, J. H. Campoell, E. R. Burnham, C. W. Clark, F. A. Berrman, D. S. Baldwin, W. A. Mead, Mrs. H.P., T. L. Hartigan, O. C. Schneider, J. P. Taylor, E. M. Hall, J. E. H. U., Budefeldt, A. W., and J. G., city; Sid Herzberg and H. Platt, Pontiae, Ill.; R. M. Congor, Minchoester, Ia.; F. S. Drew, Winona, Minn.; Kt., Turnor, Ill.

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 111. White.

1... K to R 4

2... Mates accordingly
Also solved by 1... Kt to Kt 7 ch ** Correct solution to Enigma No. 111 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, O. R. Benjamin, E. Barbe, C. W. Clark, E. R. Burnann, J. H. Campbell, D. S. Baldwin, Mrs. H. P., T. L. Hartigan, and E. M. Hall, city: Sid Herzberg and H. Platt, Poutiac, Ill.; R. M. Congor, Maschester, Ia.; F. S. Drew, Winona, Minn.; Kt., Turner, Ill.

serious one, and you therefore deserve to be severely punished. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, that you go home with your wife."

"Oh! yer Honor," remonstrated John, "don't be so 'ard on a poor fellow. Make it ten days!"

But his Honor was not to be moved, and John walked out of the room as slowly as he could, his wife waiting for him in the street.

FEMININE NOTES.

A gentleman said, when a pretty girl trod of his toes that he had received the stamp of beauty.

Out of 117 ladies in Michigan University, only four have taken to law. How many have taken to lawyers is not stated.

"I can't undertake, wife, to gratify all your withins; it would be as much as my life is worth." "O, sir, that's nothing."

The man with a little brown jug has to watch it nowadays, or his wife will paint it all up and a tore it away on the mantelpiece for a "ceramic."

After the declaration—"This is, perhaps, not the first mitten you have received, Mr. Brown?" "But perhaps the first you have ever given, Miss Smith."

The paragraphists have discovered the best method of heating a street-car: "Carry a woman a block farther than she wants to go. It will be hot enough."

Singular, aim't it, that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hairpins or a gum-NOTES.

> Arensberg..... The game between Mesers. Watson and commenced Tuesday evening, and unfinish seen unavoidably postponed for the presen

CHESS IN NEW YORK. Remarkably brilliant and hard-fought battle

	IPto K 4	L. L. P. to B. A
h	2. P to K B 4	2. K Ptakes P
sh	3KB to B4	3Q to B 5 ch
	4 K to B Eq	4. P to Q 3
he		6. K Kt to K 2
lie	6. K Kt to B 3	6Q to K B 4
	7. P to Q 4 8. P to K R 4	7Ptokkt4
E:	8. Pto KR4	8P to K. II 3
ro	9. K to Kt sq	9 P to Kt 5
k	10Kt to K sq 11P to K Kt 3	10P to K B
	11. P to K Kt 3	11K B to Kt 2
y8	12. QB to K3	12. Q B to K 3
y,	13. P to Q 5	1 13B to Q.2
6	14K to B 2	14KB to K4
ie		15K Kt to Kt 3
		16. K Kt takes Ks
a	17Q to Q 4	17P to Q B4
23	18P takes P er: pass	18. Q Kt takes P
	19. K B takes P on (a)	19. K Kt takes B
	20. Q to Q B 4	20. Castles Q B
24	21Kt to Kt 5	21 K to Kt sq
	22P to Q R 4	23 . K B to K aq 23 . Q Kt takes B
	23B takes E P Ch	23Q Kt takes B
đ	24Q to B 7 ch	24. E to 1 sq
e	25P to Q Kt 4	25Q to K 4
а	28Q to Kt 6	25. Q to K 4 26. Q B takes K4
倜	27K P takes P	27. K to Kt m
e	29Q takes Kt ch 20. K R to K sq	28. K to Q B sq
м	20 K R to K sq	29Q to Q B 6
ı.	30. Q to R 8 ch 31. P to Kt 6 ch	30. K to B 2
	. 31P to Kt 6 ch	81K to Q 2
•1	32. Q takes P ch	32K to K 3
e -	38. Q to Q 5 ch 34. Q to k B 5 ch	33K to B 3
8	St. Q to K B Sch	34. K to Kt 2
n)	35. Q takes Kt P ch	35. K to B .
4		36. Q takes Q ch
ď	37 K takes Q	37. Kt to K 4 ch
f	38 K to Kt 2	38. Q R to Kt m
в	36. QR to R6 40. R R to R2 41. P to Q Kt 5	40. R to B 2
ы	40 K B to K 2	40. K to B 3
1		41. K R takes P
	42QR takes R	42QR takes R 43K to Kt 2
4	43 K R to Q 2	
i	44 K H to Q 4 45 K H to Q 5 46 K to B 2	44K to #3
0	45. K R to Q 5	45K to K 3 46R to Q Kt sq
t	46K to B 2	46R to Q Kt sq 47R to Q B sq
	ALTERON DA	AN IN Astron D. D.
2		48R takes B P 40R to Q B sq
	49. R to Q Rt 5	40R to QB mq 50R to QKt mq
10	50. K to K 3	OU. 12 00 A WARE
	51K to B 4	51Pto KR4
	52P to Q Kt 7 53K to Kt 5	Ke Vito GR4
•		55. Kt to QB 4 54. Kt takes K P 55. Kt to QB 4
•	54K takes R P 65K to Kt 4	55. Kt to Q B 4
ш	56R to Q Kt sq	56. P to Q 4
ч	57. K to B 4	
а	59. R to Kt 8 ch	57. Kt takes Kt P 58. K to Q 2 50. K to Q B 2
51	59K to K 5	
я	eu. R to Q Kt sq	61. Kt to Q R4 62. K to Q 3
92	e1K to Q4	61Kt to Q.B4
æ	and Dito Wt A	62. K to Q3
а	63. R to K B 24	83. Kt to R 3 ch
я	64K to Q3	84. Kt to K 4 ch and wing
ijΙ		M STORES TO SELECT THE SECRETARIES AND SELECT THE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES
ı	(a) This sacrifice appear	Wester B. C. a. T. I. IV.
Ш	Kt to Q 5, Kt takes Q. 20	Kt to B 6 cb, K to K 2,
П	21Kt takes Q, Kt takes	BP, 22R to B sq. Kt
ı	takes B, 23 K takes Kt,	Kt takes B ch, and Black
ı	comes out of the melee to	vo Pawns shead, with ?
ı	good position.	San Alban Comme San Harrison
ıı	Food bostston:	Bell, Set Octob
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THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.
HARTPOKO, Conn., Jan. 26.—The hearin
regard to the appointment of a Receiver for
Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company has
postponed to Feb. 22.

The County Board of Education failed to get a ogether yesterday, and accordingly ad-ntil Tuesday at 10 a. m.

he Tremont House has been connected by tele-h with the Dearborn street engine-house, as extra precaution against fire. Prof. John J. Elmendorf, of Racine College, ectared before the Chicago Philosophical Society ast evening on the "Limits of Science" to a large

and appreciative audience.

Hundreds left the Tabernacle unable to find an entrance when Gough lectured here last winter.

Let those who desire to hear this great orator secure their seats before they are all gone, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 33 degrees; 10 a. m., 35; 12 m., 38; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 35. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30; 8 p. m., 30.05.

At the regular meeting of the French Dramatic Inion, the following gentlemen were elected dicers for the ensuing year: President, Louis A. sivet; Vice-President, A. Grigmon; Secretary, oseph Fortier; Treasurer, Z. Le Beau; Director, isorge O. Tanguay.

Some unauthorized persons are soliciting sub-criptions for the uniforming and equipment of the first Battalion First Regiment of Cavairy, I. N. G. chose who are not impostors have written author-ty, sirned by Maj. Agramonte and counter-igned by the Adjutant of the regiment. There came up yesterday before Judge Loomis, i the County Court, the case of Lewis Case, a rocer on West Lake street, who was charged by ranklin MacVeagh & Co. with disposing of his one with intent to defrand, etc. After a patient caring of the testimony Mr. Cass was exonerated.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered the case of dr. Fred A. Seaverns, who was bound over by a ustice on a charge of swindling Mr. Parmalee out of several thousand dollars in Board-of-Trade operations. After an examination the jury dended that there was no avidence of any fraudulent ways, and ignored the complaint. A. M. Crawford, of Normal, Ill., complaining he had not received goods which he had ortron C. A. Long & Co. The letter, which written to the Mayor, was dated Jan. 23, e days after the goods had been ordered, any after his complaint the goods were shipped a by the firm.

nim by the arm.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on enjamin Davis, who died at 2 o'clock yesterday orning of injuries received by falling downairs in Capt. Rounds' ranche, No. 514 State reet. The testimony of both the physicians and thesees showed that he had died of compression the brain in consequence of the fall, and the ry so worded their verdict.

ury so worded their verdict.

But little excitement prevailed among the strikng tailors yesterday, and no meetings were held,
dost of the men delivered the goods which were
till in their hands, and notified the bosses that after
his all the machines would stop, and no more
ovix of any sind would be allowed to be done unil the difficulty between them was settled. A massneeting will be held at k lare's Hall Monday aftersoon, when the situation will be fully discussed by
arious speakers.

Cross Against the Crescent."

Mrs. Catherins L. Summerfield, the mother of Justice Summerfield, died yesterday noon at her home, No. 405 West Mouroe street. She was stricken with paralysis in a Madison-street car Jan. 13, and never railled from the shock. The deceased was a little over 70 years of ago, and was a native of Genesee County, N. Y. The funeral-services will be conducted by Dr. Thomas at her late residence, at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. Carriages to Northwestern depot, whence the remains will be taken to Rosehill.

M. W. Lyman, S. S.; C. D. Ford, J. S.; J. B. McKay, Tvier.

A meeting of veteran artillerists was held last evening in the Police Superintendent's room, City-Hall Building, for the purpose of organizing a battery company under the anapices of the city. Capt. E. B. Tobey, of the famous Battery 'A." presided. The meeting decided to call the new organization the Chicago Veteran Light Artillery, There were twenty-five or more veterans of the late War present at the meeting, and fully forty in all are expected to join the new company. Preliminary organization was only effected last evening, and next Saturday night, at the same place, officers will be elected and necessary steps taken to put the new company on a firm foundation. Equipments will be forthcoming, and in a short time Chicago will have a battery of artillery and a company of experienced and brave men to handle it.

The people of Chicago were shocked at the intelligence of the unprovoked assassination of Hugh McConville on the might of the 19th Inst., while bassing along a public street in the neighborhood of his fome. He was an industrious, sober, and worthy citizen, and leaves a widow and four children who are thrown upon the charity of the world without the means of support. This public which owed to the deceased protection of life from lawless assault is now appealed to in the name of justice to succor his widow and orphaned children, secrit so suddenly of their natural protector. Their condition makes them eminently worthy of assistance. Copies of the subscription list will be left for subscription and the principal notels in the city.

which is a guarantee that they will be perfect. The Club then adjourned.

A gentleman with a mania for putting "stiff cuestions" asks several which are thus answered: The smallest type in Thus innova Transure is agate; it has 32 cms in the width of a column; the smallest bit of type in the paper is the 5-cm space (one-sith of an em or width of the letter m); if the whole paper was made up of these, there would be 160 in a line, 48,000 in a column, 336,000 in a page, or 5,376,000 in Thu Sunday Transure. But the average of number of bits of type in a given line is the number of ens (½ cms); that would, if the whole paper was in agate type, give 64 pieces to a line, 19,200 to a column, 134,400 to a page, or 2,150,400 in the paper to-day. But three other sizes are used, and each larger size lessens the total number somewhat. The question as to the "number of pieces of the smallest type that would fill the paper" is, however, answered by the above.

would fill the paper "is, however, answered by the above.

Deputy-Coroner Korn went to South Englewood yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on a woman named Clara Kay, who is said to have died from the effects of an abortion. The case was reported by Dr. C. H. Lovewell. She was 20 years of age, and the wife of John Kay, a farmer. He is a Scandinavian and she was a German. It is understood that Mrs. Kay was treed of having children, atthough she had had but one. A midwife named the Mrs. Kay was treed of having children, atthough she had had but one. A midwife named the Mrs. She cenies having performed any succeptation, but admits that she went to the houseperation, but admits that she went to the houseperation, but admits that she went to the houseperation, but admits that she went to the compared that the might bury his wife. Geiger, and a Jury mid-need, the woman Kunze and Mr. Kay were arrested. The former was sont to the County Jail, but the lazar was released on \$500 ball, in order that the might bury his wife. The jury will meet at the hose-house it Englewood Monday for the purpose of hearing the testimony.

Samething more will be heard this week concerning the Emma Mine, through the testimony to be taken in a sait brought by Fred A. Bragg about three years ago in the United States Court against the estate of James Smith. The amount sned for is \$250,000, and the damages are fixed at \$1,000,000. Bragg was a partner of Capt. Jim Smith in the real estate business in 1863, at which time R. B. Chisholim, of Eigin, who, with Woodman, was the discoverer of the famous lode, was in search of some one who could put money into the infant concern. Bragg was a partner of Capt. Jim Smith in the real estate dual in raising money for a start. A parapership, was formed between James Steele. Tarrieton Jones, John Sheriffs, and himself. Capt. Smith was housted on to the cars one day, and was sent out to Little Cottonwood with the money is formed to hear and money in eerstan mines, which proved unproduable, but at certain mi

mathough this is believed to be an overestimate,—to his heirs.

In 1870 Tremor Parks went to England to negotiate the sale of the bonds of the Emma Mine, and came back, it is claimed, with \$2,000,000. This fact, Chisholm says, he knew nothing of till after the Congressional investigation, and he sued Parks in New York last year for the difference between the amount—claimed to have been received by the latter and the sum actually paid. It amounted to nearly \$400,000. The suits were lost through some legal technicalities, but have been begun again in other courts.

Mr. Bragg claims one-fourth of the Smith estate, which is estimated at near a million. Some absurd stories are told that Capt. Jim spent \$100,000 a year. He threw away money reckiessly in Salt Lake City, but he never had a chance to throw away so much as that in the brief period he lived there after the money began to flow in. The partnership between him and Fred Bragg is admitted by all except Sheriffs, who is the executor of Smith's estate. Among the witnesses whose testimony will be taken are Messrs. Steele, Jones, Phill Wadsworth, J. F. Hatch, J. S. Beach, and T. W. Blaney.

The case of John Jenkins vs. Elizabeth Jenkins.

nesses whose testimony will be taken are Messrs. Steele, Jones, Phil Wadsworth, J. F. Hatch, J. S. Beach, and T. W. Blaney.

The case of John Jenkins vs. Elizabeth Jenkins, which was somewhat prominent in this city in 1872 and later, his been decided by the Supreme Court, the opinion having been filed last Monday. Elizabeth was the complannant and secured a decree of divorce against her husband in the lever Court. He appealed, and the opinion was delivered by Scott, J. It touches no law point, but simply says, in effect, that he believes the complannant was perjuring herself in swearing to her husband's illicit interdourse with the nired girl in her presence. He refers to the previous excellent charreter of Mr. Jenkins, and believes his testimony rather than that of the wife. The decree was reversed as to the divorce, the counsel-fee, and all alimony, and the opinion adds that Jenkins ought not to be made to pay any more such charges.

THE MINING-STOCK BOARD.

In a late address before the Chicago Mining and Stock Exchange, George W. Tew gave some valuable information concerning the great mining territory lying west of us. He said that few people had an adequate idea of the value, extent, and importance of that territory. Stretching from the Dominion line on the north to Mexico on the south, and from the western foot-hills of the Sierras to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, lay a mining region with scarcely a parallel on the globe. It was still in its infancy, not half prospected, and lacking system and economy of mine management. It had already some of the most productive mines on earth, and produced more builton than any one nation. Think of a single mine paying \$313,000,000 in dividends a year! At least a half of this wast mining region was tribustry to Chicago, and yet but a mere fraction of its bullion stopped here. It passes silently through to the Rast and to Europe. The speaker urged Chicago as the central point for mining transactions and supplies, and gave some statistics to show the magnitude o

success of Sensiors Jones and Sharon in proof of it.

Mr. Tew showed at length the advantages to be gained by the establishment of a Mining Exchange, and referred to the richness of the San Jana and Black Hills districts. He urged his listeners to organize with not over flfty members, snai increase as business crowded on them. They should fix the price of membership, and a date when the Exchange would open for business; draught and publish a prospectus, setting forth the objects of the Exchange and the rules that would govern it; committees should be appointed to investigate properties offered for listing on the Exchange, and to the price of admission, secure a place of meeting, etc.

ng, etc.
THE PALL EXPOSITION ART GALLERY. The Art Committee of the Exposition for 187 are already in the field. The following circular has been sent to the artists of this city and vicinity Mrs. Catherins L. Summerfield, the shother of Jasatice Summerfield, the shother of Jasatice Summerfield, died yesterday noon at her home. No. 450 West Mouros street. She was stricken with paralysis in a Madison-street carbone, No. 450 West Mouros street. She was stricken with paralysis in a Madison-street carbone, No. 450 West Mouros street. She was stricken with paralysis in a Madison-street carbone, No. 450 West Mouros street carbone, No. 450 West Mouros s

THE CLUB.

A meeting of young married and single gentlemen interested in the formation of a new social club on the North Side was held last night at the Clarendon House. The general idea of the Club, its aims and objects, and the preliminary steps toward organization, were mentioned in The Thinward of last Friday. There was a good attendance. Mr. F. S. Wheeler called the meeting to order, and Mr. C. H. Dyer was called to the chair. Mrs.S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., called for the report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a plan of organization.

Mr. W. P. Conger read a report which set forth the following facts: After search and deliberation a three-story and basement stone-front house sita-THE NORTH SIDE AWAKE.

a Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a plan of organization.

Mr. W. P. Conger read a report which set forth the following facts: After search and deliberation a three-story and basement stone-front house eitage at the corner of North State street and Chicago avenue had been selected as the most desirable location for the Club. The expenses of furnishing the buse were estimated at \$1,790, and the running expenses of the first year at \$2,190, making a total expenses of the first year at \$2,190, making a total expense for the first year of \$3,890. This sum provided for carpetings, gas fixtures, furnicure, card-tables, two billiard tables, rent, coal, gas, salaries of embloves, decoration of rooms, and all incidental expenses.

The report was accepted and the Committee was all decharged. The same Committee submitted a constitution and by-laws which by-wided that the organization should be called the Union Club: that its object should be the promotion of social intercourse among its members: that the officers should be a President Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and sive Directory; that the officers should be a President Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and sive Directory; the duties of the various officers; provided for the affairs of the Club. It assigned the duties of the various officers; provided for the affairs of the Club. It assigned the duties of the remains of the club. It assigned the duties of the various officers; provided for the affairs of the Club. It assigned the duties of the club. The committee, the Membership Committee, and the previous to his being declared elected; provided the payent of the club. The committee the provided the club and the committee; declared that the name of any one proposed for membership should be previous to his being declared elected; provided at the games of poker, lood, hazard; prohibited gaming in any way for money, and prohibited gaming of any game on the Sachship House of the club.

The constitution and by-laws were temporarily acopted,

The meeting then adjourned.

The object of appointing the Canvassing Committee above mentioned was announced to be the desire to gather in all those gentiemen who have been invited to join the Club and were not present last night, and to extend the invitation to many other eligible persons who have been unintentionally overlooked in the first siages of organization. The meeting last night and the action thereof was highly entistactory to those present, and they are considered of that success which the fertility of the field of labor and the character and standing of the movers of the scheme promise to them.

"HORSE" EDDY. HE PITCHES INTO THINGS GENERALLY, AND ANNOUNCES HIMSELF A CANDIDATE. About fifty people, including a number of those who are now in office and more who would like to be there, but have been in that condition for years, turned out last evening to hear what the typical sorehead, W. H. Eddy—more lovingly and famil-Solidy—had to say about "Science in Politics."
Those who knew the lecturer, however, were not eceived by the title. They came expecting to

Eddy—had to say about "Science in Politics." Those who knew the lecturer, however, were not deceived by the title. They came expecting to hear the Man-with-a-Grievance ventilate his woes, and they were not disappointed. It was at first arranged that the talk should be delivered at Farwell Hall, but when a reporter reached the entrance he was informed by a couple of men that, on account of some little disagreement about the hall, Mr. Eddy and his friends had moved themselves over to the Sherman House. The ladies ordinary of that notel was found to have been given up to the lecturer and his audience, and shortly after 8 oclock the business commenced. The lecturer was appareled as usual. That is to say, he wore a clean shirt with no dollar, and the "wanus" with which he has been in loving contact for years supplied the place of a coat. He was cleanly shaven, and removed the quid which usually rolls in his cheek, and seemed particularly thirsty from the way he harged an ice-pitcher at frequent intervals during his talk. His dirst words were those of explanation. He had hired the hall, he said, being backed up by such men as Arthur Dixon, and the arrangement had been supposed to be complete and satisfactory. In the afternoon he sent down \$25 and 400 tickets, but whon he presented himself in the evening he was net by the agent, who wanted \$10 more. As that wasn't in the bargain he wouldn't have it, and came away. Fortanately, however, Col. Huibert, of the Sherman, had done the handsome thing, and the talk would go on.

After announcing that he enheards he lecture-field now for the first time in his life, he remarked that he appeared under the embarrasing circumstances of being deficient in early education, in wealth, and newer seen him, but who had formed curious impressions of him, partly, perhaps, from the fact that he had been called "Horse Eddy." With this little introduction, he lannehed forta in glowing eulogy of Lincoln, after whose feepublicanism he had paterned. Government was instituted for the governed, an

cipal affairs were being run on the plan of rewarding the Administration's friends and punishing its enemies. The present City Government was one whose chief characteristics were ignorance, cruelity, and immorality, and the sooner the people got rid of Mayor Heath, Superintendent Hickey, Dan Webster and his assistants—lights whose sinn shone only in the immense density of their own ignorance—the better. [Laughter.] He hoped to see the public railying around some of the honest cuitzens and electing them to office. There were many such men in Chicago. No other city on the globe had more of them—not to speak of himself. [Laughter.]

Then he went for the General Assembly, and bore down on the injustice of the Vagrant act with particular severity. When the tramps had asked for shelter, the Christian statesmen of the great State of Illinois had given them a felon's cell, where they coold runniante on the beauties of this republican form of government, and be filled with love and respect for the crooked-whisky, office-broking Governor of Illinois who signed this modern infamy—the Vagrant law.

In speaking of the County Board, Eddy said he could not help coming to the conclusion that the statements of the anti-Ring men savored greatly of truth. He was, in fact, tempted to say, "Whither, oh! whither, shall we fly:" [Laughter.] Locally, party lacels meant nothing, for the transition state between the two parties had become very easy—so casy that people were not surprised at lightning changes.

Swinging back to national affairs, Eddy said he had chosen Hayes before Tilden on the principle of choosing the lesser evil. He further remarked that Hayes, with a doubtful title, had gathered around aim the late enemies of the Government, who were the only ones allowed to sack the public tent. He also took occasion to remind the Presidential mule, as he gractously termed him, that the love and kindness with wanch he was embracing past enemies was of a place with that of the bunko-steerer for the unsuspecting Granger. The Southern

W. N. STURGES.

EXPLANATION OF HIS COURSE.

Mr. W. N. Sturges makes the following interesting statement of the facts regarding the famous corn corner of 1874, which led to his expulsion from the Board of Trade:

Knowing that the general public and many of the members of the Board of Trade do not understand the facts out of which grew the controversy between myself and a certain member of the Board which has led to the recent action of its Directors, I deem it out justice to myself to briefly state the precise facts. During the months of August and Scotember, 1874, I sold, on B. F. Alleu's order and for his account, some 3,000,000 bushels of corn for September and October delivery. As the market advanced I called upon Mr. Alleu's order grins, to which he responded with margin certificates of the Cook County National Bank, the bank at that time being a regular depository for margins, the Directors of the Board having given official notice to its members that the Cook County National Bank had filed a good and sufficient bond to protect all margin certificates. On the 26th of September Alleu notified me that the bank was insolvent, and could not pay its certificates. Previous to this I had the utmost confidence in Alleu's financial ability, not having a particle of doubt as to the soundness of the oank and its ability to pay the margin certificates. When Alleu notified me of the condition of the bank, there was outstanding 3855,000 of the margin certificates, all of which, at the thea price of corn, was absorbed in the deal. Over \$100,000 of themser, and the certificates were in the hands of brokers, and the certificates were in the hands of brokers, and the certificates were issued in their name: the balance were issued in the market practically cornered. After a careful examination of the position of the position for expulsion. There were five direct charges m

substituted new charges and reterred me to the full Board for expussion. At the full Board no evidence was taken, but a vote was ordered, and at that time I held the \$265.000 margin certificates belonging to members of the Association, which I could not surrender, or explain the cause of my refusal to surrender, without breaking the bank and causing great loss to members of the Association holding these certificates, which caused a most bitter feeling against me, and prejudice carried the day. Out of the \$365,000 margin certificates I paid \$162,000, saved the brokers, and reduced the amount by decline in market and payments to about \$86,000.

I then called a meeting of the owners of these certificates and proposed to place the account outstanding in the hands of a traste to be held sixty or ninety days to be turned over to owners at the expiration of that time unless paid before. Mr. Asa Dow was appointed the trustee. Mr. Dow did not accept this trast until he satisfied himself by assurances from Mr. Allen that their payment would be absolutely certain at the expiration of the trust.

All these facts as stated are on record as testimony in the case of Burley (Receiver of the Cook County National Bank) against me, before Judge Gary, to recover from me the amount of these margins. The testimony shows that I never deposited a dollar in or checked a dollar out of the Cook County National Bank, that these certificates were issued on the order of B. F. Allen, and charged on the books of the bank to the ascount of Allen, Stephens & Co. Mr. Allen's testimony shows that the corn was all sold by his orders and for his account, and the margin certificates issued on his orders. Mr. L. H. Bisbee, my autorney at that time, testifics that, after a careful examination of Mr. Allen's affairs, he believed that all that was necessary to secure the payment to all was time, and adviced me to take the position I did. As a result I reduced the indebtedness from \$365,000 to \$85,000, and for this I stand to day expelied from the Board.

to myself, my legal advisers, and my best friends, seemed best for the interests of all.

W. N. STURGES,

Batte of lowa. Polk County, ss.: I, L. H. Bisbee, being duly sworn on oath, say that in September or October 1874. I was consulted by Mr. W. N. Sturges with relation to his affisirs with B. F. Allen. Mr. Sturges informed more and the study of the county of the

FORWARDING LETTERS. The Hotel-Keepers' Association of Chicago hel a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in

HOTEL-KEEPERS.

ts room in the Hotel Reporter office, No. 124 Washington street. There were present Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House; Jewett Wilcox, Tremont House; H. G. Pulling, Commercial Hotel; J. L. Woodcock, Matteson House; E. S. Pinney, Revere House; W. L. Newman, Atlantic Hotel; Revere House; W. L. Newman, Atlantic Hotel; O. Sands, Sands House; L. A. White, Clarendon House; S. H. Gill, Merchants' Hotel; P. W. Gates, Jr., Gault House; J. H. Cummings, Briggs House, Air. Wilcox, from a special committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported that the matter of forwarding letters from hotels had been attended to, and the following petition drawn up for the consideration of the Association:

to, and the following petition drawn up for the consideration of the Association.

To the honorable Postmaster-General—Siz: We, the undersigned hotel-keepers of Chicago, ill., believing that your recent decision touching the forwarding of letters from hotels does us an injustice, and innoses upon us a tax not intended by the act of Congress referred to, would respectfully request a reconsideration of your decision. Letters are delivered at the offices of the control of the control

detail.

The Secretary reported that he had sent out circulars to the hotel men in other cities and towns, in which the objects of the Association were set forth, and an invitation extended them to join. In answer to the circulars, the proprietors of the following hotels had sent their initiation fee and In answer to the circulars, the proprietors of the following hotels had sent their initiation fee and joined the organization: Burnet House, Cincinnati: Lindell Hotel, St. Louis; Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia; Beckel House, Dayton, O.; St. George Hotel, Evansville, Ind.; Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.; Revere House. Springfield, Ill.; Oakwood House, Green Lake, Wis.

It was decided to invite the outside memoers of the Association to the first annual meeting, to be held on the last Saturday in March next, and the President and Messrs. Pinney, Wilcox, and Sands were appointed a committee to receive the visitors.

The Association then adjourned. MINOR MEETINGS.

THE DEMOCRACY.
The Henry M. Shepard squad of clean-shirted Democrats held their regular Saturday afternoon love-feast in the office of Porry H. Smith, north-east corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. Mr. Shepard occupied the biggest chair, and J. J. Mr. Shepard occupied the biggest chair, and J. J. Crowley was in his accustomed place as Secretary. As usual, this section of select Democracy sat with closed doors, and with policemen to keep out the reporters and the Palmer-House gang. There are those who say that this movement was organized wholly in the interest of Tilden in 1880, and with those who say that this movement was organized wholly in the interest of Tilden in 1880, and with the idea of making Perry H. Smith United States Senator ners fall, in place of Gov. Oglesby. Of course, the chief point is to make Cook County Democratic, and then work up the State. Whether this will succeed, remains to be seen. The present crowd has but few followers, though they claim to have 3,800 workers in their ranks in Cook County. As the Palmer House gaing claim to have about 8,000 workers, there is a difference with a vengence. There is a split, and a larger one than ever before, in the Democratic ranks of Cook County, but the fellows at the Palmer House are making their main fight for the control of the Council this spring. They propose to put in as many bummers as possible, and, with that ens in view, are working like beavers. They are using the argument to their friends that if they restore the old regime there will be good times in Chicago, for they will endevor to make the taxpayers' money fiy. The meeting vesterday sat until 6 o'clock without doing anything.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library beld a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday siternoon in that institution. There were present President Shorey, and Messre. Mason, Onahan, Walker, and Hotz.

A bill for new nooks, amounting to \$1,438.50, another of \$98.50 for fitting up the Librarian's new room, and one for binding, \$21.15, were audited.

Mr. Onshan moved that the Librarian be directed to set aside, for the use of the House of Correction, all books that may be permanently withdrawn from circulation by reason of being damaged, and deliver the same to Supt. Felton for the use of the prisoners in his charge. The motion was adopted.

Librarian Poole proposed a plan for the examination of applicants for positions in the Librarian's new room, and one for binding, \$21.16, were addited.

Ar. Onahan gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Board, for a change in the by-law string the hour of meetin

the next meeting of the Board, for a change in the by-law fixing the hour of meeting at 3 p. m. instead of 4.

The Board then adjourned.

COAL.

The Chicago Coal Exchange held the first regular meeting of this year at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Merchants' Building, porthwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. William E. Johnson presided, and Maj. Kirkland acted as Secretary.

Previous to the regular session the Board of Directors held a private court, at which several members were tries for violations of rules.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution fixing the price of coal as follows: For Erier Hill and Erie, \$5: Lackawanna, \$6 for range and nut and \$5.75 for egg, por ton. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Taylor was about to offer a resolution, when Mr. Stone moved to adjourn. Mr. Taylor moved to fix the price of coal after Jan. 28 at \$6.25 and \$6 per ton. Another motion to table was made and lost. The meeting then adjourned without taking any action.

The following are the coal receipts by laxe for the year ending bec, 31, 1877: Anthracite, 442, 235 tons; bituminous, 360, 158; 1876, anthracite, 383, 792 tons; bituminous, 360, 158; 1876, anthracite, 383, 792 tons; bituminous, 360, 158; 1876, anthracite, 383, 792 tons; bituminous, 361, 582, 5680 tons of the same. No record of bituminous coal arriving by lake was kept in the last two years mentioned. THE \$ECOND REGIMENT.

The Board of Offices of the Second Regiment held a meeting last evening in the cluo-room of the Sherman House, with Maj. Hennessey in the Casir. The object of the meeting was to conclude preparations for the grand reception and banquet which is to take place at Lee Sherman House on the evening of March 18, arai which promises to be a very successful social renion. The following Committees were appointed: Reception—Ool. James Quirk, Lieut.—Col. Jahn Marphy, Maj. P. J. Henness.

Surgeon William Martin, Quartermaster v. S. Onahan, Capts. Daniel Quirk, J. Clifford, Capt. P. Punch. P. J. O'Conner, John Farrell, Lieuts. George Glassbrook and Daniel Foley; Executive Committee, Col. Quirk, Maj. Hennessey, Adjt. James E. Bnrke, Quartermaster Onahan, Capts. J. H. Donlin, Daniel Quirk, Lieuts. Fogarty, Glassbrook, Augustus Newman; Floor Committee, Capts. Donlin, Foley, Adjt. Burke, Lieuts. W. W. Miller, Wilkinson, Fogarty, and Newman, Sergt. Maj. J. McKeough.
Quartermaster Onahan called attention to the fact that Gen. Shields had promised to give another lecture in this city under the auspices of the Sec-

Patrick's night, March 17, would be an appropriate time. and that the Tabernacle might be secured for the purpose. He thought that such a lecture, if well advertised, would prove a success, providing the admission was fixed at only 25 cents.

The matter was discussed at some length, when Sergt. Maj. McKeough moved that a Committee of five be appointed with full power to act, and that Gen. Shelds be formally invited to deliver a lecture on the night mentioned. Quartermaster Onshan, Col. Quirk, Capt. Donlin, Chaplain T. F. Cashman, and Lieut. Fogarty were appointed the Committee.

mittee.
Adjt. Burke was added to the Committee on In-ritation, after which the meeting adjourned until one week from Monday evening. MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

MR. RYAN BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE. Tuesday. Oct. 30, 1877, one Daniel C. Ryan, former employe of the Danville Railroad, was ar-rested at Weldon Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, by Detective Heinzman, on a charge of embezzlement. The arrest was made on informa-tion furnished by Mr. Matthias Cotwell, a farmer residing in Bloom Township, whose daughter Ryan married in 1839. In August, 1876, Ryan shook the dust of Chicago from his feet and left his wife the dust of Chicago from his feet and left his wife and three children for the old man to take care of. It was alleged at the time that he was moved to this action by his failure to turn over \$210 eol-lected by him on account of his then employers, Messrs. C. J. L. Meyer & Co.

During his absence Mrs. Ryan says she learned by correspondence with a lady residing in Hamilton, N. Y., that Ryan married her there and deserted her in 1867, leaving her with three children to support. She identified him by his photograph, and furnished considerable information as to his character. In October, 1877, styan turned up once more at his deserted home and offered to live again with his wife. To make amends for his past misconduct, he proposed to give her \$1,280, half his alleged deposit in the First National Bank. The wife and her parents were on the way to the city to draw the money when Heinsman met them, and the two women were seized with a sudden liness on the train. It was alleged that on searching Ryan he had a small vial of chioroform in his pocket, and that he had been dosing the women with this, for what reason does not appear. The check sturned out to be bogus, but the embezzlement suit was not pressed, and the prosecution for bigamy came to nothing,—which goes to show his innocence of both charges.

A week or so ago Ryan again manifested himself. He claimed that his wife had brought herself under the penalties of the law by remarrying, and announced his intention of prosecuting her. In some mysterious way he confused this injured woman with a lady of somewhat similar name, who was married on the 15th inst., and swore out awarrant for the arrest of this lady, who had never heard of or seen him. The officer changed with the execution of the warrant was speedily convinced of the error, and the proceedings were dropped. Only on the hypothesis that Kyan is crazy can his conduct be explained, for there is a difference in the names of the two women, and a marked difference both mage and condition.

Mr. David Cowan, who ha

GAGE VS. PARMELEE.

THE SUPREME COURT, by a vote of 4 to 3, have just affirmed the decision by a vote of 4 to 3, have just affirmed the decision of Judge Moore in the case of David A. Gage vs. Frank Parmelee. The bill was filed by Gage to set aside a final settlement had between him and his partner, Parmelee, in 1874. For twenty years theretofore they, with others, had been carrying on a stage and omnibus business in Chicago. In 1873, Gage being then City Treasurer, was alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of about \$300,000, and he charges that Parmelee then compelled him to withdraw from the firm; that a hurried and inaccurate settlement and account was insecurate settlement and account was made, and that he, while suffering from great em-

made, and that he, while suffering from great embarrassment and mental distress, so that he was not himself, was induced to assign all his interest in the business on the receipt of about \$18,000, when his share was worth \$100,000. Gage then asked to have this forced settlement sed aside and a new account made. Judge Moore, after a trial lasting several days, dismissed the bill, and Gage appealed.

The Supreme Court, in deciding the case, said that the testimony did not show that Gage was not a full, free agent, equal to protection of a court. It was true that Parmelee .nsisted upon a dissolution and a settlement, and justifiably, uncer the circumstances, for the proof showed it to be a matter of financial necessity. Nor did it appear that any undue advantage had been taken in harrying the settlement, for it was broached in December and not completed until March following. If there was any fault in the settlement it must have ing the settlement, for it was droaces in December and not completed until March following. If there was any fault in the settlement it must have been owing to Gage. The ground on which Gage relied to have this settlement set aside was, first, that he was mistaken as to the yearly profits of the business; and second, that Parmelee had been guilty of fraud and misrepresentations. After discussing at great length the weight of the evidence, and stating that it sustained Parmelee's side of the case, the Supreme Court said that it appeared in regard to the settlement there was no reliance on Paramelee's word or on any confidential relations existing between him and Gage. Even the firm bookkeeper was not trusted, but another expert was engaged, who occupied himself for weeks in going over the firm's books, and, according to his balance-sheet, the amount due Gage was only about \$8,000. About \$10,000 more, however, was paid for goodwill, etc., and by a letter of Gage himself it appeared that soon after he used this up and borrowed \$5,000 more of Parmelee after the firm was dissolved.

The oolnion then goes on to discuss the destruc-

ed \$5,000 more of Parmelee after the firm was dissolved.

The opinion then goes on to discuss the destruction by Parmelee of his books of account a day or two after he knew suit was to be begun against him. The Couricharacterized the act as deserving severe reprehension, and declared themselves inclined to give it the full legitimate effect against him that might be warranted. But they said it did not appear that it would have materially availed Gage unless it was allowed to have the effect of supplying proof. That, however, could not rightly be done. Proof must be made of the allegations of the bill. The destruction of the books did not make any proof, only a presumption. If there were a contrariety of cridence, this presumption might be allowed to add weight to Gage's testimony, but such was not the fact. The allegations of the bill were not sustained by the proof, and the decree dismissing the bill must be affirmed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The North Town Collector has so far collected

\$38,500, and yesterday turned \$5,000 over to the The Committee on Public Charities met yester-day to further consider the Insane Asylum war, but owing to the absence of Commissioner Connothing was done. Another meeting will be held at noon to-morrow.

Bernard Loewenthal, of the International Bank, which holds a considerable number of county or-ders drawn last year against funds which had been

ders drawn last year against funds which had been exhausted, was around yesterday, and had an extended consultation with the members of the Finance Committee and the County Attorney. Very little could be gained of what transpired, but it was evident that Mr. Loewenthal was uneasy about the paper he was carrying.

The Sheriff was yesterday in receipt of a letter, from Sarah S. Ford, of Menominee, Wis., inquiring if he knew a man named William Wellington, a "saw-maker flier." She set forth that Wellington had promised to marry her after an extended courtship, and had left her in a "oad condishen" to take up his home in Chicago. The Sneriff is instructed to look the sinner up and send him back, and has a promise of a magnificent reward for his trouble.

structed to look the sinner up and send him back, and has a promise of a magnificent reward for his trouble.

William Piper was convicted some months ago of having committed rape, and was given ten years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was entered, and has since been argued before Judge Farwell, who tried the case. A new trial was granted, and in the course of the Judge's remarks he expressed a doubt as to the ability of the prosecution to convict, and yesterday Piper was discharged. There may or may not have been a good case against Piper, and his discharge may or may not have been the best taing to do; after all, the delay in reaching a conclusion in the case has entailed a heavy expense for which no good reason or sufficient excuse has ocen presented. Jaro, Piper's allezed accomplice, as serving out a five-year term.

A gentleman living on West Lake street, in the viemity of Morgan, and who is evidently bent on getting married without his friends knowing anything about it, has propounded a series of questions in a letter. He is informed that he can get a hecuse in any was an amount of the land of the large of ago and that his intended is over 18, and that he must be married in the county where the license is procured. The license can be gotten without the presence of the lady, and it is not necessary to be identified. The license cast \$1.50, and the issuance of it can be kept from the public—the press—by influmating to the license cierk; who is an invoterate smoker, that the thing must be kept quiet.

who is an inveterate smoker, that the thing must be kept quiet.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard complaints against Jack O'Niel, Joe Sherwin, Botsford & Rucker, and Mortimer Scanlan for maintaining strik nuisances, and indictments are understood to have been found against all of them. Complaints were also heard against the treket "scalpers," or deslers in rairoad tickets, and indictments were found against Justin Goodrich, J. J. Walser, Levi Solomon, E. B. Mantz, S. P. Shields, and N. J. Reeves. The latter are indicted for violating a statute of 187, which prohibits any person from selling or aling in railroad or steamboat tickets who are not the authorized

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday were about \$100. The Mayor and Corporation Counsel reached nome last night, and will be at their wonted place

the City Collector, \$3, 704 from the Water Depart-ment, besides \$70 from another source. North-Town Collector Miller handed in \$10,000 resterday to the City Treasurer. The South-Town

Chief Hickey issued orders yesterday that the police were to recognize Dr. Henrotin as the Department Physician, and all cases of iliness are to be brought to his notice.

be brought to ans notice.

No cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, nor were any reported Friday. Hence the Health Department is led to believe that the disease is somewhat on the decline. There are now about eighteen patients at the pest-house, some having been discharged yesterday. The general mortality of the city during the past week has been slight, and there have been only four deaths from scarlet fever in that time.

CRIMINAL.

Pauline Reis and Louis Oppenheimer, charged with conspiring to reduce Louisa Cockle and other girls to prostitution, were yesterday discharged by Justice D'Wolf at the Armory Police Court. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, and, though showing up Mrs. Reis and Oppenhelmer in a very bad light, yet was not considered sufficient to con-

Minor arrests: Four gamblers caught by Capt.
O'Donnell at No. 188 Madison street, Room 19;
John Ryan and Gus Baker, larceny of two
sets of harness for which an owner is
wanted; Mary Taylor, larceny of doormats from in front of private residences, six of
which were found in her rossession: James John. which were found in her possession; James John son, who shot at Lieut. Bell and at Officer McIn erny, and James Dewire, shooting Officer Ebunger locked up at the Madison Street Station on genera principles.

principles.

In the absence of Justice Summerfield Justice D'Wolf yesterday held the following: L. Friedman, larceny as bailee of a coat from Charles Bailey, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Otto Bluhm, assanlting Robert Stewart, \$5 fine; Carl Movene, stabbing Marcus Linden, \$800 to the 28th; John McCormick, larceny of clothing from Ellen Regan, \$500 to the 29th; Ann Dillon, larceny of \$20 from Thomas Crestaus, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison yesterday held Thomas Daly in \$500 conds to the Criminal Court for driving off with Bill Rice's hack; John J. Raymond, larceny of a coat from Henry Gade of No. 257 West Lake street, \$500 ditto.

of a coat from Henry Gade of No. 257 West Lake street, \$500 ditto.

Detectives White, Schaack, and Whalen and Sergt. Fenzen yesterday recovered a large quantity of goods on the schooner Charles Hibbard, Jying in the Gas-Works silp, in the North Branch of the river. John Mack, alias Coffee, the watchman, was strested and locased up, and through him the officers arrested three well-known thieves, Michael Mohyde, James Kenley, and John Crowley. Portions of the goods were identified by different persons. Paul Newman, of No. 325 Division street, had lost \$60 worth of cigars and clothing: Otto Spahnkuch, residing next door, had lost \$50 worth of razors and clothing: Otto Spahnkuch, residing next door, had lost \$50 worth of farsors and ideas; H. C. Topson, No. 175 Milwaukee avenue, \$50 in cigars; Paulsen & Bro., No. 150 West Indian street, \$300 worth of goods. Besides recovering the larger part of the above goods, they also found a quantity of ary goods having the name of R. S. Coifins attached, and also a quantity of silverware.

THE PHILADELPHIA STAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—There has been a decided fall in theatres this week. Arch Street Theatre this week reduced prices to \$1 for the best seats in the house, and has done a very fair business with "Our Boarding House." But Modieska, who is engaged for next week, has done a fine business in New York, and H. J. Sargent, her manager, positively refused to appear at the theatre at reduced prices. The appear at the theatre at reduced prices. The result has been the raising of prices and a sudden stoppage of the sale of seats against the wishes of the Arch-street management. And the Chestnut Street Theatre has jumped in with a reduction of 50 per cent. This Mr. Gemmill a reduction of 50 per cent. This Mr. Gemmill said he would have favored, but he was afraid that it would not pay. Nevertheless the theatre has tried it, and announces "Divorce" for a second week at 75 cents for secured seats in the orchestra; the week after "The Fast Family:" and the next week "The Craigadpoul," by Hart Jackson. Mr. Gemmill, the manager, will appear as Brabantio in the Merchant of Venice, his second appearance on the stage. Sothern will appear at Walnut Street April 29 for five nights; change of bill every night; and on April 27 will sail for London to appear at the Haymarket Theatre in "The Crushed Tragedian," but he will return in the fall.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The twentyfifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. John
M. Lawrence and Rachel Jackson, only daughter of Sarah and Andrew Jackson, adopted son
of President Andrew Jackson, was celebrated
at the Hermitage this morning. The bridal pair
were attired precisely as on the former wedding
occasion. Their nine children were present,
four sons and daughters, acting as attendants.
Mrs. Andrew Jackson, daughter and companion of old Hickory at the time he occupied the
Presidential chair, and who ministered unto
him on the evening of his life, and soothed his
dying pillow, witnessed the ceremony. Her
only surviving son, Col. Andrew Jackson, is now
her sole companion at the Hermitage.

DON CAMERON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The reception of Senator J. Donald Cameron at the Union Republican Club rooms to-night was a very pleasnt affair. The Senator brought with him from ant affair. The Senator brought with him from Washington as guests Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, hlowe, Kirkwood, Teller, and Cameron of Wisconsin. Senator Allison would not come. Among the other guests were Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Stokeley, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, Congressmen O'Neill, Freeman, and Harmer. There were no toasts or speeches, the reception taking more the form of a social gathering.

MARRIAGES.

WHITCOMB—CARPENTER—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Job Carpenter, by the Kev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., Charles G. Whitcomb and Miss E. Maria Carpenter. No cards. DEANE—ALLEN—Jan. 23, by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, Charles A. Deane and Miss Mary Allon, of this city. No cards. DILLON—SMITH—Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother. No. 25 Vincennes-place, by the Rev. Henry G. Miller. Mr. Frank H. Dillon, or Mondovi, Wis., and Miss S. Louise Smith, of this city, BORLAND—FLEMING—ID Chicago, Jan. 20, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Universalist Church, G. W. Boriand and Mrs. M. A. Fieming, both of Peoria, III.

G. W. Borano and Mrs. M. A. Freming, both of Peorla, Ill.
DICKINSON—WICKER—Mr. D. O. Dickinson, of Chicago, and Miss Mollie H. Wicker, of Libertyville, by the Rev. James J. McGovern, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
BATES—GRAYSON—In this city, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, W. S. Bates and Mary E. Grayson.
FERGUSON—DECKARD—Dennis E. Ferguson and Mary E. Deckard.
Fort Scott (Kan.) Monitor please copy. DEATHS.

DUNHAM—At her residence, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., of Bright's disease, Mrs. Harriet Keilogy Dunham, widow of the late Carroil Dunham, M. D., of Irvington, N. Y.

PECK—Jan. 24, at No. 406 Oak-st., Charles E., infant son of Charles E. and Maggie A. Peck, aged 6 months and 16 days.

EF Denyer (Col.) papers please copy.

BOONE—On the 21st inst., at the residence of her father. A. L. Miles, at Otis, Ind., Martha E., wife of W. W. Boone, aged 25 years.

The deceased was beloved by all who knew her. Her death has caused the deepest sorrow and regret among the complex of the compl

Ber many friends and relatives.

BY Mishawakz (ind.) and Bioomington (III.) papers please copy.

EARL-On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1878, at 5:30 p. m., in New Orleans, Charles M. Karl, aced 45 years, son of Deborah L. and the late Col. Seth C. Earl, of Ottaws, III.

RICH-In this city, Dec. 28, Martha, the only daughter of R. Elich, aged 20 years.

MARONEY-Jan. 25, Katle M. Corcoran, beloved wife of Michael Maroney.

Funeral at 10 a. m., from the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

WALKER-Jan. 28, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Fanny Walker, Evansion, Archibaid Walker, of consumption, at the age of 23 years.

EY Kingston (Ont.) papers please copy.

DEMPSTEE—In this city, Jan. 24, William J. Dempster, aged 25 years and 2 months.

Funeral from residence, 288 South May-st. at 11:30 a. m., by cars to itoschill.

EY Cincinnati Commercial please copy.

HIGGS—In this city, on the 28th inst., in child-birth, Sarah Josephine, beloved wife of D. M. Higgs.

EF Cincinnati Commercial please copy.

HIGGS—In this city, on the 20th inst., in child-birth, Sarah Josephine, ucloved wife of D. M. Higgs, aged 29 years.

Short services at her late residence, 167 South Peoris-st., at 5 o'clock p. m. Sunday, prior to removal of remains to Galecburg, Mich., for interment.

COSS—On Friday, 25th Inst., at 8 p. m., of consumption, Frank V. Cosa, aged 25.

Funcral Sunday, 27th, at 1 p. m., from the residence of F. Liese, 651 Larracce-st., to diraceland.

EF Council Blutts (is.) papers please copy.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer

Photographer

Take Elevator.

Cablasta 56: Garda 53.

A M ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FORMER pupils of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, III. w he held at the club-room of the Tremont House Fra-fternoon, Feb. 1, at 2 o clock. Mrs. DAVID Fra-ture of the County OF THE COUN Secretary.

DR. REYNOLDS WILL SPRAK SUNDAY AFTER noon at the West-End Opera-House. 431 West-Listed Opera-House. 451 West as from at the West-End Opera-House. 451 West as from at the West-End Opera-House. 451 West as from a from the peak as from a from a from the peak as from th 29, and we want enough to feed a regiment every as DROF. MARCHAND'S CLASS IN FERCH COM versation at the Chicago Athenaum is Monday at phonography, penmanship, mathematic allowance etc., received at any time. Drawing, music, and excution, day and evening. Saturday, as shoot is charge of Prof. Junius B. Sioan. Light grammar charge of Prof. Junius B. Sioan. Light grammar tion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DROF. CLARKE WILL LECTURE THIS AFFRE noon at 3:30 o'clock at the Seminary, 604 West 14 mas st. Sulject: "Chicago to Brooking Pitter, burch, greeling: Send on your Apostle: Will Take Thousand Dollar's Worth." Admission free. THERE WILL'BE A PUBLIC MESTING AT CEN-THERE WILL'BE A PUBLIC MESTING AT CEN-tral Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., to-day at 4 o'clock p. m., conducted by the ited-filbbon Reform Club of Chicago, to which all cordially invited. Also a business meeting of the as-ciub Tuesday evening at Union League Hall, on the ap-posite corner, at 7:30 o'clock. THE REV. DR. GIBSON WILL DELIVER HIS PIP-teenth Bible Reading in Farwell Hall to-day at 4:20 p. m. Subject: "Jehovah." This lecture will be at special interest to all Bible studens, and will be arai-nable to any wab, desire a comprehensive view of the loly Sorigiures.

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25 Cloaks reduced to 16
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laws of Medical Chemistry. Thousands of Physicians and Patients are
using them with unparalleled sucess. Office and Principal Depot,
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TEETH Gold Filling, Plate Work or preservation of natural to a specially. H. H. CAIL

RELIG

Further Contri Question o

Caustic Review day's Sern Several : Tex

ery---They Syno Man Alone Must lem of the Tri

ment Is Not

Reasons Why

or Evil o The Qualificat to the Succ Popular :

A Negative View What It Is Comput

General Church Pious Prattle POETIC. I

Now Is You Is your wheat load Ready for the mi Is it ripe and sound Has each bag its-Why, no, I've been star Asking of people, who p Which road I had better And some said, Keep st Others said, Go across b And others said, All the And I couldn't get there And, trying to get it str Their tangled advice, an

You can't fail to fi Whichever way y And the miller will If your route lay But, How is your Never, By which So lose no time in . The bad wheat fr

When-half-a-dozen a Pointing half-a-do From the page of M Meets your anxion Rest as sured you'll t At the end of any So spend your time, In sorting out your That the tares of Sin May not condemn When the burden of Lieth naked at |

Dry up those swiftly-fall bitter flow
Blight thus thy young, eo thy life with wo;
And climb with me, this lain's rugged steems. There, far above the din of man,
We'll scan fair Nature's
well her plan,
And see if by her scheme,
less eyeling years,
This Earth is, as we oft har

Now free thy mind from Canting priest,
And let it rosun this fair I
West to East,
And see if there is aught
power given
By Nature's God, which we
on Earth a Heaven.

Lift up thine eyes, and meandering stream. Which rolls in ceaseless gra-of lovellest green, Giving to man, and beast, a ing power: The mind concedes its low for more. See, too, how bounteous with luscious fruits; The herbage from the plain teems with roots—Sweet nourishment which his hands with blood, And live in peace with all mony with God.

With food and raiment ric love's sweet loys. With all the higher powers are never cloys. As bounteous gaits of kin the plan, So plainly graved in Nata joys of man?

Nay! Ranting priests in cant and fustian fran And teach that God vite to fering mortals ought To agonize in deepest glogonize in deepest glogonize they can't control. They bow in gloomy form lend an ear.
While they inform Him with the doing here.
And fain would grasp the ling orbs on high.
Moid Earth and stars by the within them lie.

They see not that the pa deeds of crime, Is but the outgrowth of a through time, From sire to son augments may have been, Until, with all its blighting in him.

Thus robbed of force, he as good men do; But should not those who bear it, too?

Though socially, while he the brand of sin, O crush not out his last fo on him. All this vast load of mor deep disgrace. Instead of gaving each his race:
The household of manking things has it done;
It has its honors and its crone.

His ancestors were hose craft, and frauc, Acquir-ed wealth, renows ples unto God.
Died full of years, by goo simeet sainted even with pulpit-praise and as to Heaven.

But he whose erm had be were plotting crime. Through acts to sate it shall expiate some bloody free, Huried down to writhe in eternity.

O cruel thought! O be unto man; Base relic of benighted clan, When angry, jealous, w and capsice, Were highest type of Nat and peace.

Those fictions all shall;
Deoples know
That from regard to 1
Dleasures flow;
And those who study we
light shall learn

SALERATUS.

EAM TARTAR. m all impurities. The housewife al package sent free on receipt of

od alkali, double the strength of

ETOR will give an ounce of by all Dealers.

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ALE.

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s cure of all diseases; ictly according to the cal Chemistry. Thousicians and Patients are with unparalleled sucand Principal Depot, sity Place, New York Schack, Stevenson & cale and Retail Druggets, 92 & 94 Lake-

POLLO CLUB

They see not that the paltry knave, with all his deeds of crime.

Is but the outgrowth of a germ transmitted down through time.

From sire to son augmented still, though curbed it may be over the control of the contr Until, with all its blighting power, it culminates in him. Thus robbed of force, he lacks the strength to live as good men do;
But should not those who piled the load assist to bear it, too?
Though socially, while here on Earth, he wears the brand of sin, orush not out his last fond hope by heaping all on him.

All the vast load of moral wrong, and vice, and deep disgrace.
Instead of gaving each his share, distribute \$to the

The household of mankind is large, and strange langs has it done; It has its honors and its crimes, yet still it is but

His ancestors were honored men; by cunning.
craft, and franc.
Asquir-ed wealth, renown, and place, reared temples unto God.
Died fall of years, by good men mourned, deemed
almost sainted even—
With pull-t-praise and sacred song, are wafted up
to Heaven.

Earth bears no taint of primal curse, nor was man

RELIGIOUS.

Question of the Fu-

ture.

Caustic Review of Last Sun-

day's Sermons, with

Several Red-Hot Texts.

Reasons Why Endless Punish-

ment Is Not Eternal Misery-They Are Not

Synonyms.

Man Alone Must Solve the Prob-

lem of the Triumph of Good

or Evil on Earth.

The Qualifications Requisite

to the Success of the

Popular Preacher.

A Negative View of Eternity---

What It Is Not---Some

Computations of

Time.

General Church Notes-Personals

Pious Prattle-Services To-

Day.

POETIC POLEMICS.

Why, no, I've been standing out on the stile, Asking of people, who passed the while, Which road I had better take to the raill; And some said, Keep straight up the hill;

Others said, Go across by Brown's; And others said, All the roads are bad, And I couldn't get there, whatever I had;

And, trying to get it straight in my head, Their tangled advice, and choose my road, I forget all about sorting my load.

You can't fail to find it, John,

Whichever way you go; And the miller will not ask you If your route lay thus or so; But, How is your wheat, John? Never, By which road?

So lose no time in casting out The bad wheat from your load

Pointing half-a-dozen ways, From the page of Monday's paper

Meets your anxions, puzzled gaze,
Rest assured you'll find the City
At the end of any road:
So spend your time, my brothers,
In sorting out your load,
That the tares of Sin and Bigotry
May not condemn the wheat

Dry up those swiftly-falling tears, nor let their bitter flow
Blight thus thy young, confiding heart, and cloud thy life with wo;
And clinb with me, this lovely morn, you mountain's rugged steeps,
From which the sparkling brooklet clear in rippling beauty leaps.

There, far above the din of strife and anxious tolls

well her plan, And see if by her scheme, ordained through cease-

less cycling years, This Earth is, as we oft have heard, a gloomy vale

Now free thy mind from all the lore of books and canting priest,
And let it roam this fair Earth o'er, from farthest
West to East,
And see if there is aught that lives, or wields a power given
By Nature's God, which was not planned to make on Earth a Heaven.

Lift up thine eyes, and let their gaze trace you meandering stream.

Which rolls in ceaseless grandeur on through vales of lovellest green,
Giving to man, and beast, and plant, its invigorating power:
The mind concedes its loveliness, nor fancy seks for more.

See, too, how bounteons Nature spreads her lap with luscious fruits;
The herbage from the piain leaps up, the rich soil teems with roots—
Sweet nourishment which man may eat, nor stain his hands with blood,
And live in peace with all that breathes, and harmony with God.

With food and raiment richly blessed, careased by love's sweet joys, with all the higher powers of mind, whose pleasure sever cloys, as bounteous gifts of kind regard, can any doubt

As bonneous gifts of Ather regards, the plainty graved in Nature's book, for highest loys of man?

MILLIE C. POMEROT.

May not condemn the wheat, When the burden of your spirit Lieth naked at His feet.

When half-a-dozen sermons,

Is your wheat loaded, John, Ready for the mill? Is it ripe and sound, John?

Has each bag its fill?

But, through an endless life of change, both here and over there,

Each lesson shall-by him be learned, until he grows most fair;

And all shall see that "each are parts of one stupendous whole."

And each shall honored be by all, as part of God the Soul.

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON. Further Contributions on the

Don't believe anything, passing through life,
If you can nelp doing it:
Be very careful to avoid the truth,
Much less be found pursuing it.

Use the name of Science in every way
To aid you the truth to dodge;
And watch your brain carefully, day by day,
Lest any truth there should lodge.

Don't call anything by exactly the name Which to it most justly belongs; You'll be in danger of touching the truth— This should be handled with tongs. Don't believe the Bible, nor truth contained In lessous therein given, For fear your life should be noble and true, Your soul fitted for Heaven.

Use ingenuity and pains, forecoth, In twisting its lines about; Why, if you're not very careful with these, Some truth might by chance leak out.

If it uses the long word eternal,
Make it mean a little while;
And there is punishment, too, don't sound well,
Reward would be more in style. O don't believe that it means what it says; Easily get around it, you know, If you only, instead of your prayers, Say, The ''original' stanes so and so.

Don't be, then, on any one point too strict;
You'll be so much more at ease
If the chosen path be a pleasant road,
Where one can walk as he please. 'Tis well the men of letters and learning Can be of service to youth, By helping them every day in turning Farther away from the truth.

Be careful, then, in regard to advice— Not ready to receive it; And, should it bear the slightest taint of truth, Say, I do not believe it.

The present is such a progressive age
That, if you've much depth of mind,
Twill be easy quite to progress so fast
As to leave truth far behind.
Lucy R. Rockwell.

What is the use of all this noise About the life sternal— If man Eternity enjoys Above in groves supernal, Or his uncounted years employs Down in the depths infernal?

Why keep up such incessant fight
About the soul's hereafter—
Dimming perchance man's little light,
And making him still dafter,
With arguments that tend to spite,
When they don't tend to laughter? Twill do no good to agitate
A question so uncertain
As that of man's prospective state
Where naught but fancies firt in;
The wisest course will be to wait
The rising of the curtain.

For here the doctors disagree, And who, then, shall decide it? If solved by either you or me, Those doctors will decide it: The only way that I can see is for them to divide it.

Let each take part, and give the rest Unto his "erring brother:" So each may get what likes him best, His discontent to smother; And stop this crying with such zest, "You're wrong, sir!" "You're and

For, if they argue till they're blind, And fight like men of mettle, While mixing matter up with mind, Like pottage in a kettle. Yet after all they still will find They can't the question settle.

The truth, say they, is writ as plain
As thought or word can make it,
And they who ere, for lust or gain,
Do willfully forsake it;
And yet each D. B. will maintain
That others do mistake it. For what is truth to one of these

For each interprets as he please, Regardless of his "brother": So each opinion disagrees Now, if the truth is writ so plain
That 'he who runs may read 'it,
Why let them run and read again,
Until they all concede it;
Then iet them all that truth maintain
And we will cry, God speed it!

Mankind bave fought enough o'er creeds,

What matters if we bow with Paul Or bend the knee with Peter? God is the Father of us all, And loves us m'long metro," Though we don't sit upon a tall Theological teeter.

So let the D. D. 's cease their play,
Nor seek to be so knowing.
And let them work as well as pray,
With not quite so much 'blowing;''
But 'point to Heaven, and lead the way,''
And not be slow in going.
T. RANDALL.

RED-HOT TEXTS.

A REVIEW OF LAST SUNDAY'S SERMONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Glancing over your reports of sermons by Chicago divines upon the subject of Heil, I could not help noticing the disgracefully careless manner in which they se-lected their texts. One would think they ought to know their Bibles better. Not one of the number seems to have been able to find a single werse that directly touches upon and throws more or less light upon the real nature of the locality in question. Of course, I cannot allow myself to believe that they intentionally avoided the numerous passages in which Jesus himself characterizes Hell so vividly and clearly. No true follower of His would deliberately cast such a slur upon the Master. Yet it certainly does seem mysterious that they should have so

Nay! Ranting priests may froth and fume, with cant and fustian fraught,
And teach that God vite tortures schemed, and suffering mortals ought
To agonize in deepest gloom while endless ages roil,
Because they yield through struggles oft to powers they can't control. does seem mysterious that they should have so unanimously refrained from finding the very texts they must have sought for.

Thinking that probably the subject will come up again in the future, I have taken the trouble to look up a number of texts which these gentlemen will find conveniently grouped below. The Rey. Mr. Williamson was either more diligent or more fortunate than his brethren. He seems to have found, away over in Psalms, written long before Jesus and John had investigated the matter closely, a very tame passage, like this: They bow in gloomy forms, and ask their God to lend an ear,
While they inform Jlim what is done and worth the doing here.
And fain would grasp the laws that wield the rolling orbs on high,
Moid Earth and stars by their vile creeds, did power within them lie.

like this:

And the wicked shall be turned into hell.

Now, this mentions the name, it is true, but that is all. The accessories are entirely ignored. Next time he takes up the suoject I recommend him to Rev., xx., 10, which reads as follows:

ommend him to kev., xx., 10, which reads as follows:

And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night forever and ever.

The Rev. Mr. Everts was very careless, indeed. The most direct reference to Hell that he could find was in Genesis, and was as follows:

For in the day that they taste thereof they shall surely die.

surely die.

Now this is mere trifling. When next he essays Hell, I suggest that he should wrestle with Matt., xiii., 42, as thus:

And shall cast them into a farnace of fire; there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth
Mr. Forbush, in his researches, came across this passage, only moderately illumined and in-

spired:
And these shall go away into everlasting phnishment, but the righteons into life eternal.
This, though an improvement, by no means does the subject justice. This gentleman will thank me for quoting for his benefit Matt.,

does the subject justice. This gentleman will thank me for quoting for his benefit Matt., xv., 41:

Through acts to sate fierce Passion's maw that ruled them at the time.

Shall expists some bloody deed upon the gallowsface, Hurled down to writhe in burning Hell through all tecnity.

O cruel thought! O barbarous creed! degrading unto man; has relic of benighted age, and dark, uncultured clan.

When angry, jealous, warring Kings, with malice and capsice.

Were highest type of Nature's God—of order, love, and pesce.

Those fictions all shall pass awsy, and all Earth's pleasures flow:

The Rev. Mr. Hunter hit upon the same text with Mr. Forbush. Let him take a different one bush of the form regard to Nature's laws the highest pleasures flow:

The Rev. Mr. Hunter hit upon the same text with Mr. Forbush. Let him take a different one bush of the shall learn.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter hit upon the same text with Mr. Forbush. Let him take a different one bush of the Apocalyptic John—lev., XII., 8:

But the fearful and unbelieving . . . and all

lars shall have their part in the lake, which burn-

I wonder if any of these preachers would come under the head of "the fearful and the unbelieving" spoken of above. Parson White waded clear through the whole Bible to the very last chapter of Revelation only to reach the following lame and impotent conclusion—Chap. xxii., 12: And behold I come quickly, and my sword is with me to give every man according as his work shall be.

Now, in order to unearth that very common-place reminder, the gentleman skipped right over Rev., xiv., 10, 11., where there is the fol-

over Rev., xiv., 10, 11., where there is the following lively passage:

And he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels and in the presence of the Lamb.

And the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever, and they have no rest day nor night.

These instances ought to suffice. Sometimes when I think of this astounding carciessness, it even seems to me as if they did not wish to find the right passages. I must say, too, that I do not like the manner in which these preachers discussed the subject any better than I like their extraordinary stupidity in the selection of texts. This dwelling upon what this or that man says, what this or that Church teaches, this quoting of secular authorities, these evolutions of the inner consciousness, these appeals to the human heart and to the spirit of the age are not at all to the purpose. The question, as I take it, is: What does God's Word say about it! It seems to me that the Bible is very explicited. I take it, is: What does God's Word say about it? It seems to me that the Bible is very explicit—if I may be allowed the expression, is red hot—upon the subject. If our spiritual guides cannot keep closer to the record than this, I shall begin to believe that the critics, the literati, and the scientists are right when they assume that Christianity is undergoing the process of disintegration of which such discussions as this are but an example. I here assume, as a matter of course, that Christianity is based upon the Bible. This, however, may be a rash assumption, and certainly is such if these preachers are fair exponents of Christianity. fair exponents of Christianity.

Now, in closing, I wish to call attention to a nassage from the Rev. Crafts, above mentioned.

Near the beginning of his sermon I find the fol-

Near the organisms of the lowing:

Of course no one holds, and it is doubtful if any one ever did hold, to the literal meaning of the word fire.

The only remark that I wish to make in regard to that is that I am afraid Ben Butler would blush to make such a statement. Doubtless Mr. Crafts is young and enthusiastic.

Thus Blue.

P. S.—A friend at my clow suggests that I ask those preachers who regard such expressions as "hell fire," "everlasting fire," "furnace of fire," "lake of fire and brimstone," with the ascending smoke, etc., etc., as figurative, what lapguage the Almighty would have chosen in case he had wished to speak literally! T. B.

NOT ENDLESS MISERY.

CANON FARRAR'S CRITIC CRITICISED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The Rev. C. S. Percive of Marshail, Ia., having read Canon Farrar's sermon against endless punishment, comes to the rescue of that barbarism in theology, in a late issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It is o Heaven, he tninks, because Jesus says, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."-Mark, xvi., 16. Let him note that the con demnation is not said to be endless. Of course no one can be saved till us believes, till he reno one can be saved till ac betteres, till he receives and obeys the truth. But it is God's
truth that finally "all shall know the Lord,
from the least to the greatest." So says St.
Paul. He then quotes: "How can ye escape
the damnation of Hell?"—Matt., xxiii., 33.
Why did he not quote the third verse following! "Verily, I say unto your all these things shall come upon this generation." This shows that the "damnation of Hell" was a temporal judgment awaiting that generation of the Jews The passage clearly has no reference to eterni ty. This Iowa man then refers to this passage These shall go away into everlasting punis

ment, and the righteous into life eternal."—
Matt., xxv., 46. By "punishment" Jesus
doubtless means the "dampation of Hell,"
which He affirms should come on the generation with whom he lived. In the preceding chapte When ye therefore shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place (whose readeth let him understand:)
Then let them which be in Judea flee into the

Then let them which be in Judes fiee into the mountains:

Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take anything out of his house:

Neither let him which is in the field return back to take his clothes.

And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

But pray ye that your flight oe not m the winter, neither on the Sabbath day:

For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world till this time, no, nor ever shall be.—Matt., xxiv., 15-24.

In the thirty-fourth verse he adds: "This generation shall not pass away till all these things are fulfilled." Luke records portions of this discourse thus: this discourse thus:

with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

Then let them which are in Judes fiee to the
mountains; and let them which are in the midst of
it depart out; and let not them that are in the
countries enter thereinto.

For these be the days of vengeance, that all
things which are written may be fulfilled.

And they shall fail by the edge of the sword,
and shall be led away captive into all nations: and
Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the "Gentiles,
until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.—
Luke, xxi., 20-24.

This is the "damnation of hell," this is the
"everlasting punishment," as explained by
"everlasting punishment," as explained by

This is the "damnation of hell," this is the "everlasting punishment," as exclaimed by Jesus Himself. The "everlasting life" of the passage is the life of the Gospel Kingdom, the Kingdom of God. Tae New Testament is clear as to this Kingdom:

"The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here, or, lo there! for, behold, the Kingdom of God is within you."
—Lake, xvii., 20-21. "The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."—Rom., xiv., 17. "For the Kingdom of God is not in word but in power."—I. Cor., iv., 20. "Seek first the Kingdom."—Matt., 03. "Thou art not far from the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."—Matt., iii., 2. Joseph of Arimathea "waited for the Kingdom."—Mark, xv., 43. "I must preach the Kingdom of God to other cities also, "—Lake, iv., 43. "The Kingdom of God is some unto you."—Matt., xii., 28. "The Kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing fortathe fruits thereof."—Matt., xxii., 43.

In exact harmouy with these statements as to

you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof."—Matt., xxi., 43.

In exact harmouy with these statements as to the character and location of this Gospel Kingdom are the words of the New Testament concerning the "everlasting life:"

"He that believeth on me hath everlasting life."

—John. iii., 30. "Verily I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent Me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death into life."

Tohn, v. 24. "Verily I say unto you, he that believeth on Me hath everlasting life."—John, vi., 47. "And this is life eternal, that they may know Thee the only living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent."—John, xvii., 3.

The true Christian is now a member of this kingdom and a partaker of shis life. Says St. Paul to Ms Christian brethren who knew all this by experience:

Paul to his Christian brethren who knew all this by experience:

"But ye are come unto Mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels.

"To the general assembly and Church of the firstborn, which are written in Heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect.

"And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel."—Heb., xil., 22, 23, 24.

"Ye are come." he says, to all these blessings.

22, 23, 24.

"Ye are come," he says, to all these blessings.

The kingdom is here. The everlasting life is here. The men of grace find Heaven begun below.

But says the Tribune writer, Aion and Aionion

low. But says the Tribune writer, Aion and Aionios rendered forever and everiasting means endless duration. Not so fast. The best authority in Heaven and on earth are against you:

'And the Lord said to Abraham ... for all the land which thou seest, to thee I will give it, and to thy seed forever.'—Gen., xiii., 14, 15.

'And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Lebanon, for an everlasting possession."—Gen., xvii., 8. 'I will give this land to thy seed after thee for an everlasting possession."—Gen., xvii., 4. 'And I will establish my covenant between Me and thee, and thy seed after thee for an everlasting covenant.—Gen., xvii., 7. 'He that is born in thy house, and bought with thy money, must needs be circuncised, and my covenant shall be in your feesh for an everlasting covenant."—Gen., xvii., 13.

Here the Lord calls the priesthood of Aaron "an everlasting priesthood," circumcision an "everlasting covenant," the ownership of Judea by the Jews "an everlasting possession." The Jews de not now possess that land. The priesthood is abolished; so is circumcision. Everlasting, then, according to the Lord, cannot mean endless, and our lows man is mistaken. As all these everlastings have come to an end, why may not everlasting tpunishment! Here we might stop; but we will give the definition of these words by men who have made it their business to learn the meaning of words. Schleismer, whose exact learning makes his anthority of great weight, defines Alon thus:

'Any space of time, whether longer or shorter,

past, present or fining, to be determined by the person or things spoken of, and the scope of the subject; the life or age of man; any space in which we measure human life, from birth to leasth."

which we measure human life, from birth to death."

Donnagan. "Aion. time; a space of time; lifetime and life; the ordinary period of man's life; the age of man; man's estate; a long period of time; eternity. Aionios, of long duration, eternal, lasting, permanen."

Schreedius. "Aion. an age, a long period of time, indefinite duration; time, whether longer or shorter, past, present, or future; life, the life of man. Aionios, of long duration, sometimes everlasting, sometimes lasting through life."

Authorities might be multiplied to any extent, but these are sufficient to show that the radical meaning of the Greek words translated "everlasting," "forever," etc., is not endless, but simply, indefinite time, longer or shorter, past or future; and that they take their force as to duration from the subjects or persons to which they are applied. If they mean strictly endless in any case, it is not because that idea is in the words Aionios, Aion,—"everlasting," "forever"; but because the being or subject qualified demands it, or is, of itself, necessarily endless.

The Macknight, Presbyterian, says:

qualified demands it, of its, of itself, necessarily endiess.

Hence Dr. Macknight, Presbyterian, says:

"These words, being ambiguous, are always to be understood according to the nature and circumstances of the things to which they are applied." And though he claims the words in support of endless punishment, yet he frankly adds:

adds:
At the same time, I must be so candid as to eknowledge that the use of these terms foreser, eternal, and everlasting, in other passages of Scripture, shows that they who understand the words in a limited sense when applied to punishment, put no forced interpretation on them.

The Tribune correspondent, near the end of his article, delivers himself as follows:

The Tribuns correspondent, near the end of his article, delivers himself as follows:

The theological bearing of Cason Farrar's argument is of the gravest possible character, but I have no time to calarge upon it now. Suffice it to say that it tends to deprive the present life of all its solemn insport as a state of probation for another; to encourage the bad man's continuance in sin, by holding out the delusive and unscriptural hope of an opportunity for repentance "beyond time;" to enlarge the Romish purgatory by making it the receptacle not only of Christians who have left the world stained with venial sins, but of all classes of the unbaptized and impenitent as well; in short, to make the Cross of Christ of none effect, by substituting in its place "the purifying and correcting punishment which swalts the impenitent similer beyond the grave.

You are a false prophet, we trust. Had the final "restitution of all things" been believed and preached half as long and as faithfully as cternal punishment has been, and mankind were no better than they are now, we should be ashamed to talk about its good influence, or the bad influence of anything else. The doctrine of endless punishment has always been a disgrace to the Church, a loud slander on the Almighty, and a curse to man. Let it die, and may there be no fiend to blow its resurrection trump.

E. Manyford.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

DO THE SCRIPTURES TRACE IT?

To the Eduor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—But two positions can ? taken in regard to the duration of punishment one, that it is limited, the other that it is un limited, or one temporal, and the other eternal. Universalism in every phase, embodies the former, and what is called orthodox by the evangelical denominations may be classed under

the second head.

Prof. Boise has stepped to the front in defense of eternal punishment. He appeals to the Greek noun "aion" and its adjective "aionios," in support of this doctine. But why does the Professor ignore the corresponding words in the Hebrew Scriptures, which are often used to de-note limited periods? Are not these words inspiration, and therefore entitled to as much consideration as their equivalents in the Greek? if this to be a thorough investigation, that the truth may shine out upon the great question of future punishment, why limit the evidences to the New Testament Scriptures?

the truth may shine out upon the great question of future punishment, why limit the evidences to the New Testament Scriptures?

Why not quote the same words from the Greek version of the Old Testament, as scholars equally eminent agree that Christ and His Apostles quoted coplously from the Septuagint, thus giving it the sanction of inspiration? Why pass, in silence, the passages in the New Testament, where the Greek word "alon" is used in a limited sense?

I will refresh the Professor's mind with quotations in which these words are so used by Christ and His apostles: "The harvest is the end of alonos."—Matt. xiii., 32. At the fortieth verse the same Greek word occurs. Thus it reads: "As therefore the tarcs are gathered and burned in the fire, so shall it be in the end of the alonos." Will it be thus in the end of eternity? Will eternity have an end? Again, the true witness says: "And the cares of this alonos and the deceitfulness of riches choke the word, and it becometh unfruitful."—Matt. xiii., 32. Why does he say "this alonos" if there shall be no future alonos? Will there be cares, deceit, and thorny ground in Heaven or eternity? Again, Christ speaks of t.e. "children of this alonos."—Lu. xvi.. S. And again, He "said unto them the children of this alonos marry and are given in marriage,"—Lu. xx., 34, 35. What a striking contrast between the social status of this age and that of the future age! Was Christ mistaken, or is Prof. Boise? Listen to higher authority than even Dr. Farrar. The Apostle Paul asked questions which we would do well to consider. "Where is the disputer of this aionos?"! Cor., i. 1:20. Does the Professor believe there will be disputing in the luture age! It is to be hoped that disputing will terminate with this anonos. Again, the same apostle says: "Where is the sensible? Where is the disputer of this aionos?"! Cor., i. 1:20. Does the Professor believe there will be disputing in the luture age! It is to be hoped that disputing will terminate with this anonos. Again, the same apostle asys: It is not safe to predicate the monstrous sys-

tem of an eternity of woe upon the etymology of words of such doubtful import. If there was but one exception to the rule, the multi-tudes who have and will die out of Christ should

of words of such doubtful import. If there was but one exception to the rule, the multitudes who have and will die out of Christ should have the benefit of that exception. But I do not believe that the etymology of aion and atonios convey to the mind any definite idea in reference to definite duration of time. The duration of alonios in its adjective form is determined, not by its etymology, but by the duration of that which it qualities. The everlasting priesthood of Aaron may be adduced as an example. The word everlasting denotes a period which would continue as long as that priesthood continued. "Everlasting punishment" is another example.

The adjective everlasting denotes a period which will continue as long as the punishment shall continue. Its duration, as before stated, is not determined by the adjective everlasting, but by the duration of the nonn punishment. If it can be proven that the sentence against the ungodly shall ever be revoked, or that their punishment shall ever come to an end, then the qualifying adjective everlasting must be understood in a limited sense. But if there is no such evidence then it must, per consequence, be eternal. When this adjective is used with reference to deathless beings, God, Christ, and the angels, then it must be understood in an absolute or unlimited sense; not, I repeat, from any such meaning in the etymology of this adjective, but from the evidence of the immortality of the beings to whom it relates. If it can be proven that the wicked are now, or will be, immortal when the sentence of everlasting punishment is denounced against them, then the penalty must relate to a condition of life, and not to life itself.

I can find no evidence in the Bible that the final sentence against the wicked shall ever be repeated, or that they shall ever be pardoned or reprieved.

But does it follow, because their punishment shall be unlimited, that, therefore, it must consist in conscious misery? Is there no other alternative!

It does not necessarily follow that the wicked must

made in confounding the word punishment with pain or auffering. Pain and punishment are not synonymous terms. But punishment and penaity are synonyms. Cobb defines punishment to be miliction imposed in vengeance of crime. Whatever the Judge awards to the criminal for his offense is the punishment; whether fines, confiscation, stripes, imprisonment, or death. In all these penalties the word punishment is admissable,

crime. Whatever the Judge awards to the criminal for his offense is the punishment; whether fines, confiscation, stripes, imprisonment, or death. In all these penalties the word punishment is admissable, but the word pain is not. A man may pay his fine or give up his property, and perhaps even accept imprisonment, without a pang. He may intentionally violate a law of the land in order to be transported to a more hospitable clime and country, yet he suffers the full penalty of that law.

If pain and punishment are synonymous, then all Governments indict the greater penalty for the lesser crime. Fifty lashes upon the naked fiesh will inflict more pain than death by hanging. Surely a mae will suffer far more pain during a long imprisonment; than death from violence. The enormity of the sentence of death does not consist in the amount of suffering endured, but in the immense value of that which is sacrificed. Life being the richest treasure we possess, its deprivation involves the greatest loss.

Thus, death is called in the Bible the "curse of the law." "All that a man hath will be give for his life." "My Kingdom for a horse" exclaimed a fugitive King, that he might escape the avenging sword, and thereby save his life. Christ says, "He that will save his life shall lose it, or what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own life, or what will a man give in exchange for his life." Thus Thus the penalty consists in the loss of life. Matthew, xxv., 46, does not read, "And these shall go away into everlasting misery," but "everlasting punishment." We will refer to Paul's explanation of the nature of this punishment: "And to you who are troubled, rest with us when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from Heaven with His mighty angels in fiames of fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall be punished. Second. This punishment will be eternal. Third. The nature of the punishment will be destruction. In confirmation of this may b

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS. MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS FUTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 20.—The thinker.

are the Kings. As in the past they have ruled, and as to-day they do, so in the future they will, rule the world for good or ill.

Believing this, I would, through the columns

of your paper, respectfully suggest a few thoughts for the thinkers. (1) This is a day when men may dare to speak what they think, when right is more valuable

than creeds, when truth is to be sought above all things.
(2) We dwell in the infinite, the boundless, the eternal. What is infinite can never have been cternal. What is boundless can never have been created. What is boundless can never have been established by a personality, a figure having bounds. It is easier to attempt to grasp the infinite, the boundless, than to conceive of the finite, that which has bounds, as creating the

finite, that which has bounds, as creating the infinite.

(3) Worlds, suns, and systems have always existed, will always exist. The words "origin," "creation," as used to-day, mislead and bewilder. There can be no origin, no creation. What we observe as new in Nature is but a modification of the order of the infinite. Monarchs and men, atoms and worlds, suns and systems, emanate from and are absorbed in the infinite. The new is begotten of the old as age succeeds age. What we call origin or creation is only the emanation of something from something; it is birth from that which has birth already; it is but another manifestation in the endless order of life and manifestation. Emanation and absorption are the order of infinite. The absorption of the old is necessary to the emanation of the new. This order of the infinite is constantly before our eyes; we cannot escape it.

(4) Infinite spir't requires an infinite dwelling.

(4) Infinite spirit requires an infinite dwelling.
Infinite atoms, infinite suns, and infinite systems constitute that dwelling.
The infinite includes the evil and the good,—what is called religion and irreligion, and all modifications and exhibitions of these.

Man, as included in the infinite, makes the distinction between the evil and the good, the negative and the positive; as he chooses to sarve the one or the other, secures to himself happiness or misery.
The trumph of good or evil in this world does not then depend upon an overruling personal God; but it does depend upon the ruling, personal man,—ruling by the exercise of the power to choose the good or evil of the infinite, the positive or the negative, and thus give character to his own being.

acter to his own be

acter to his own being.

The problem of the triumph of good or evil in this world will never be solved only as man solves it. It is under his control. Heaven and Hell must be of his making.

(5) I am something; as something, a part of the infinite. No part of the infinite can ever become nothing.

(6) All life is one life; life is infinite.

(7) All death is the same death. All death is but the cutering upon new life.

(8) Life is positive. Beath negative.

THE POPULAR PREACHER.

QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. NAPERVILLE, Jan. 20,-As the times seem t indicate, that "the Popular Preacher" is an "article" for which there is to be an increasing the qualities essential to success in that pro-fession. The "calling" of the Popular Preacher has a semi-religious side to it, and is a profession, requiring in a high degree, many and peculiar abilities. Readiness of speech, command of language and of imagery, are only primary elements. In addition to these essentials, it is indispensably necessay that the "Popular Preacher" make "seif" supreme, that his personal argrandizement be his leading object in life. If he do not possess this devotion to "seif," in an eminent degree, he will not be able to accommodate himself, casily, to "the ebb and flow" of popular ideas. He will be hampered and restrained by the claims of truth and a sense of duty. The mistake should not be made of supposing that the aim of "popular preaching" is to guide men m "the straight and narrow path," and up the difficult ascents, where duty ever leads the way. Its aim is to guide them in the smooth and flowery paths of ease and pleasure, whither the popular sentiment of the hour is ever tendins. If well adapted to his profession, such a preacher endeavors to ascertain, seize upon, and reflect the favorite ideas of the day, and wins his popularly, chiefly because, his orations being a reflection of public sentiment, he is never opposed to, but always with, the popular feeling. Consequently, the religion of which he is the true exponent is not really that of the Gospel, but that which is condensed in the phrase, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." Unless his personal aggrandizement be his chief aim in life, a preacher cannot adapt himself to such a religion with sufficient ease. On the other hand, if "self" be his only object in existence, he will readily sacrifice everything else to an increase of his popularity, and therefore willingly adapt himself to whatever sentiment happens to be the ruling passion of the hour.

It is a further essential to the "Popular Preacher" that he possess a suppleness of disposition, and a flexibility of conviction, and a skill in the use of language to such a remarkable degree that he shall be able to justify, seemingly, any position he may assume. He must be able to stand in the front rank with the most libera, and the same time not seriously offend the sensibilities of the most avowed of free-thinkers pla

brotession of the Popularity assumed. Success in it is not easily be rashly assumed. Success in it is not easily attained. If any are looking forward to it who do not possess the qualities we have enumerated, we advise them to reconsider their decision. If they persist in their intention they will most assuredly fail of success. When they have staked everything, possibly their souls, upon the attainment of popularity as preachers, the result may be that they have failed in their hopes and lost all.

RURAL PARSON.

A DIVE AFTER TRUTH.

WHAT IS DIVINITY?
To the Editor of The Tribune,
AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—It is obvious that And the, N. I., Jain. 18.—It is obvious that this question cannot be satisfactorily answered, and we will therefore consider what it is not. Let us construct a line with which to fathom an inappreciable portion of that abyss of com-ing ages from which the glad echo of "Foring ages from which the glad echo of "Forever!" shall ascend to the ears of the redeemed.
What is a billion of years? It is a period so
vast that it may be safely said no human mind
can comprehend it. Not a fifth part of a billion
of seconds has yet elapsed since the creation of
Adam, and more than 470 years must pass before that fifth is completed. When the sum of
a billion of seconds is completed the earth will
be more than 25,000 years older than it is today.

[I adopt the English mode of reckoning billions instead of the French, i. e., counting a million of millions to the billion. This is after Dr. Dick's precedent in estimating distances of

million of millions to the billion. This is after Dr. Dick's precedent in estimating distances of stars, and it is obviously unimportant for the purposes of this essay which mode of enumeration is used. There is no danger of getting too long a line for our soundings.]

What, then, is a billion of years?

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy years have passed since Adam was created, and if we imagine the human race to continue on the earth until that period has been repeated a hundred and sixty-six thousands of times we shall then have—what? A billion of years? No. Something less than a thousandth part of that vast duration.

Ponder this awhile. Try to grasp the thought, and see how its immensity will startle and appal you. Ponder it, because it is to be a link, a very minute chain, with which we shall presently seek to fathom, not eternity, indeed, but an infinitesimal part of cternity. Let this billion of years (168,000,000 of times of the present age of the human race) now form a unit of our calculations. Let every grain of sand in the world, every stone and pebble, every drop of water in all the oceans, lakes, and rivers, every spear of grass or grain which has ever grown, every kernel of every kind of grain, every leaf in every forest, every hair upon every luman headsthroughout all generations, sindevery word that has ever been spoken, written, or printed, represent one of these billions of years.

What have we now? A line with which to fathom eternity! No, it is too short. The attempt would be absurd.

We must try again. The sum is more than a million of times the size of the earth, and astronomers tell us that one of the nebulæ is very many trillions of times larger than the sun. Let us suppose this nebula is to be entirely composed of the minutest grains of sand, such as whiten the ocean shores (in number at least a million to the cubic inch) and let all the grains be counters for their separate billions of years.

Again: Light travels nearly two hundred thous and miles in a second, or twelve million

through the infinite fields of space with this inconceivable velocity ever since creation's dawn.

Divide the distance which separates these unseen worlds from ours into hair-oreadths and let every hair-oreadth represent its billion of years! Do you stand aghast at these numbers? Nay, you need not! Add these awful aggregates together and what have we then! Eternity! No! Half of eternity! No! A hundreth—s thousandth—a millionth part! No—no—no!

Would they constitute a millionth part! No—no—no! a septillionth part of eternity! Again we must answer, No!

Is it necessary to dilate upon these stupendous figures! No, for we have only undertaken to show what eternity is sof. It is something infinitely longer than all this.

Now, is it conceivable that any human being is to be kept in torments, or in misery of any kind, through such rast illimitable ages! Nay, more: that a large portion, a majority of all the human race from the beginning of the world to the present day, are thus to be kept! Is it conceivable that God has created thousands of millions of men, knowing (I say nothing of decreeing) that such was to be their doom!

That He is now, every glorious day of every passing year, creating tens of thousands of human souls to whom He knows that this appailing destiny is certain!

To believe this of Deity, to utter it of Him

human souls to whom He knows that this appalling destiny is certain?

To believe this of Deity, to utter it of Him by speech or writing, to preach it in His holy temples, seems to me an error so great that nothing can excuse it, and nothing but ignorance or culvable want of reflection can palliate it.

In my last communication I dwelt chiefly upon the argument against endless punishment scriptures, and the question now arises what do the modern Jews, whose faith is founded on the Old Testament and on their traditions, believe in regard to this momentous subject!

do n the Old Testament and on the transitions, believe in regard to this momentous subject?

The Jews commonly reckon but thirteen articles of faith. Maimonodes, a famous Jewish Rabbi, reduced them to this number when he drew up their confession about the end of the cleventh century, and it was generally received. All the Jews are obliged to live and die in the profession of these thirteen articles, which the reader can see at length by consulting Buck's Theological Dictionary.

The only one of these articles which speaks of the punishment of the wicked is the eleventh, which is in these words:

"That God will regard the works of all those who have performed what He commands, and punish those who have transgressed His laws."

Thus this written creed is entirely free from this odious and irrational doctrine, and does not teach nor in any way suggest eternal misery.

Yet Dr. Buck says they believe in a hell or purgatory, the same place being a hell (eternal) to some but a purgatory to others. But they suppose no Jew. unless guilty of heresy, or certain crimes specified by the rabbins, shall continue in purgatory above a twelvemonth, and that there are but few who suffer eternal misery.

Even this modified doctrine of eternal misery.

that there are but few who suffer eternal punishment.

Even this modified doctrine of eternal misery is not in their written creed, and is probably taught in their traditions. That there is any such distinct teaching in their Scriptures as eternal woe, probably few Christian theologians would claim.

The Sadducees of course believed nothing of this kind, not even admitting a future state.

We might observe, in passing, that the Mahometans, although they believe in an eternal hell for infidels (Christians, Jews, etc.), where he who is punished most lightly of all will be shod with shoes of fire, "the fervor of which will cause his skull to boil like a caldron," yet they do not believe that any Mahometar, however wicked, will suffer these torments longer than 7,000 years.

This would seem to be long enough to wear red-hot shoes, but what is it to that eternity of woe which many Christian ministers teach, where sufferings equal to this are to be inflicted,—not for seven thousand years, but for a period of which seven thousand millions of years multiplied seven thousand millions of years multiplied seven thousand billion of septillions of times would constitute only a minute part, bearing no appreciable proportion to the endless remander.

If people will only think for themselves on

bearing no appreciable proportion to the endless remainder.

If people will only think for themselves on these subjects instead of swallowing, open-mouthed, all the theological boluses which are dealt out to them, will they not ask the question, "Is this justice?" Do common people, who drudge through a life which they never sought, groaning under its burdens, and receiving while on earth certainly a large share of punishment for their sins, do they deserve, in addition to the multifarious pains and anxieties of life, the added norrors of "being grievously tormented in hell fire without intermission forever? Or do they deserve any equivalent for this eternal roasting, any eternal agony of which fire is but a type, and a mild type, as we are sometimes taught!

MISCELLIANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. NORTHEUP AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—I observe that Dr. Taylor says the report in Tuesday's TRIBUNE of remarks made by Dr. Northrup before the Baptist ministers Monday morning was not correct. Among other emendations made by Dr. Taylor is the following:

"Another error was a wrong inference, drawn and used as if it had been a statement. He said that endless punishment was not based upon sins committed in this life, but upon endless sinning. Sin, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever committed, will be punished. The inference drawn was, 'If sin was not in the world to come, then there was a cessation of world to come, then there was a cessation of punishment bestowed for the wrengs in the life that now is. The Doctor did not use that language."

From the seal with which this correction is made, I infer that Dr. Northrup (or Dr. Taylor, who seems to speak fee him) repudistes

foreign to his sentiments. Are we, then, i derstand these reverend gentlemen as hot that even though there should be a cossation in the next world, there would be no extion of punishment! And this, notwithstaing the fact that endless punishment is benot upon the size. tion of punishment! And this, notwithstan ing the fact that endless punishment is base not upon the sins committed in this life, b upon endless sinning! I had always suppost that, in logic as in architecture, the superstruture must fall if its foundation were torn aws But in this it seems I have been mistaken, f we are assured that Dr. Northrup's defense endless punishment was "clear and able." Phaps there is some peculiarity in the logic theology rendering it impossible for the utheological mind to appreciate its beauty at force.

OBSENYAR.

DR. THOMAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The female portion of the membership of Centenary Church is said to be in great commotion, and deeply exercised concerning their beloved pastor. Dr. Thomas, and the views he has recently expressed concerning the future punishment of the wicked. It would naturally be supposed that, of all classes of persons, the sex would be more readily inclined to entertain liberal ideas upon this question. persons, the sex would be more readily inclined to entertain liberal ideas upon this question and the first to accept a doctrine which has love for its main foundation. But the opposite seems to be the fact in the present case. They are in a perfect agony of fear lest the Doctor may fall from grace, and his heretical opinious subject him to the stern discipline of the Churen of which he is as yet an accredited minister.

At a recent church prayer-meeting, they therefore took bold and apparently concerted action, and the good sisters prayed unitedly and earnesstly that their pastor might be kept in the strait and narrow way, to each of which petitions, before it may have had time to ascend higher than the ceiling, the Doctor might be heard to promptly respond, in a loud and ringing voice, "Amen!"

It is still left to conjecture, however, which is the true strait and narrow way, the one in the mind of Dr. Thomas, or the old-fashioned, orthodox one refer red to by the petitioners.

CHURCHMAN.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are in England 2,012 Congregational nurches, a decrease of two since 1876. The Interior and Standard have declined to accept the challenge of the New Countain to discuss the question of eternal torment.

Tom Paine's "Memoriai Hall," recently dedicated in Boston, with a grand flourish of trum-pets, has been sold at auction under a \$5,000 nortgage. The Catholic benevolent societies of St

Louis will dispense with the parade on St. Patrick's Day, 1878, and devote the amount heretofore paid out for music to charitable pur-

The State Street Episcopal Church, Portamouth, N. H., has the oldest organ in this country. It was built in London for Queen's Chapei Boston, in 1713, and removed to Newburypor in 1756, and to Portsmouth in 1836.

in 1756, and to Portsmouth in 1836.

A correspondent of the Christian Union reports Bishop Coxe of Western New York assying: "The Church ought to set forth a form of sound words to be used by Christian menunder circumstances of great provocation."

Pressing calls for missionaries come from the Black Hills region of the Great West. There is only one Methodist preacher in Dakotan Territory, and the Northwest Iowa Conference supplies one man for Fargo and Bismarck, which are 200 miles apart.

It is stated as a singular fact that while there

are 200 miles spart.

It is stated as a singular fact that while there are between twenty and thirty Brahmo Somajes (native theistic churches) in Calcutta, there is not one in Madras. Several of the leaders, who have attempted to establish Somajes in the capital of South India, have died before they could accomplish it.

accompass it.

The intercent century is signalized by the fact that 201 names have passed the process of canonization or beatification. Of these 168 were martyrs. Of the whole number, 80 belonged to the Corea, 44 to Tonquin, 29 to Italy, 23 to France, 10 to China, 9 to Cochin China, 5 to Spain, 1 to Austria, and 1 to Poland.

The church building formerly standing at the corner of Robey street and Warren avenue, belonging to the Church of God. has been purchased for the use of the Central Christian Church, now meeting at No. 997 West Van Buren street, of which A. J. White is pastor. The building is now being moved ty lots on Western avenue, near Congress street. The number of parishes in the Russian Church is said to be 36,000, and the aggregate of the iscomes of the clergy about \$23,500,000, of which the Imperial Tressury contributes \$3,000,000; "houses and properties belonging to the parishes" yield \$300,000, and the rest arises from the "contributions of the parishingers." The

amounts to about \$650.

We have heard of a Universalist preacher who argued long and loud to show that the word translated "everlasting" might mean only limited time, even quoting one example is biblical use, where the word covered a space of but three days. In a fervent prayer following this sermon he finished with the petition that each one in that assembly mighs at least be saved "with an everlasting salvation." Did he mean a three days' salvation!—Advance.

mean a three days' salvation." Did he mean a three days' salvation!—Adsease.

The Christian Advocate understands the Hicks-Lord case. Widow Hicks was a trap. The Cardinal "set" her. She caught a fat victim. "The Romish Church will receive a large profit for the trouble of concealing the lovers and warding off judicial proceedings." It is the use to which Rome put charming widows.

Soon Widow Lord can be set again. In the growing dominance of Rome it is well for us to become famihar with the kidnappings of our fathers, as well as of our children.

Thus far, sixteen out of forty-eight discesses of the Protestant Exiscopal Church have voted on the papers of Dr. Seymour, Bishop elect of Soringfield. Those of New York, Missouri, Alabama, Minnesota, Illinois, Quincy, Massachusetts, Maire, and Tennessee—nine—vote in the affirmative; and those of Southern Obio, Kentucky, Central Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware. Iowa, and Louisiana—seven—vote in the negative. Dr. Seymour requires the votes of sixteen dioceses in addition to what he has for confirmation.

negative. Dr. Seymour requires the votes of sixteen dioseses in addition to what he has for confirmation.

The Bishop of Nice, Monseigneur Sola, never liked the Jesuita, and to the decree of infallibility he gave in only a tardy and reluctant consent. Consequently he received an order from Rome to resign his diocese. He declined to comply. Then he received notice that unless he resigned within three months the Holy See would send an administrator to relieve him of his functions. This has been done. The Deputy from Nice, it is said, will bring the fact to the notice of Parliament as a high-handed and perfidious violation of the Concordat. In the present temper of the French people and Parliament the consequences may be such as to make the Roman Curia wish that it never had tried to meddle with the guaranteed rights of a French Bishop.

Religious enthusiasm, says the New York Herdid, can go too far. The Church may rail at skeptics for the biasphemy, but the editor of the Christian Advocats can out-liered the worst of them. Such is his zeal for the cause of temperance that he has allowed himself to be transformed into a bigot who sesitates at nothing. He says:

Jesus Christ is put on trial as a drinking man; not as a sot, but as a moderate drinker who, secording to the law of human nature, with so many millions illustrations, was possibly saved from becoming an example for sots by being crucified in early manhood.

If this sentiment had been uttered by one of the so-called advanced thinkers it would be trumpeted all over the land as the natural outcome of the skeptical theory. As it is, however, it is a shade too heterodox for our orthodoxy.

ever, it is a shade too heterodox for our orthodoxy.

A rather interesting ecclesiastical suit was recently tried in one of the Canadian Chancery Courts. The plaintiff, one Dunnet, complained that the defengiant, Farneir, the Rector of an Episcopal church at Belleville, declined to administer to him the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on two occasious, for the purpose of rendering him ineligible to fill the office of a lay delegate to the Diocesan Synod. The reverend gentleman further undertook to excommunicate the layman, on the ground that he had not contributed to the support of the church reason that he was a schismatic and depayer of the prayer-book. The defendant denourred to the bill on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot delivered the opinion, in which the demurrer was sustained, on the ground that the church was a voluntary association possessing its own tribunals for the discipline of its members, and that as there were no violation of civil rights, the Court could not interfere. The costs were, however, assessed on the defendant for the reson that he had not made out his case in all other respects.

Pather McNamara has started in New York City what he calls the Irish Catholic Church. Its articles in substance affirm that the Irish Catholic Church recognises the serious injury that Papal influence has worted to Irish Cath-olius all over the world; that the worship of the

n) who wish to take up the study be held at the Apollo Club Parlors. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVEN ladies (only) TUESDAY AFTEL for beginners just forming. "SARATOGA WAVE."
Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming har, or half that won't crimp, shalld wear one. Found ONLY at MES. THOMP. Betabiished 1857.)

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not forgotien to worship God; that they will be longer contribute money to the support of a issolute and worthless set of Italian ecclesiasies; that the decree of infailibility was a fearni act of blasphemy against God; that Italian reseteraft got control of the Irish people by inriguing with the wealthy landowners of Enland who had their own selfish ends to gratify; hat it is not religion, but a blind supertition, which makes men fear the exormunication of the Pope; that they rotest against the assumption of spiritual attority by the Italian priesthood over a hurch which did not originate in Rome, but exted in Ireland many centuries ago; that the rish Church look for the fountain-head of their bligion, not in Rome, where the Cardinals live a sensuous case, but to the country where hirst was born, and suffered, and died; that it the duty of all sincere Irish priests to cut one from Italian ecclesiastical powers, and ring the people back to their simple, original rish religion; that the people love their own rish priests, and call upon all to come over at noe and ally themselves without a day's delay it their own people to protect their own nature and ally themselves without a day's delay it their own people to protect their own nature the members of the Irish Church ledge themselves not to enter any church, nor very the secrament at the bands of any priest, ge themselves not to enter any church, nor ve the sacrament at the hands of any priest, recognizes the authority of the Italian siastics; that the Irish priests who cou-to recognize the spiritual power of the m priesthood shall be declared excommuni-

ian priesthood shall be declared excommunical. THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Ith the promptitude and enterprise which
racterizes all the operations of the Y. M. C.
arrangements have already been made for a
extursion to Europe next summer for the
effect of intending delegates to the World's
iference of Young Men's Christian Associais at Geneva. The Conference will be held
in Thursday, Aug. 15, to Sunday, Aug. 18;
it is proposed to make the tour one of seven
ks in all, so as to embrace a visit to the Paris
osition and a trip through England, Scoti, and Switzerland. The company will
be New York July 13, and will be due in
sgow July 24. About a week will be spent
edinburg and other interesting parts of
land, and on the 30th the party will take
to London. Five or six days will be spent
that metropolis (including one Sunday),
on Aug. 4 the company will
on Aug. 4 the company will proto Paris. Twe days there will be
sterest, and en the 7th train will be taken
switzerland. From the 7th to the 14th will
levoted to vishing and viewing the natural
detes with which the country of the Alpa
nuds. The Conference at Geneva will then
ttended, and then the party will hasten
leward. After three days further in Paris
one in London, the excursionists will emat Glasgow on the 24th of August, and one in London, the excursionists will emat Glasgow on the 24th of August, and Invorable weather will reach New York

PERSONALS.

The Rev. G. A. Pollock has retired from the storate in Effigham to accept a call to Men-

The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria has ded a call to the Rev. Mashim Rhodes, of

The Rev. Moses Fishblatt, a converted Is selite of New York, is preaching in the interior towns of Ohio.

The Rev. C. W. Word, of Providence, R. I., as accepted the Rectorship of a vacant parish

Pilgrim Baptist Church, of this city, has given unanimous call to Mr. F. M. Van Slyke, now t Union Taeological Seminary.

The Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., it is understood, has accepted the Secretaryship of the American Bible Union, a Baptist society. Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, who has cen called the greatest living theologian, has ntered his 81st year in excellent health.

The Rev. S. M. Wood, of Beaver Dam, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Omro, Wis., and has antered upon his work.

The late Robert P. Parrott, inventor of the arrott gun, left a memorial of \$100,000 to St. fary's Church, Cold Springs, N. Y., where he saided for many respectively.

Mr. Flood, a very wealthy citizen of San Francisco, has restored to the Central Presby-terian Church of that city its property, valued at \$100,000, which had come into his hands by

forecosure.

Dr. Parker, Independent, of City Temple, London, has adopted a new plan for the publishing of his sermons. He has them printed and circulated on the Thursday preceding the unday of their delivery.

The Rev. Canon Beadon, of Southampton,

Eng., has, among other congratulations, received those of the Queen, through Sir J. Cowell, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, on his attaining his 100th year.

The Rev. Henry Lummis, a Methodist, and Elder Miles Grant, an Adventist, have arranged for a debate at Worcester, Mass., this month on the "Unconscious State of the Dead," Grant taking the affirmative.

The Bisbop of Colombo, though he has been in Ceylon little more than a year, preaches readily in four languages: Singhalese, Burghers', Portuguese, and Tamil: Burghers' is a combination of English and Portuguese.

Dr. O'Connell, of Richmond, Va., being in Rome, has received the palitum for Archbishop Gibbons. When it is conferred he will be fully installed as the Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic Church in America.

Primate of the Catholic Church in America.

The venerable William Smith, D.D., of Canonsburg, so long Professor of Ancient Languages in Jefferson College, passed his 84th birthday a short time ago, and on the succeeding day went off in a snow-storm to fill an appointment to preach.

Recent letters from India give the intelligence of the death of the Rev. William Tracy, for forty years a missionary of the American Board in India. Dr. Tracy was the oldest missionary of the Board in the Madura field, and there are few missionaries connected with the Board who outrank him in length of service.

Letters from Japan announce the death of the Rev. Peter J. Gulick at Kobe, at the house of his son, Dec. 7, of pneumonia, in his 81st year. Mr. Gulick was one of the early missionaries to the Sandwich islands, going there in 1827, and remaining until 1871 or '72, when he went to reside with his son in Japan.

The Rev. William B. Affleck, an English Wes-leyan, new traveling in this country, has chal-lenged Bob Ingersoll to debate his peculiar views on reingious subjects. He is stated to be the equal of Col. Ingersoll in ridicule and repartee, and if the latter accepts the challenge thu offered a lively discussion no doubt will ensue

Mason Long, one of the most notorious gamblers in the West, was immersed at the First Baptist Church in Fort Wayne, ind., on last Saturday night. He has been the proprietor of a faro-bank in Fort Wayne for twelve years, and ran gambling establishments in various other cities. He made an eloquent address at his baptism, urging his old associates to follow his example.

PIOUS PRATTLE.

The hymn of the Crispins, "A rise, my sole, a rise."-Boston Globe. Deuteronomy as you would have Onomy dew to you.—New York Star.
Astorished Englishman—"Hof course there's

a het. W'at would the halphabet be without a hel?" A converted jockey has shocked the church by alluding to the receipts at a fair as "gate-

money."

What will the harvest bee? Get him up the reg of your pantaloons and you'll mighty soon find out.—Derrick.

A man fooled into buying a pinchbeck watch called it Faith, because it was without works, and therefore dead.

A late minister of Biggar, whomas a reader in the pulpit, closed his discourse with the words, "I add no more." "Because ye canna!" exclaimed an old woman from her pew.

City Wissionary." You'ly pages had no fath

City Missionary—"You've never had no father as you know on, and you never go to school, and you never heard tell of the Bible! Now, let me ask you, sir, where do you expect to go to!" Small Boy—"Please, sir, I dunno; I've lost my way."

At a recent Sunday-school concert the Super-intendent was talking about idols, when, to as-certain whether the children were understanding what he was saying, he asked, "Children, what is an idol?" "Being lazy," was the loud and quick response of one of the members of the juvenile class.

juvenile class.

At a church fair in Pittsburg they had a slave market. Young girls, disguised, were put on the block and knocked down to the highest bidders, the money going to the church treasury and the goods never being delivered. They enlivened the bidding for so much young grace by singing "The sweet Pay and buy."

The same thing it to make your service in the process of t

The first thing is to make your sermon plain.

Mr. Blomfield preached on the text, "The fool lath said in his heart, 'There is no God."

Wishing to find out how it pleased his people,

ply, which made Blomfield a sadder and wiser man, was: "Well, sir, I must say I can't agree with you. In spite of all you've said, I think here must be a God."

Judge Layton will preach morning and evening t Catvary Tabernacle, in Ogden avenue, near Har-

near Sixteenth street.

-The Rev. Stephen T. Allen will preach this morning and evening in St. John's Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue.

-There will be morning and evening services at the Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn

.on.
—There will be services at 4 o'clock this after coon at St. Luke's Mission, corner of Taylor street

noon at St. Luke's Mission, corner of Taylor street and Western avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Progressive Lyccum meets at 12:30 p. m. in Grow's Hall, No. 517 West Madison street.

—The Rev. W. A. Shaw will preach to the Seventh-Day Adventists at 1 p. m. in the Scandinavian Chapel, corner of Elizabeth and Erie streets.

—Elder McCullough will preach morning and evening at the Adventists' Tabernacle, No. 91 Green street.

—The Rev. H. W. Miller will conduct a Goszel.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

BPISCOPAL.

Jan. 27—Third Sanday after Epiphany.

Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.

CATHOLIC.

Jan. 27—Third Sanday after Epiphany; St.

John Chrysostom, B. C. D.

Jan. 28—St. Raymond of Pennafort, C.; St.

Agres secundo.

Jan. 28—St. Raymond of Pennafort, C.; St. Agnes secundo.

Jan. 29—St. Francis de Sales, B. C.

Jan. 30—St. Martins, V. M.

Jan. 31—St. Peter Nolasco, C.

Peb. 1.—St. Ignatius, B. M.; St.

Patroness of Ireland.

Feb. 2—Purification of the B. V. M.; Candle-

OUT ON THE OCEAN OF LIFE.

Out on the Ocean of Life, Happy, O happy am I— Heedless, indeed, of its strife, Watching the sights passing

Out on the Ocean of Life Skims my ship lightly along; Ask I no happier strife— Sing I no merrier song.

Out on the Ocean of Life-Breakers ahead—let me s

Out on the Ocean of Life, Tossing about to and fro: Sight 1 a haven at last— Ship little leaky, you know.

Out on the Ocean of Life— Verily, not what it seems Make it we can, if we like, Brimful of beautiful drea

Out on the Ocean of Life-

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged by the

people as a positive cure for all catarrhal affec-

tions. Its great popularity with physicians and patients, together with its constantly increasing

sale, attests, in arguments stronger than words, its healing power. If there be general or nerv-ous debility and impoverished blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in

connection with the Catarrh Remedy. The fol-

owing named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:
A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown,

St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.: Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Obio; Charles Nor-crop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones,

Scriba, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Bridger Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. B. Ayres. La Porte, Ind.; Jessie M.

Sears, Fort Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols,

Jr., Galveston, Texas; Jonas F. Reinert, Stones-ville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.;

Johnson Williams, Helmick, Obio; Mrs. M.
A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joelin,
Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table
Rock, W. Va.; Louis Anders, Gaysport.
O.; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry

Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallu sha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Ia : A. O. Smith, Newnan, Ga.; Charles E. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Daniel B. Miller, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs.

Minnie Arnaise, 290 Delancy street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; William F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; L. W. Roberts, Maricopa,

Arizona; Charles S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. C. J. Spurtin,

Camden, Ala.; Charles F. Kaw, Fredericktown, O.; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Slambaugh, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Ia.; Mrs. Lydia Waite.

Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Beck, Junction City.

Mont.; Henry Ebe, Bantas, Cal.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston.
Four Corners, N. Y.; George F. Hall, Pueblo, Cal.; William E. Bartrie, Sterling, Pa.; H. H.

nec City, Neb.; Joseph T. Miller. Xenia, O.; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Tex.; H. L. Laird. Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mra.

Out on its billows we go:
Find we a haven at last—
"Land ahoy! happy heighbo!"
Joseph D. Torner.

mas-Day.

Mr. George W. Sharp will preach in Burr Mis-Chapel, No. 389 Third avenue, at 11 a.m. and

there must be a God."

The Granger in the Kentucky Assembly means to tolerate the lawyer therein. This we gather from a masterly speech of a rural member: "I follow agricultural pursuits," said he, adding, rather redundantly, "I am a farmer, and am proud of it. But I have nothing against lawyers, the class that my honorable friend represents. I am like an old Methodist preacher who, when he went ground to the members of his congregation, came across an old lady in spectacles. 'Do you love the Lord!' he asked. 'Well,' she says, 'parson, I ain't got nothin' aginhim!'"

Lavis agred 5 years to given to original ex-

aginehim!"

Jarvis, aged 5 vears, is given to original expressions. He has frequently heard his mother say, "Little pitchers," but has never heard the sentence completed. The other day he was naughty; his mother reproved him. She toid him that God did not love naughty children; that God saw everything he did and heard everything he said. The child was silent for a moment, then came to his mother and said: "Mamma, does God know everything I do?"
"Yes, Jarvie." "And, mamma, does God hear everything I say?" "Yes, Jarvie, every word." Again there was silence. Jarvis thought a moment, and arrived at this conclusion: "Well, mamma, do you know what I think? I think God is a little pitcher."

CHURCH SERVICES.

FRESBYTERIAN.

-The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach morning and evening at Westminster Church, corner of Jackson

evening at Wesiminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlin will preach morning and evening at the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Lord's Supper in the morning.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the morning at the First Preshyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street; and in the evening at the Railroad Chapel, in State street near Fourteenth street.

near Fourteenth street.

-The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Sons of God." -The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the

There will be morning and evening services at the Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn street near Thirtieth.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchle will officiate this morning and evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of LaSalle and Elm streets.

The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester will preach this morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.

The Rev. B. F. Flectwood will breach this morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

The Rev. B. F. Cushman will preach this morning and evening in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth.

The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach this morning and evening in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adama.

The Rev. W. J. Petrie will preach this morning and evening in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

The Rev. Henry G. Peerry will preach this morning and evening in All Saints Church, corner of North Carpenter and West Ohlo streets.

There will be morning services at the Good Shepherd Mission, Lawndale.

The Rev. F. N. Luson will preach this morning and evening at Emmanuel Church, La Grange.

The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will preach this morning and evening at Emmanuel Church, La Grange.

The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will preach this morning and evening at Emmanuel Church, La Grange.

The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will preach this morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

-The Rev. Jacob Post will preach in the Church corner of Noble and West Erie streets, at 10 a. m. in the Holland language, and at 7:30 p. m. in the English language.

—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson will preach in the

The Rev. J. Monro closen will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Henry T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "A Wall Around Hell"; evening: Praise Service. Praise Service.

—Prof. Francis Patton preaches at the Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams street Evening subject: "Religious Philosophy."

METHODIST. The Rev. A. W. Patten will preach morning ar evening at the Wabash Avenue Church.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts will preach at Trinity
Church, in Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth
street. The evening sermon will be to young evening, at the Adventises Tabernacle, No. 91
Green street.

—The Rev. H. W. Miller will conduct a Gospelservice from 4 to 5 p. m. in the Coffee-House, No.
904 Cottage Grove avenue.

—A mediums and Spiritnalists' meeting will be
held in the parlors of Mr. Richardson. third floor
of No. 259 West Madison street, at 3 p. m., and in
the parlors of Mrs. Kate Bryant, third floor of No.
334 Milwaukee avenue, at 7:33 p. m.

—The First Society of Spiritnalists will meet in
Grow's Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, at 10:45
a. m. and 7:45 p. m., Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond,
trance-speaker. The spirit of the Rev. William
Ellery Channing will commence a series of morning
jectures. Subject: "Religon of Spiritualism";
evening. "Home of the Poets in Spirit Life." by
one of the poets of olden times. Service closes
with an impromptu poem.

—The Rev. W. F. Pendleton preaches at the Temple, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue, in the afternoon, and at the corner of Clark
and Menominee streets in the evening. Evening
subject: "Where and What Is Heil!"

—The Rev. L. P. Mercer preaches at Hershey
Music Hall thus morning. Subject: "God's Will
and Man's Freedom." ladies.

—The Rev. Dr. Williamson will preach at the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street. Morning subject: "Christ's Way of Swing Sonla."

street. Moraing subject: "Christ's Way of Saving Souls."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in the moraing, and Dr. Reynolds, the temperance reformer, will lecture in the evening, at Centenary Church, in Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. W. H. H. Holmes will preach in the "niton Street Church, corner of Artesian avenue, at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Eternal Punishment in the Light of Inshite Love." The Rev. M. C. Hawks will preach in the evening. Subject: "The True Science." True Science. W. A. Spencer will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Biole and Modern Doubt." The Rev. M. M. Parkauest will preach at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "To Be, or Not to Be."

preach at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "To Be, or Not to Be,"

—The Rev. Luke Hitcheock will preach in the State-Street Church in the morning, and the Rev. E. M. Boring in the evening.

—The Rev. John Atkinson will preach in Grace Charch, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, morning and evening. In the morning a memoring sermon of the late William Rozerson.

—The Rev. George Chase will preach this morning and the Rev. C. G. Trusdell this evening in the Winter-Street Church, corner of Winter and Forty-fourth streets. Morning subject: "Prayer."

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach in Park Avenne Church morning and evening. He will deliver the first of a creies of discourses in the evening on "The Destiny of Man."

—The Rev. T. C. Ctendenning will preach in Langley Avenne Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street, at 10:30 a: m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Drawing Back"; evening: "Is Heaven a Reality?"

—Dr. Henry A. Revnolds, the temperance re-

subject: "Drawing Back"; evening: "Is Heaven a Reality?"

—Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the temperance re-

a Renlity?"

Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the temperance reformer and head of the Red-Ribbon movement, will speak in the Gentenary Church, Monroe street, west of Morgan, at 7:30 p. m.

—Mrs. Jennie R. Willing will preach at Emmanuel Church, corner of Paulina and Harrison streets, moraing and evening. Evening services during the week.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. James T. Hyde will preach in the moraing at the Ferty-seventa Street Church, and at the Oakland Church in the evening.

—The Rev. G. W. Mackie will preach in the morning at the Seath Park Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-third street.

—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach in Plymonth Church, Michigan avenue, between, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. D. N. Vanderveer will preach in Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Washington street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Superficial Character"; evening: "The Reigion Needed."

—The Rev. C. A. Towle preaches at Bethany Church, corner of Paffina and Huron streets.

Evening subject: "About Fature Punishment."

—Prof. T. W. Hopkins preaches at the Leavitt The Rev. G. H. Peeke preaches at the Leavitt

gland Church.
The Rev. G. H. Peeke preaches at the Leavitt
Street Church, corner of Adams street, morning

The Rev. G. H. Peeke preaches at the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Adams street, morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach at the West-End Opera-House. Evening subject: "Personal, Literal, and Pre-Millennial Coming of Christ."

—The Rev. R. D. Dellaptiste preaches at the Olivet Church morning and evening. Evening subject: "Future Funishment of the Wicked."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches at the First Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. W. Custus preaches at the Michigan Avenue Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. A. Owen preaches at University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. A. Henry preaches at the Thirty-seventh Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. Gulsuha Anderson preaches at the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Morning subject: "The Divine Sympathy." Evening subject: "Symbolism of Baptism."

—The Rev. D. B. Chenev preaches at the Fourth tism."

—The Rev. D. B. Chenev preaches at the Fourth Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. Perren preaches at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Western and Warren avenues, morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. E. Hewitt preaches at the corner of Jackson and Lincoln streets morning and evening.

The Rev. C. E. Hewitt preaches at the corner of Jackson and Lincoln streets morning and evening.

The Rev. R. P. Allson preaches at North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Frankin W. Adams will officiate in the morning and Bishop Chenev in the evening at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-tourth street. The latter's subject will be "The Golden Candlestick,"—the fourth of the series on the "Tabernacle and Lu Types of Christ."

—The Rev. W. D. Church will officiate morning and evening at St. John's Church, on Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

—Bishop Cheney will officiate in the morning and the Rev. F. W. Adams in the evening at St. Paul's Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will officiate morning and evening at Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and le Moyne streets.

—There will be services at Trinity Church, Englewood, at 3:30 p. m.

—There will be services in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. H. Burke will preach in Immanuel Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Menigan avenue and Twenty-third street. Subjects: Morning.

"The Various Ideas of Hell—a Study in the History of Doctrine": evening, the last of the course on "Books and Reading."

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, in the morning. Subject: "Salvation."

The Rev. J. B. Forbush preaches at the Third Church, corner of Monnoe and Laffin streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The True Universalism."

True Universalism.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Summer Ellis will preach at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Saugamon and Washington streets. Subjects: Morning. "The Office of Punishment—to Reform or Not! Moralists and Jurists versus Theologiaus"; evening, "The Hell of the Old Testament."

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Machigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, Morning subject: "The Words Rendered Hell in Our Version of the Bible"; evening. "Skepticism." Cal.; William E. Bartrie, Sterling, Pac; H. H. Ebon, 948 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. R. Jackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Moutgomery, O.; L. Ledbrook, Chatham, Iil.; S. B. McCoy, Nashport, O.; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winne, Darien, Wis.; John Zeigler, Carlisle Springs, Pa.; James Tompkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duer, Pawnee Citv. Neb.: Joseph T. Miller, Xenja, O.; S.

The Rev. D. R. Mansfield will preach at the church corner of May and Fulton streets. Subjects: Morning, 'Despise Not Prophesyings'; evening, 'New Heavens, and New Earth.

—Mr. C. M. Morton will speak morning and ning and Nancy Graham, Forest Grove, Ore EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Extravagant Expenditures Americans in Paris.

How the People of Italy Live---The Dead French Painter. The Rev. Edmand Belfour will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Dearborn avenue and Erie street. Courbet. corner Dearborn avenue and Erie strees.

The Rev. M. N. Lord will preach in the Central Church, Campbell Hall, corner Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, in the morning.

—Dr. Graham will preach in the Central Church, No. 997 West Van Buren street, at 10:45 a.m. and the Rev. A. J. White at 7:30 p. m.

How Queen Isabella Bought A Hotel-One of the Old Mobility of France.

and the Rev. A. J. White at 7:30 p. m.

EPISCOPAL

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, will officiate this morning and evening in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peorla streets.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris will preach this morning and evening in St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach this morning and evening in Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfeld will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will preach this morning and evening in St. Ansgarins' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue. AMERICANS IN PARIS. A stranger arriving in Paris at this mor would find it hard to believe the reports con terning the hard times. The streets are literal y crammed with people, the booths on the coulevards are crowded with purchasers, and the amount of money spent is enormous. At the theatres the receipts are very large, the fashionable restaurants are daily crowded, and there can be no doubt that at present the peole have no cause for grumbling. Workmen of every craft have ample employment getting ready for the Exhibition, and although the com-plaining of hard times seems in some instances to have become chronic, if you wish to get any work done you are forced to wait a long time, to have become chronic, if you wish to get any work done you are forced to wait a long time, because the fournisseurs have all the orders they can fill. I believe that since the settlement of the political crisis a vast number of strangers have poured into Paris; hence the increased activity to be noticed on all sides. There was a time when Paris was a cheap residence; now, however, prices range very high. More especially is this noticeable in the way of furnished apartments, hired carriages, all manner of dressmaking, and everything appertaining to the tollet of man or woman. In a large measure this is due to the extravagance of Americans, who will have the best of everything and "give themselves away" out of sheer ostentation, eagerly stating their willingness to pay any price so that they have "something nice." The result has been the same in every part of Europe where Americans congregate. We spend money too freely, and our women are too extravagant in dress. Even those who have no equipages will have just such toilets as Parisian ladies who possess the most elegant carriagres. Many American ladies will wear in the street, trailing along the dirty payement, expensive dresses which a Erench lady only wears in a carriage or a salon. Of course, I do not refer to those Americans who come here, the Lord only knows from what part of the United States, and who gather at the cheap boarding-houses or feed at Mmc. Dijon's. These pepte go to the other extreme, and are so mean as to attract attention and to occasion comment.

Why they travel is one of the mysteries. They are always unhappy, always evince a readiness to detect and fight against extortion and pass to detect and fight against extort

attention and to occasion comment.

Why they travel is one of the mysteries. They are always unhappy, always evince a readiness to detect and fight against extortion, and pass their days in whinings and repinings. Of course, I have no thought of charging upon these people the increased prices in European cities, but upon those who, while traveling abroad, can apparently never take things as they find them, but must always ask for something better. These people are the victims of the house-agents, the Paris shookeepers, and all the household of the borse leech, who lie in wait for them and "do" them all on occasions. The astute Parisian dealers have always something saved up for just such superior and difficult parties, and having once put up prices for them never let them come down again, but rely on finding more of the same kind of customers. There are shops here where they keep articles extressly for American buyers—"no one else would be ridiculous enough to pay such prices."

I have myself heard Paris shopkeepers say that certain most expensive and extravagant articles they never dispose of save to "deminondaines or to American ladies." I heard of an order given by one of our countrywomen for a 10,000-trane pocket-handkerchief. Of course there was nothing of the kind to be had. The shopkeeper explained this, and said the cost would be in the amount of work, and that it would take a number of years to execute the order. I may add that it was given, the lady being determined, she said, to have a pocket-handkerchief such as even Queen Victoria could not show.

I can fancy I can see the look of horror which

handkerchief such as even Queen Victoria could not show.

I can fancy I can see the look of horror which would wrinkle the face of that thrifty and sensible Queen at the mere thought of anybody's being such an idiot as to pay such a price for such an object. There is a carriage-letter here—a Frenchman—who passed some years in California, made money there, and, coming back to Paris has set up in the above business with the view of securing only American customers. He has done so, charges a third more than any one else, and always has his teams let out. He manages to get the name of "doing the thing in style," and so our poor silly Americanes of straightway unto him like lambs to the slaughter. They know his prices are exorbitant, but

LIFE IN ITALY.

Bayard Taylor in New York Tribune.
The Italians live very simply. The country people are content with a diet which most American farmers would despise. They have four necessaries of life, the supply of which is always first considered—bread, maccaront, oil, and wine. The ordinary bread is coarse and rather dark, but decidedly more nutritious than that made from our finely-bolted American flour. We imagine that bread is good in pro-portion as it is white, and thus lose much of its best property. The Italians sometimes cook flour. We imagine that bread is good in proportion as it is white, and thus lose much of its best property. The Italians sometimes cook mackeroni in salt and water, from incessity; but, whenever possible, in meat and broth, with the addition of cheese and tomatoes. The olive oil, which each farmer makes for himself, is far better and wholesomer than lard; in fact, it is almost equal to fresh butter. Whatever is fried in it is sweet, palatable, and easily digested. A great many Americans, knowing olive oil only as a medicine, shudder when they hear it spoken of as an article of food. Yet I have often seen them, in Italy, heartily relishing their chops, and omelettes, and fried fish, without the least suspicion of the fact that much of the flavor was due to the oil. Wine is a universal article of consumption for man, woman, and child. Yet there is very little intemperance among the people—certainly not more than one-tent of what we find in our own country. Wine, onions, and oil, to a great extent, supply the place of meat; but eggs and fish are also plentiful, and usually cheap. The fiesh of pigs and goats—the raising of both animals being little expense to even the smallest land-owners—is much more common than yould or beef. Old or disabled horses are fattened and slaughtered, and many an unconscious visitor to Rome. Naples, or Florence, takes his share of roasted horse in the restaurants. After a little experience I learned to distinguish the flesh, and having no prejudice against the use of it, I frequently ordered it for dinner. It has a coarser grain than beef and a slightly paler color; the flavor is similar, but with a suggestion of sweetness. If the horse be not too old, he furnishes a really palatable roast.

The people work steadily, but not with haste or energy; and they stake their full share of the many holidays which their Church allows them. Their bouses are always solidly built of stone, and last for centuries; but only those who are in exceptionally good circumstances have separate rooms for gues

are very large—such as we call not only roasted, but ground into flour when dry, and baked as cakes. In Corsica they are a more important crop than even wheat; in fact, chestnuts are called "Corsican bread."

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.
France has lost a true, though erratic, genius by the demise of the painter Courbet. He died in exile, under the pressure of a condemnation to pay for the rebuilding of the Vendome Colunin, with whose overthrow his name will ever be indissolubly connected. And yet it is said that he was not the instigator of that deed of vandalism, though in an evil hour for himself he consented to superintend the operat erratic and daring innovator in art, his works are serve to be. Few artists better than he could seize the salient points of a landscape,—its individuality, so to speak. He left a stamp of force

seize the salient points of a landscape,—its individuality, so to speak. He left a stamp of force and of originality on the very slightest of his works, mere sketches, some of them, of stormy seas or shadowy woodland scenes. He treated the simplest theme in a large and powerful way that at once arrested and compelled attention. I once saw a small picture by him representing a stretch of grey, glistening beach, a waste of leaden waves beyond, and over all a red, burning sunset sky. Nothing else—neither boat, nor shops, nor fishermen—only a stray sea-guil poised above the waters. Yet the picture beld you, not with the weird fascination of such a scene from the pencil of Dore, but by an attractiveness that was all its own.

Personally, Courbet was a sort of artistic Alexander Dumas, overflowing with health, vitality, and animal spirits. He seemed destined for a long and busy life, and yet he was but 58 when he died. Unfortunately, his addiction to beerdrinking brought on the malady (dropsy) which ended his life thus prematurely. For he drank beer, not only to excess, but in liferal floods. An American artist who knew him well told me that he had known him to consume se many as thirty-five glasses in a single day. Towards the last he became a confirmed drinker of absinthe, mixing that vernelicous liquor, not with water as is the usual custom, but with white wine. The effect of such a beverage on his already damaged constitution can readily be imagined. He became swollen with an enormous corpulence, and dropsy set in acon, complicated with a disease of the liver. The operation of tapping was resorted to without affording any permanent relief. And the other day came the end, depriving modern art of one of its most original and vigorous exponents, and France of a citizen who, whatever his faults might be, was a sincere and faithful Republican. There was something grandiose in the fact that this vain, impulsive, erratic being, bern with all a Frenchman's passion for honors and decorations, refused, in 1870, to accept t

ernment.

I am told that much of Courbet's excesses in his later days were caused by the pangs of homesickness and by the influence of the exiled Communists, the lowest class of which continually surrounded him, and to whom his purse and his home were ever open. Then would come wild orgies at low drinking shops whereof Courbet paid the expense, and after which he would be carried home in a state of total insen-sibility. A mournful ending to one so gifted.

HOW ISABELLA WAS SOLD. Puris Correspondence Boston Advertiser.

The history of how Queen Isabella came to buy l'Hotel Basilewski, Avenue du Roide Rome.

chances to be known to me. It is probable that even her Majesty ignores the trick played upon her, and it is known to very few. As I can vouch for its authenticity, my readers may, perhaps. like to know that sharpers exist in France as well as in America. My story runs thus: Mon-sieur X (who deserves to have his name written seur X (who deserves to have his name written in full) was perfectly aware that when Queen Isabelia was forced to leave Spain she took with her, in good, solid money, 40,000,000 of francs (\$8,000,000). Being a clever man, without a son, he wrote an excellent letter to her Majesty, stating that he was unknown to ber, but that, comprehending how in a difficult situation like hers devoted friends were often useful and necessary, he dared hope she would appreciate his desire to place himself and all he possessed at her service. He expressed great regret not to have a larger sum at his disposal, but said that 500,000 francs (\$100,000) were all he could spare for the moment, and begged she would deign to accept them. Of course her Majesty had no need of the money, but was touched by such generosity, and desired that Mr. X. should be presented to her. Monsieur X. became aware that the Queen desired to hire or buy a hotel; he knew likewise that Count Basilewski wished to sell his for the sum of 1,200,000 francs (\$240,000); so he went sum of 1,200,000 francs (\$240,000); so he went to the Count and said: "You ask a large price for your hotel, but I think I can get it for your for your note, but I think I can get It for you; only you must let me have it, to keep or to re-turn, for fifteen days. I have not that sum by me at present, but in a fortnight it is more than probable I will, and if you accept my proposi-tion the 1,200,000 francs shall be paid down." tion the 1,900,000 francs shall be paid down." The conditional papers were drawn up, and Mr. X. lost no time in calling upon the Queen, who was always most gratefully disposed toward him, and he made so good a story about the wonderful hotel, its remarkably low price (1,600,000 francs), and above all the necessity not to let such an occasion slip by, that her Majesty then and there authorized him to buy it for her. And thus it came to pass that Monsieur X., who had not a sou, became possessor of 400,000 francs (\$80,000).

ONE OF THE OLD NOBILITY.

London Maufair.

A rather pleasant personage has just passed away from Parislan society. He was Viscount Hubert de Rocaltier, and was cut off at the comparatively early age of 42, by a more than unusually persistent attack of delirium-tremens. It was the Viscount's cheerful habit, from 9 o'clock till midnight, to patronize the diningrooms of Halder, Lucien, or Briebant. If he were hungry he took a piece of bread from one table, and a piece of pastry or anything else that was bandy, from another. If he were thirsty he table, and a piece of pastry or anything else that was handy, from another. If he were thirsty he helped himself to a few glasses of wine or cognac—the latter by preference. Having eaten and drunk his fill, he was accustomed to place himself on guard at the door of any circle where gambling was going on, and, as gentlemen left, he berged the loan of a 10-franc piece. As he was known to make refusal a personal matter, and as he was a famous swordsman, he generally obtained the loan. Latterly, however, the spell began to lose its power, by reason of the difficulty the Viscount met with in finding a second. Despite his poverty and the smell of brandy which always clung to him, his historical name and distinguished title secured for the Viscount a certain prestige, particularly among young men from the country. Very recently he had his arms in gold and colors, with crown, helm, and shield-bearers, engraved upon his carte, which, on being presented, had rather an imposing effect, and brought in the 10-franc pieces more rapidly. Of course he never paid the engraver, and possibly never got the bill, for he had a way of making known the fact that the presentation of an account was a deadly insult to be wiped out only by blood. When his last hour approached he sought the consolution of religion. The priest came and exhorted him to repentance. As the good father left the room the Viscount rang the bell, and addressing the garcon of the hotel where he had secured a room, said: "Take down the name and address of that priest. He has used toward me a tone that is exceedingly offensive, and as soon as I am able to stand I shall send a friend to him:" Then he lay back fensive, and as soon as I am able to stand I shall send a friend to him!" Then he lay back and died.

MY MISSION.

Help me, O God, to do the work
Before me set;
Let me not falter in the step
Leave taken yet. In weary moments, which come through
This life to ail.
Be Thou my guide, and lead me on,
Lest I should fail.

If trials should beset my path,
Make me content,
Willing to bear all burdens which
By Thee are sent.

If I grow weary marking out
My own life-track,
Strengthen me onward—I would have
No turning back.

O cease thy longing, truant heart! Let not arise Within thee any sigh at this, Thy sacrifice. If I have worshiped earthly shrines,
O God, forgive!

Make me for other things than Earth
To hope and live.

Deal gently with the erring heart
Unio me riven;
Make it a pure and fitting thing
For yonder Heaven.

'RAYNOLD COTTAGE."

A Mysterious Tree.

Decaur (Ala.) Ness.

Quite a sensation has been created in the Amity Church neighborhood, Clark County, Alabama, by a pine tree which groans like a

Sunday week to hear the doleful sound. With the colored people the interest in the mysterion sound is enhanced by the fact that the tre-stands near a large graveyard, and is also nea the place where a man of their color was killed

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

If I could bring you kneeling to my feet
By one low word of mine, I would not speak.

If I could win your whole love, warm and aw With one fair smile, my face should be as bleak As Winter-snows upon a barren land; And, though I held your heart within my hand, It should slip slowly from my idle touch And fall into the dust. If, by so much
As one swift glance, your life could be my own,
All mine, to have and hold forevermore, Mine eyes should look away to some far shore That never knew your presence. So alone
I'd live and die; and you would never knew
That I had loved you in the Long-Ago!
FANNY DRISCOLL.

SCHOOL-TEACHING IN THE COUN-

TRY.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

I always thought it would be delightful to teach school in the country in the winter season; the country is so beautiful in its pure robes of snow, you know, especially these prairies spread out in vast fertility as far as the eye can reac only crossed here and there by smo with their fringes of timber standing out against the clear blue of the sky, and dotted with neat farm-houses here and there; and the country-people are so kind-hearted and genial, you ow, and the children and youth so innocent o the follies and vices of the world!

I've been trying it !-teaching in the country. I considered myself fortunate in getting a school only eighteen miles from home, as the locusts when the seventeen-year kind come; and, about the middle of November, I packed my Algebra, Geometry, Zoology, Latin books, Webster's Unabridged, Shakspeare, the red-line poets, the best of my wardrobe, and a dozen or two little tancy articles to adorn my expected cozy room at my boarding-house; and in due season found myself at my country retreat.

season found myself at my country retreat.

The house was not exactly elegant, nor was it really romantically lovely, although it looked old enough to have as much of a history as Adam's summer-residence. Well, I always admired age, especially in architecture. I followed my trunk into the house bravely, thinking how beautiful in contrast with the dreary outside would be the warm carpets, glowing fires, books, pictures, and good cheer within. I knew there were but two in the family,—an old gentleman and his wife,—and I pictured the quiet, pleasaut evonings I shall spend with them, listening to his cheerful, kindly voice, watching the play of the firelight over her silver hair and soft folded hands, as I sat with them when the day was spent.

ening to his cheerrul, kindly voice, watening the play of the firelight over her silver har and soft folded hands, as I sat with them when the day was spent.

A sharp-faced, little old woman met me at the door, in a short calico dress minus any overdress, ushered me into the house with as few words as possible, and seated me in a room which I knew instantly was the kitchen. Then, after having disposed of my outer wrappings, she returned to certain cullinary operations which my arrival had interrupted. There was that odious thing, a "johnny-cake," visible through the half-open door of the oven, and on the top of the stove, hissing vizorously in a frying-pan, were some enormous slices of something sending out the unmistakable odor of pork that is no longer youthful. The amount of food I took that evening was no strain on my digestive apparatus. I longed to get so my own apartment, rest in the cozy depths of a lounging-chair, or curl myself up comfortably on my sofa, and find some reprieve from my loneliness in the pages of my favorite authors. So I said quite early that I would retire, if they pleased, and was shown to the "school-ma'am's room."

It wasn't large enough to make it seem dreary, vet it wasn't eractly what you might cali cozy. The floor, like all the rest in the house, was perfectly free from any hint of a carpet; the two windows were hung, not elaborately, with blue cambric; there were two canescated chairs in the room, a long box covered with calico, and a bedstead! It was not antique or ancient, or anything of that kind, perhaps, but it was certainly a "four-poster," and the four posts were fastened together with four strips of board. The outer covering of the bed was a quilt of most marvelous design, that resembled nothing I ever saw upon the earth, or over it, or under it, except itself. In front of the bedstead was a rug consisting of four parts, each occupying one-quarter of it.—a blue ground dotted with red, in one corner; a red ground with a blue cross upon it, in each of two opposite corner

MIRAMAR. MIRAMAR.
Translated From the French, for The Tribune, by Emma Stanley
On the summit of a rock, near Trieste, a mastill young stood silently gazing on the Adriatic for a long time, as if entranced with the charming spectacle unrolled before his view. Suddenly arousing, as if from a dream, he exclaimed: "I will build a palace here, and pass the

"On this rock!" murmured softly the of a friend. "This rough coast, with of water, without other shade than that of those few olive-trees, seems ill adapted to such

grand design," "Water shall flow from the rocks, try "Water shall flow from the rocks, trees will cast their shadows all around, and the noble dwelling soon to arise in this solitude shall be called Miramar. The sight of the heavens and the sea will keep us for the remainder of our lives in the only enviable position here below, that wherein the constant admiration of the works of God assures repose and happiness, free from worldly vanitities and miserable amplificen."

This man was a Prince; he could realize his

Inis man was a Prince; he could realize he dreams.

A world of laborers soon arrived on the rocky shore, and iron and powder commenced their work of blasting. Space was leveled for the foundation of the castle; water guabed from the soundings; and, on productive sell brought from afar, trees, gardens, fountains all forming an oasis of delicious bloom and freshness—appeared before the charmed gas of the inhabitants of Trieste. Nearer to the sea and even bordering on its azars, srow as elegant edifice, opening on all sides to the sunshine and the freshness of the brezze. Gold and marble, objects of art, chys-disser of literature, ancient and modern, adorned the interior. All was accomplished with the rapidity of a dream, and as it beneath the marb power of a fairy's wand. The Prince and Princess joyfully entered this enchanted home, with hopes that existence would there flow on is undisturbed tranquility. Alast this happiness was but a dream. One day in the springtime of 1864, the Prince went away from his palace. Two years after, his mortal remains were brought home. In the interval, he had been an Emperor, condemned to death, and shot!

His devoted wife, who had tenderly level him, would never after cross the threshold of the palace. She retired to a neighboring chase, high up above the sea, where, haunted by tright full dreams, she soon became developed. This daughter of King Leopold merited a better fate.

As we pause before the chalet, with respect

As we pause before the chalet, with respect and sadness, the magnificence of the seal svelled before our cyss, and, descending to the palace we contrast with aching heart the splendor of the apartments of Carlotta, the daughter of the apartments of Carlotta, the daughter of the Armonian was contrast with a ching heart the splendor of the apartments of Carlotta, the daughter of the Carlotta, the daughter of the Carlotta was considered and curse the folly of amoition. Proceeding slowly towards Trieste, the white tower of Miramar appears before us like a livil spectre, as it looms up in the misty twilight, and we shudder with the thought of the mocking splendor which surrounds it on every hand. On one of the balconies of that long tower, projecting over the Adraits Sather Prince and Princess were wont to watch the wide-spread scene of grandeur unfolded before their view. Imagine Venis in the distance; Trieste, with its guif, the nors of Muggia and Pirano, and the coast of Isra, on the east; the shore of Frioul vanishing in the western horizon,—with immensity before you,—and some idea may be formed of the splendid view at every turn.

Within the palace is seen the study of Marmilian, constructed on the model of that which had on the Novara when he made the term of the coast of the palace is seen the study of the palace is a seen the palace is a seen the study of the palace is a seen the study of the palace is a seen the study of the palace is a seen the pala As we pause before the chalet, with respect and sadness, the magnificence of the sea is veited

milian, constructed on the model of the had on the Novara when he made the world. Here a poetical taste is he had on the Novara when he made the tear of the world. Here a poetical taste is displayed in all the arrangements, and everything appeals strongly to the imagination. On a table is seen a half-open book, where also stand the busted flomer. Dante, Shakspeare, Byron, and that of the old Frince Metternich in the library I read the names of the grandest poets; and here are seen numerous portraits of friends, on which Maximilian often cast his eyes while working out his projects, or while reading the works of his favorite authors. Here also hangs in its vast inclosure, surrounded by allegorical figures, the map of the Empire of Charles Quint,—prodigious Kingdoni—marked on the globe with sword-hrusts, and upon which the sun never set.

Aimost at every step in the many solos, paintings by the Triestan artist, Cesare dell Acqua, represent episodes of that Shakspearean drama which commences like a fete and eads in darkest tragedy. Then comes the throne-room, with the full-length portrait of Maximilian, holding the sceptre and clothed in the roral mantle. By a frightful mockery of desiny, which positively chills the heart, by the see of the portrait is seen the following inscription: Si fortuna juvant, causte tout. (If fortune is favorable, guard it well, or it will escape you. A few steps from the main entrance to the castle, all title musenn contains all the personal

favorable, guard it well, or it will escape you.

A few steps from the main entrance to the castle, a little museum contains all the personal souvenirs of the Prince,—his clothing, his arms and sceptre, besides many curiosites he had collected during his voyages,—pecimens of natural history, fragments of Egyptian scalpture, Indian utensils, and singular objects from various countries through which he had traveled.

QUIPS. Close currency: Snug quarters.
The woman question: "What shall I ver

A man who is sensitive about his feet: One who has the gout. Wishing to sample a cheese, a lawyer marked: "Just let me try that kase."

Problematical: If corn in the ear is worth 10 cents, what's corn in the mouth worth? A "vag," whose only couch was an oak-plank, remarked that it was his bed and board.

Snaking dice at a fair, to see who shall kiss the prettiest girl. is what is meant by giving every man a "fair shake." A tramp, on being asked if he had an occupa-tion, replied that he was a journeyman. He journeyed from one town to another.

"What do you sell that for?" inquired a woman in a drug-store, pointing to a package labeled "Flour of Sulphur." "That we sulphur brimstone," replied the druggist.

When, as he essayed to lower the windor-curtains, they parted from their moorings and came tumbling about his ears, he told his wife, "The shades of night were falling fast." "In selecting a husband," said Mrs. Puffer, "above all things choose a man of cultivation." This remark harrowed the girl to such an extent that she went off and married a farmer. A man who, on taking his place at the dinne table, sat down on a perpendicular needle, was asked by his neighbor how he felt. He replied that he felt rather more sharp set than common.

"When we reach the city, we will take a horse-car," he remarked. "No, we won't!" she replied; "we'll take a car that folks ride is, or go afoot. Catch me ridin' in them masty stock-cars! I've seen too much of 'em." A fellow was brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with being a nuisance. The J. P. remarked, as he issued an order for his committal, that it was the only instance in which he had ever committed a nuisance.

A notorious defamer of his fellows was seen cleaning the crossing pear his house the other day. As he tossed the "beautiful" compound from a borrowed shovel, Spilkins remarked that he was plying his usual vocation, throwing mud.

REVISED PROVERBS. "In a good house all is quickly ready," not counting, of course, the young lady whom you had called to take to church. She is always a

half-hour behind time.
"He that hath love in his heart hath spore in

"He that hath love in his heart hath spurs as his side." This is not true love in all case. There was young Lochinvar who came out of the West. He had love in his heart, but he wore his spurs on his boots. It was his steel that had spurs in his side.

"He that measures not himself is measured. This is a very excellent proverb, but it was originally intended for a motto in a tallow shop.

"When your will is ready, your feet my light," unless you happen to be a Louisville girl.

ignt," unless you happen to be a superior girl.

"Good words quench more than a buckst of water," but slap on the water while you see some one to turn in an alarm.

"Neither bribe, nor lose thy right," except is working a bill through the Legulature; the scratch out the two-ns."

"He that repairs not a part, buflds all," except in the case of a man who lives in a resident buse.

ed house.

"He that seeks trouble never misses," unless he belongs to an amateur rifle club. These he never hits, and we've got money to bet on it.

O man! O youth! or whose or then art That dost so torture rhetoric and the Muss, Cease thy sad wail about that bruised heart, And common-sense into thy rhymes infass.

If, while the sun shone brightly on thy way, Thou didest rave of love is moonstrack rays where rests the blame if others made the land left you mourning "Sour grapes" bets Yet one more lesson learn, and on it must You cannot resp what you have never some In Pleasure's fields the wild out grow profess; And look you there for flowers to call your out

One of the most suchis Club occurred o

Miss Pleda Dickinson Dickinson, Esq., was of her brother-in-law, Ashland avenue, last o'clock, to Mr. Jame Vandever, of the Un Church. No cards. WHITCOM the bride's moth

SOCIA

THE

Matrimonial

Continuation of

New York Fashions

Description of So

The Proper Th

Week---Futi

Activity of t

sonal

Mr. Charles G. White penter, daughter of Esq., the Rev. T. N. 1 The wedding wasstri Married, Wednes residence of the brie rie avenue, Mr. Fred Hughes, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Craft orivate, and was w

Mr. and Mrs. McQuiga

The marriage of Mr. Board of Trade, and Benham, was celebrate Mrs. Morton will be "a LAWY Married, Tuesday, bride's parents, No. 71 Miss E. M. Gray and wedding was strictly t

and most intimate fri PROSPE The marriage of M in society circles of the Patterson, will take pla Mr. G. B. Denman to Miss Kittle Jenks, The marriage of 1 Grace Pearce will occ It is reported that I known young gentlems Miss Gussie Ottley, of to to be married some tim The engagement of to be married some tim
The engagement of
with Miss Lizzie Cassel,
nounced.
The marriage of Miss
Thomas H. Morgan wi
ing, Feb. 7, at 11 o'cloc
Peter and Paul, corner o
streets.

The residence of S. I

The residence of S. B. Prairie avenue and Tw the seene of a brilliant evening, the occasion a his accomplished daugh ciety. The parlors we with flowers, and a very pie were present. M leasting were the princitalument. Among the Mrs. Elbridge Ketth, M. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Ed. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Ed. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. F. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. F. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mr. and Mrs. William Wa. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ed B. Johnson nee Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ed B. Robert Clark Mrs. J. B. Johnson nee
Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ed F
Robert Clark, Mr.
Miss Fannie Lyon,
Miss Nina Kent, M
Kins, the Misses
Miss Ada Badger, M
Miss Wentworth, Miss Beecher, the Misses Beecher, the Misses
Beecher, the Misses Bomiss Adsit, Miss Bertha
Thomas, Miss Ida Wait
the Misses Porter, Mis
Miss Spaiding, the Miss
Adsit, Stanley Fleetwo
E. L. Groff, Fred C. Tya
Tuthiil, J. B. Johnston,
Foliansbee, J. Je Knick
Jr., Burley, G. E. Canno
Sard, Will Angel, Nat H
Calvin Cobb, C. W. Ft
hurst, Bowen, Watt, Ca
Perty, Pierce.

A MASQ

party was given by the Rapp, at their residence nue, last Monday even participated were the Menter Lenter Nellis, Kittie yette, Josie Glassbrook, nues, Annie Clowry, N. Jennie Leach, Rosenfiel, Boughton, Messrs. Ge White, Leroy Beardsley, J. Brush, J. E. Wilm, Adams, W. E. Purmort, W. B. McCurdy, Geo Boughton, C. C. Webl Doty, and G. H. Kein.

PARLOR EN Miss Ada Vaughan Friday evening last, at. B. Rowley, No. 1502 Pthe Robertson Combina Among those in attendand Mrs. George H. E. Gail, Mr. and Mrs. T. Platts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mrs. W. Sherman, Mr. Mrs. Annie, Mrs. A. Willior, Mrs. Annie, Mrs. A. Willior, Mrs. D. Fuller Aurora, Miss Nellie Aurora, Miss Nellie Rugg, M. Alice Plummer, Miss Dean, Miss Spenes Miss Nellie Rugg, M. Alice Plummer, Miss Dean, Miss Burroughs A. G. Tagyart, H. F. J. S. Scott, Murpby, W. S. Gibbs, R. A. Smit well, E. E. Alexande

At the close of the which were received most sumptuous supportused with great and company engaged in decompany engaged in de breaking up after mic complete success, and happy. complete success, and happy.

YOUNG PRO
Miss Katle Donahue her young friends Thut dence, No. 356 Weat those present were the succession of the succession of

on the delightful present were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. Mr. as Yoakers, Mrs. Camp Daniels, Prof. Archa fluntington, Mr. and kinney, Ormsby, Souldilolbrook; Messrs. El Yonkers, Van Bershot

with my faithful wife, or urmured softly the voice ough coast, without springs are shade than that of those ms ill adapted to such a

Il around, and the noble in this solitude shall be e in this solitude shall be e sight of the heavens and or the remainder of our able position here below,— netant admiration of the es repose and happiness, nitities and miserable am-

and powder commenced of Space was leveled for the castle; water gushed; and, on productive soil trees, gardens, fountains—of delicious bloom and before the charmed gaze Trieste. Nearer to the sea, on its aware, arose an ing on all sides to the sunals of art, chefs-d'enere of modern, adorned the accomplished with the and as il beneath the marie ind. The Prince and Printis enchanted home, with would there flow on is univ. Alas! this habpiness ne day in the springtime of at away from his palace, its mortal remains were his mortal remains were he interval, he had been an d to death, and shot; who had tenderly loved fter cross the threshold of fed to a neighboring chaice, a, where, haunted by fright-on became deranged. This Leopold merited a better

re the chalet, with respect gnificence of the sea is veiled to descending to the palace, thing heart the spiendor of arlotts, the daughter of the with such tragical denou-e folly of ambition. Pro-rds Trieste, the white tower ra before us like a livid e folly of ambition. Prords Trieste, the white tower
ra before us like a livid
up in the misty twilight, and
thought of the mocking
rrounds it on every hand.
balconies of that lofty
over the Adristic Sea,
Princess were wont to
ead scene of grandeur unr view. Imagine Venice in
te, with its guif, the ports
io, and the coast of Istria,
shore of Frioul vanishing in
n,—with immensity before
imay be formed of the splenrm.

Shakspeare, Byron, and il Prince Metternich. In ead the names of the hard are seen numerous hich Maximilian often and out his projects, or iks of his favorite authors, ast inclosure, surround-

ast inclosure, surround-the map of the Em-prodigious Kingdom!— with sword-thrusts, and step in the many salons.
Triestan artist, Cesare dell nisodes of that Shakspearean rees i'ke a fete and ends in comes the throne-room, ortrait of Maximilian, clothed in the royal I mockery of destiny, is heart, by the side of following inscription:

e following inscription: sete tout. (If fortune is well, or it will escape you). he main entrance to the main entrance to the contains all the personal —his clothing, his arms any curiosities he had oyages,—specimens of ts of Egyptian sculpdisingular objects from gh which he had trav-

a cheese, a lawyer re-

me try that kase."

If corn in the ear is worth 50 in the mouth worth? only couch was an oakat it was his hed and

ed if he had an occupa-has a journeyman. He town to another.

If that for?" inquired a wom-pointing to a package labeled."

"That we sulphur brim-

druggist.

syed to lower the windowed from their moorings and
at his ears, he told his wife,
the were falling fast."

husband, "said Mrs. Puffer,
thoose a man of cultivation."
wed the girl to such an exoff and married a farmer.

hting his place at the dinneroff and married a farmer.

aking his place at the dinnera perpendicular needle, was
bor how he felt. He replied
more sharp-set than common.

th the city, we will take a
wrked. "No, we won't?" she
ke a car that folks ride in, or
e ridin' in them nasty stocko much of 'em."

o much of 'em."

ught before a Justice of the
h being a nuisance. The J.
issued an order for his comthe only instance in which
tted a nuisance.

mer of his fellows was seen
ng near his house the other
the "beautiful" compound
lovel, Spilking remarked that
s usual vocation,—throwing
H.

D PROVERBS.

cony Derrick.

e all is quickly really," not

the young lady whom you
to church. She is always a

ove in his heart hath spurs in is not true love in all cases. Lechinvar who came out of d love in his heart, but he his toots. It was his steed his side. It was his steed his side. It was his steed his aide. will is ready, your feet are u happen to be a Louisville

nench more than a bucket of on the water while you send in an alarm. nor lose thy right," except in rough the Leguslature; then ons."
renot a part, builds all," ex-ta man who lives in a rent-

trouble never misses," unless mateur rife club. Then he 've got'money to bet on it. INE DUBIO.

shone brightly on thy way, of love in moonstruck rhymes, blame if others made the hay, arning "Sour grapes" betimes? what you have never sown.
ds the wild oats grow profuse;
ere for flowers to call your own?

THE SOCIAL WORLD. Matrimonial Ventures of Last Week---Future Alliances.

Centinuation of Surprise Parties-Activity of the Clubs---Personal Notes.

New York Fashions ... New Colors Which Are Now the Rage.

Description of Some Beautiful Toilets-The Proper Thing for Mourning.

CHICAGO.

PERRY-DICKINSON. Miss Pieda Dickinson, daughter of James B. Dickinson, Eso., was married at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Louis Falk, No. 213 Ashland avenue, last Wednesday evening at 7 welock, to Mr. James Perry, by the Rev. Mr. Vandever, of the Union Park Congregational Church. No cards. WHITCOMB-CARPENTER

Married, Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 508 Fulton street, Mr. Charles G. Whitcomb and Miss Maria Carpenter, daughter of the late Job Carpenter, Esq., the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., officiating. The wedding was strictly private, and conducted M'QUIGG-HUGHES.

Married, Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1148 Prairie avenue, Mr. Fred McQuigg and Miss Ella Hughes, daughter of Robert A. Hughes, Esq., the Rev. J. W. Crafts, of Trinity Methodist Church, officiating. The wedding was strictly private, and was witnessed only by the most immediate friends of the contracting parties.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuigg are "at bome" to their

MORTON-BENHAM. The marriage of Mr. Isaac N. Morton, of the Board of Trade, and Miss Harriet Douglass Benham, was celebrated last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will be "at home" to their friends at No. 967 Indiana avenue.

Married, Tuesday, at the residence & the bride's parents, No. 710 Cottage Grove average, Miss E. M. Gray and Mr. E. J. Sawyer. The wedding was strictly private, only the relatives and most intimate friends being present. PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

The marriage of Miss Ora Turner, well-known in society circles of the West Division, with Mr. Patterson, will take place Feb. 26. Mr. G. B. Denman will be united in marriage

to Miss Kittle Jenks, Thursday, Feb. 7. The marriage of Mr. Henry Biair and Miss Grace Pearce will occur next month. It is reported that Mr. O. S. Thayer, a wellknown young gentleman of the West Side, and Miss Gussie Ottley, of the South Division, are to be married some time in March. The engagement of Mr. Frank Waughop with Miss Lizzie Cassel, of Oak Park, is an-

nounced.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Judd with Mr.
Thomas H. Morgan will occur Thursday morning, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Cathedral SS.
Peter and Paul, corner of Peorla and Washington

Peter and Paul, corner of Peoria and Washington streets.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The residence of S. B. Cobb, Esq., corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was the scene of a brilliant reception last Tuesday evening, the occasion signalizing the debut of his accomplished daughter, Miss Bertha, in society. The parlors were profusely decorated with flowers, and a very large namber of people were present. Music, and dancing, and leasting were the principal features of the entertainment. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Ketth, Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. Googe Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Town, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Mattison; Miss Fannie Lyon, Miss Mattie Bulluss Fannie Lyon, Miss Mattie Bulluss

Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson nee Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fareman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Mattison; Miss Fannie Lyon, Miss Mattle Hill, Miss Nina Kent, Miss Ray, Miss Elkins, the Misses Case, Miss Mitchell, Miss Nina Kent, Miss Ray, Miss Elkins, the Misses Case, Miss Mitchell, Miss Mad Badger, Miss Lucy Fleetwood, Miss Wentworth, Miss Ida Hamlin, Miss Mamie Beecher, the Misses Durkee, Miss May Buel, Miss Ada Badger, Miss Lacey Fleetwood, Miss Wentworth, Miss Ida Hamlin, Miss Mamie Beecher, the Misses Durkee, Miss Stearns, Miss Shalding, the Misses Gore; Messrs. James Adsit. Stanley Fleetwood, Cinarles Woodruff, E. L. Grolf, Fred C. Tyler, Harry Honore, Fred Tuthill, J. B. Johnston, Pliny Smith, Frank Follansbee, J. J. & Rnickerbocker, J. J. Mitchell, Jr. Burley, G. R. Cannon, Julius Steele, W. H. Sard, Will Angel, Nat Honore, Raymond Eddy, Calvin Cobb, C. W. Fullerton, Arthur Hauxhurst, Bowen, Watt, Carver, Williams, Storey, Perry, Pierce.

A MASQUERADE party was given by the Misses May and Kittle Rapp, at their residence, No. 567 Wabash avenue, last Monday evening. Among those who participated were the Misses Florence Cassard, Lentie Neißs, Kittle Rapp, Genevieve Lafayette, Josie Glassbrook, May Rapp, Mamie Graham, Annie Clowry, Neille Stitt, Doty, Coan, Jennie Leach, Rosenfield, Upham, Riordan, Mrs. Boughton, Messrs. George Muchmore, Fred White, Leroy Beardsley, Baier, Sherman, Homer J. Brush, J. E. Wilmot, C. F. Rapp. C. F. Adams, W. E. Purmort, Howell, J. T. Graham, W. B. McCurdy, George E. Whedon, W. L. Bougnton, C. C. Webbell, C. A. Mallory, L. N. Doty, and G. H. Keio.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Ada Vaughan entertained her friends Friday evening last, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pists, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.

others.

At the close of the minstrel performances, which were received with great applause, a most sumptuous supper was spread and discussed with great animation, after which the company engaged in dancing for an hour or two, breaking up after midnight. The affair was a complete success, and everybody went home happy.

Miss Katie Donahue gave a party to a few of ler young friends Thursday evening, at her resdence, No. 356 West Monroe street. Among those present were Misses Alliee and Jennie Barbour, May Mather, Maud and Blanche Laneran, Helen Greenebaum, Carrie Guild, Hattie sampson, Hattie and Edna Murphy, Maggie Eagle, Gussie Wilson, Jennie Hahn, Eva Jones, Kittle Hutchingson, Annie Forman, Bavia Crary, Stella Hahn, Stells Twitty, Carrie and Nellie Eagle, Minnie Barret, May Wait, Jennie Baker, Annie Smith; Messrs. Harry Hubbard, Clarence Cutler, Eugene Twitty, Gussie Greenebaum, E. B. Shaw, Freddie Page, Bertie and Wille Shute, Frank Donahue, Bert Wait, Eddie Holden, Loyd Soper, Lossie Baxter, Freddie Brooks, Vernie King, Freddie Owens, Bunnie Swift, Eddie Lessie.

Brooks, Vernie King, Freddie Owens, Bunnie swift. Eddle Lessie.

THE BOULEVARD CLUB

met at the residence of Judge Holbrook, No. 550 South Park avonue, Thursday evening, The evening was passed pleasantly in dancing, music, conversation, refreshments, etc. Prof. Archambault and Mrs. Brown entertained the Club with delightful music. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Daniels, Prof. Archambault, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook; Misses kinney, Ormsby, Soule, Hodges, Deal, Dickey, Holbrook; Messrs. Eliis, Cameron, Holbrook, Yonkers, Van Bershot, and others.

LA PRINCESSE CLUB.

One of the most successful parties given by the Club occurred on Friday evening, at the better of the most successful parties given by the Club occurred on Friday evening, at the better of the most successful parties given by the Club occurred on Friday evening, at the

gan avenue. New officers were elected for the ebsuing term. Those chosen were Mrs. S. R. Noe, Miss May Horine, Mr. Winchester Hall, Jr., and Mr. Simmons. Among the many present were the Rev. E. P. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. Bodie, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Noe, Mr. and Mrs. Bodie, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Noe, Mr. and Mrs. Bodie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Foss, Mr., and Mrs. L. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Headerick Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Horine, Mr. and Mrs. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Brues, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Brood, Mrs. Spink, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Deveraux, Mrs. Gentle, Miss Baith, Miss Russell, Miss Earl, Miss Bender, Miss Bits, Miss Wilder, Miss Lamson, Miss Clark, Miss Dodd, Miss Bowen, Miss Wood, Miss Newell, Miss Barrett, Mr. Winchester Hall, Jr., Messrs. Berger, E. Broad, Emory, F. W. Springer, Roath, Hall, DeForest, Horine, Mehaffey, Poritz, Hovey, Barnes, Foss, and others.

CLUB PARTY.

A club party was given Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Asahel Pierce, corner of Fortieth street and Michigan avenue. Among the number present were Miss Roe Pierce, Miss Ray, Miss Hattle Pierce, Miss Dell Wilson, Miss N. Clark, Miss Florence Linn, Miss May Springer, Miss Collins, Messrs. George Pierce, G. Valentine, W. W. Hall, Lucius Pierce, Charles Soringer, O. Valentine, Will Pierce, Eddle Springer, Howard, and others.

A PLASANT PARTY
was given Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. Gore, No. 1206 Prairie avenue. The evening was most agreeably spent with music, dancing, charades, etc. The charming hostess, remembering the wants of the "inner man," bountifully supplied them with choice refreshments. Among those present were Kittie Elmers, Jennie Winslow, Dollie Coombs, Minnie Mason, May Smith, Miss Dupee, Miss Church, Miss Coorhees, Mr. Watt, Mr. Church, and others.

The fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. Bimers, George Elmers, Mr. Stauber, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Walt, Mr. Church, and others.

Woodbs, Wadding, Mr. Church, and others.

Woodbs, Wadding, Mr. Church, and others.

Woodbs, Wadding, Mr. Church, and others.

The fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nickerson was celebrated Tuesday evening last at their residence, No. 26 Campbell park, a large number of their friends and neighbors participating. The presents were numerous and valuable, and appropriate to the occasion,—the result of preconcerted a series of happy surprises for the delighted recipients. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Van Deusen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jubb, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Babeuf, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Heushaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Smith, Mrs. G. K. Hazlitt, Mrs. B. R. Nickerson, Mrs. W. H. Peck, Mrs. T. H. Swartwout, Mrs. Cabill, Miss Cahill, Miss Mansfield, the Rev. L. Pardee, Messrs. Martindale, Taylor, Crawford, and others.

The T. N. L. T. S. gave their second party at Odd-Fellows' Hall, No. 902 Cottage Grove avenue, Thursday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Kate T. Weed, Miss Lucy Oulup, Miss Ella Dingman, Miss Etta D. Carter, Miss Carrie Wood, the Misses Ford, Miss Flale Stevens, Miss Kate Coffman, Miss Nellie E. Purdy, Miss Nellie Melecter, Miss Moss, Fuller, Dingman, Simpson, Carter, Otis, Lewis, Melcher, Walte, Ralphe, Sinclair, Sensley, Swoing, and others.

The next party will be given in about two weeks.

weeks.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY.

The fourth reception of the Oriental Consistory occurred last Thursday evening at the Asylum of the Consistory, No. 76 East Monroe street, and was one of the really pleasant events that has occurred daring the past week. Over ninety couples were present. These receptions of the Oriental are slways well attended, and this event was no exception to the oriental area. of the Oriental are slways well attended, and this event was no exception to the general rule. Every social undertaking gotten up by this courteous Knightly Order has been crowned with success, and the reputation of the managers for conducing to the happiness of the large assemblage of guests on each occasion is of a high standard. The last reception of the series, Feb. 28, will be of a somewhat different character from the others, as the intention is to make it full uniform.

character from the others, as the intention is to make it full uniform.

SURPRISES.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kingman, Jr., of No. 1140 Forty-first street, were most agreeably surprised last Tháirsday evening by a large number of their friends, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Squiers, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hutbard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Greeg, Mr. and Mrs. John Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. M. J. MeGrath, Mr. John Patten. Mr. E. A. Howe, Mr. L. M. F. Cook, Miss Clara M. Squiers. Miss Hattle E. Furlong, Miss Kittle F. Taylor, Miss Helen G. Farwell, Miss Jennie E. Wentworth, Elkhart, Ind.; Miss Nelle L. Owen, Messrs. Edward Miller, H. L. Andrews, George E. Farwell, Harry Cleveland, Will Patton, Collins S. Kingman, John P. Primley, Elkhart, Ind.; D. C. n. John P. Primley, Elkhart, Ind.; D. C. Wentworth.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor were made the re-

Frederick A. Bell, of Rochester, N. Y. The wedding was a prilliant affair.

The Home Social Club is the name of an organization of young men who meet every Wednesday evening at their club-rooms, the object being to cultivate vocal music and have a social time. The annual reception of the Club was given at Klare's Hall last Wednesday night. The "Bashful Boys" held their third social party in the Windette parlors last Monday evening, and, although the weather was unfavorable, there was a large attendance.

Mrs. H. P. Waite gave a children's party last evening.

Mrs. Dr. R. N. Isham gave a lunch party Friday.

The Misses Cummings entertained a limited number of triends at their home, No. 21 Honore street, Monday evening, Jan. 22.

Mrs. George L. Dunlap gave a select dinner-party Wednesday evening.

The South Side Reception Club gave a party last evening.

The South Side Reception Club gave a party last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckley entertained at their residence. No. 1160 Michigan avenue, last Thursday evening.

The Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, gave an elegant reception at his residence Friday evening in honor of the marriage of his son, William C. Mitchell, of Chicago, with Miss Fannie Meek, daughter of Judge Meek, of Eureka, Ill. The reception was a brilliant affair, the elite of Bloomington being present, and many friends from other places. The tollets were elegant, and the occasion one of the most interesting and agreeable.

Our Club was handsomely entertained at the residence of Henry Walker, Esq., No. 210 Ashland avenue, Friday evening.

Our Favorites held their regular semi-monthly reception at Martine's West Side Academy, on Ada street, last Friday night, which was well attended.

attended.

Eckardt recently "buflt" a cake for a family reunion at Waukegan which was truly a mammoth structure. It was in pyramid form, composed of twelve pieces, each of a different kind of cake, was about five feet in height, and cost

A very pleasant entertainment was given at the Fourth Unitarian Church Friday evening. The guests and friends of the Grand Pacific Hotel indulged in a social hop last evening. Mrs. Judge Beckwith gave a reception Thurs-Mrs. Judge Beckwith gave a reception Thursday evening.

Miss Hattie Wright, No. 260 Ontario street, entertained a company of friends informally Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, of No. 610 Michigan avenue, gave a large and brilliant reception Monday evening.

The Society of the Church of the Redeemer gave a large party Thursday evening at Martine's West-Side Academy.

Master E. J. McMahon was very pleasantly surprised at his residence, No. 365 Chicago avenue, Tuesday evening, by quite a number of his young friends. Good music was in attendance, and the evening was very pleasantly passed in dancing, singing, games, etc. An elegant supper was very kindly turnished by Mrs. McMahon. Ed left for South Bend, where he will enter into a course of studies—at Notre Dame College. He has the well wishes of all.

Mr. George McNeil was agreeably surprised by a large number of his friends last Saturday evening week at his home. No. 658 Carroll avenue.

The employes of the Irving House enjoyed a

evening week at his home. No. 658 Carroll avenue.

The employes of the Irving House enjoyed a hop last Monday evening. About seventy couples were present.

The members and friends of the Centenary Literary Society assembled last Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Fannie Dickinson, No. 113 South Green street. Games, quotations, and a candy pull were in order, and the evening passed very pleasantly. Among those present were the Misses Dickinson, Turner, Burkitt, Given, Benight, Peabody, and Truax; Messrs. W. Heidenburg. E. Braisted, C. Alling, C. Richardson, R. M. Truax, and a host of others.

Miss Gertie Southard entertained a number of her young friends yesterday afternoon at her father's residence. No. 6056 Wentworth avenue, Engiewood. The party was given to celebrate her 9th birthday. The little people had a fine time.

time.

A reception was given to the Parish of St.
Paul, Hyde Park, at the Rectory, Thursday
evening, by the Rector, the Rev. C. Stanley
Lester, and his wife. About 100 persons enjoyed
his hospitality. Lester, and his wife. About 100 persons enjoyed his hospitality.

One of the eigrant parties of the season took place Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Stella Person, given by her parents, at No. 732 West Adams street. The evening was spent very pleasantly, with dancing and other enjoyable exercises, the music being furnished by Fitzgerald's band. At about 10 o'clock they left the parlors for the supper, prepared by Eckhart. Among the many guests were Miss Stella and Mattie Person, Miss Belle Ross, Miss Lillie Anderson. Miss Nellie Huggett, Miss Nellie Green, Miss Minnie Parker, Miss Olive Cathorn, Miss Nannie Johnson, Miss Flora Marshall, Miss Libbie Adams, and many others.

The South Side La Favorite Club gave its fith party Friday evening, and the large nall of Lakeside Lodge, cornel Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, was filled to overflowing with the members and their invited guests.

the members and their invited guests.

The second reception of the "Accueil Club" the members and their invited guests.

The second-reception of the "Accueil Club" occured last Thursday evening, at Lincoin Hall, and was a grand success in every particular. About eighty couples tripped the light fantastic to a very neat programme of the dances and second extras. La Petre furnished the music. The Meteoric Pleasure Club gave one of its delightful parties Tuesday evening at the hall corner of Lake street and Oakley avenue.

ANNUNCEMENTS.

corner of Lake street and Oakley avenue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart will celebrate their fifteenth anniversary to-morrow evening with a Crystal wedding at their residence, No. 115 South Robey street.

A new organization called the Imperial Club will give its first reception at the Clifton House to-morrow evening. This is to be one of a series of three parties, and bids fair to be a success.

House to morrow evening. This is to be one of a series of three parties, and bids fair to be a success.

The Cinders meet next Friday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Collins will cefebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at their residence, No. 1617 Dearborn street.

The annual charity ball of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will occur Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the Sherman House. Extensive arrangements are being made to render this a brilliant event.

The next sociable of the Farragut Boat Club will be given at the residence of Silas F. Wright, Esq., corner of Brook street and Ellis avenue, Thursday evening, Feb. 7.

Mrs. C. M. Henderson will give a lunch party next Tucsday evening.
There will be an entertainment given for the benefit of the Sixth Battalion Illinois National Guards at their armory, Thursday evening. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music by some of the best talent in Chicago, after which the laughable comedy, "The Bibbs Family," will be produced.

The members and friends of the L. D. S. C. will meet Friday evening next at the residence of Miss Lizzie Miller, No. 55 South Elizabeth street.

of Miss Lizzie Miller, No. 53 South Elizabeth street.

A few of the young gentlemen of Gago Brothers & Co. will give a party at Lakeside Hall, corner of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, Saturday evening next. Tickets will be placed at \$1, and invitations may be secured at Gage Brothers'.

The annual masquerade of Mrs. Sherwood will be given at her residence, No. 1 Langley avenue, Tuesday evening.

The ninth reception of the Snowflakes will occur Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Thomas Haydon, No. 418 South Oakley avenue.

Our Friends will give the last of their suc-Our Friends will give the last of their successful and elegant parties Thursday evening.

The "K. O. M." Club will give a reception next Wednesday evening at Martine's South-Side Academy.

Company C, First Regiment, Illinois State Guards, are making elaborate preparations for a grand reception to occur Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at the Matteson. This promises to be a brilliant affair. Tickets are placed at \$2.50, and may be secured from the Committee upon presentation of invitation.

The next juvenile reception of Prof. Martine's West-Side Academy occurs Saturday afternoon, Feo. 2.

The next juvenile reception of Prof. Martine's West-Side Academy occurs Saturday afternoon, Feo. 2.

The Home Pleasure Clup gives its complimentaries' party every Monday evening at Markell Hall.

The tieraten City Club will give its calico hop Friday night, Feb. 1.

PERSONAL.

Miss Isabel Thielcke, of Dearborn avenue, is spending a few days with Mrs. Capt. Thomas L. Parker, at Oconomowoc.

Quartermaster J. D. Bangs and Engineer Hornick, of the First Regiment, went to Ottawa last Thursday, as guests of the Ottawa Guards.

Miss Elia Dve, of Trov, Ill., is visiting Miss Jennie McBeth, 629 West Washington street.

Mrs. W. B. Sirrett and sister, Miss Lottic Kroft, of Buffalo, are the guests of Mrs. D. A. Hewes, 1081 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. and Mrs. James L. Clark nee Tomblin, have returned and are "at home" at No. 57 Park avenue.

Mrs. N. Hopkins and daughter leave the city this evening to visit friends in the East.

Miss Maggie Beveridge, of Sandwich, Ill.,

Miss Maggie Beveridge, of Sandwich, Ill.,

Miss Anna Crane is visiting friends in Louisville.

Miss Maggie Beveridge, of Sandwich, Ill., niece of ex-Gov. Beveridge, is visiting her uncle in the city for a few days.

Miss Sherman, of Waukesha, is the guest of Mrs. M. C. Follansbee.

Miss Lina Reem, of Fond du Lac, is visiting friends in Chicago.

Miss Nellie Butler has returned, after a short visit to Racine.

Miss Nellie Hutchins has returned home

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Though dullness broods heavily over the world of business, social gavety is at a brisker flow than Chicago has ever known. The city never before showed such a continuous round of brilliant society entertainments. There is no occasion for any solemn moralizing at this. It merely means that we are all willing to lighten merely means track we are an whining to inguten the unusual cares of the day with a little extra good time at night. It is not another case of fiddling while Rome is burning, but is sound American sense in improving a season of trade stagnancy to get better acquainted with our of mortified flesh. In other things besides hufriends and their families.

A man may love his wife with the fervor of a

clear-draft blast furnace, yet he will not smile when she trumps over him at euchre.

The best fruit of the depressed times has been the frank, fearless spirit of economy which has extended into every walk of life. Nobody is any longer ashamed to buy everything only at places where the prices are known to be the lowest. The sales of even the choicest of goods, such, for instance, as fine jewelry, diamonds, bronzes, silver services, etc., are as large and free as ever, but their pur-basers frequent no es-tablishment where the lowest hving rates are not a certainty. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that there is really but one house of this character in the city,—that of Messrs. N. Mat-son & Co.

son & Co.

Why is the money you're in the habit of giving to the poor like a newly-born babe! Because it's precious little.

Caution; Do not be deceived by those who pretend to teach Prof. Etienne Lambert's system, without understanding the first principles of it. All who have tried in vain to Jearn to speak French with grammars can make their desultory knowledge available by his common sense conversational system. Office, Hershey Hall, at 11.

Augustus—"Aw, Miss Geraldine, I saw you

sense conversational system. Office, Hershey Hall, at 11.

Augustus—"Aw, Miss Geraldine, I saw you away down the street, and I couldn't. I've been walking behind you for the last half-mile. You're not—aw—angry, are you!" Geraldine (blandly)—"Not at all, Mr. Stubbs, if it pleased you. Why didn't you continue?"

A queer point is up before a Philadelphia court. Miss Clara M. Whipple was riding in a crowded car, and her corsets were laced so tightly that, though above the medium height, she could not raise her hands to cling to the straps. The car struck a "bumper" violently, and she was thrown down and broke her kneecap. One jury has given her \$5,500 damages, and now the suit is up before the Supreme Court, the Compactness and ontward beauty of upright pianos has made them general favorites, and the esteen thus created is certain to prove thoroughly enduring. Probably no other form of plano will ever be perfected uniting so much of perfect melody and external grace. In this connection it is well to refresh the memory of intending purchasers with the fact that the uprights of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s manufacture are the special admiration of musicians and the musical public the world over.

rights of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s manufacture are the special admiration of musicians and the musical public the world over.

A voung gentleman recently jilted by a local belle says he has had enough of the beautiful's "no" to last him all winter.

The fact that Brand has two complete suites of operating studios, and that all his other facilities are upon an equally unrivaled scale, is why he can meet the demands of his remarkably large business at such reasonable prices. His wholly unequaled cabinets are still obtainable at \$6, and card pictures at \$3 a dozen.

There is a constantly-increasing 'tendency

His wholly unequaled cabinets are still obtainable at \$6, and card pictures at \$3 a dozen.

There is a constantly-increasing tendency among the Jews to intermarry outside of their race. Ladies who are familiar with New York society find that there are more and more households in which either busband or wife is a Jew, but, curiously enough, the intermarriages are by far the more common with Roman Catholics. In Europe this tendency is even more marked, and the Jews not only intermarry with Christians, but pay less and less attention to the strict requirements of their religion. One of the Rotaschild family has already married a Christian, and the great heiress, Miss Hannah, is to marry Lord Roseberry.

The elegant social entertainments of the week were the receptions at Mrs. W. W. Kimball's and Mrs. S. B. Cobb's, and the soire damante of "The One Hundred" Club. Most of the novel and beautiful toilets worn at these brilliant; entertainments were of Ghormley's design and make. This gentleman has also recently finished a number of superb costumes for distinguished receptions at Washington and other prominent Eastern points. Ghormley's incomparable styles size in admired and deserved demand in every place of note in the land.

Four sisters were recently married at the some time in Vermont. The old folks feel re-

mand in every place of note in the land.

Four sisters were recently married at the same time in Vermont. The old folks feel relieved, but the trouble begins for the girls.

The work of preparing for the contemplated Grand Sanitarium for the cure of lung diseases has met with the warmest appreciation of many of Chicago's leading citizens. Dr. Robert Hunter, the chief authority on all lung diseases on this side the Atlantfe, will probably be medical director of the institution. This idea of building what has been appropriately styled a Winter-Palace in our city, which shall, by the peculiar plan of its construction, secure to pulmonary invalids not only a balmy, medicated atmosphere for the healing of their diseases, but the advantages of an Italian climate in midwinter, is a grand and noble conception worthy of the most liberal and generous support.

We had to send a "regret" in answer to our invitation to King Alfonso's wedding last Wednesday. He doesn't come of a good enough family to make it safe associating with him.

A girl in Biddeford, Me., has got a husband

Wednesday. He doesn't come of a good enough family to make it safe associating with him.

A girl in Biddeford, Me., has got a husband by means of her graduation essay. It was published in one of the papers of that city, and an extract from it, in which the young lady declared her intention of earning her own living, was widely copied and met the eye of a Cincinnati merenant, who was so much taken with it that he sought the author's name and address. A correspondence ensued, and the young lady was persuaded to abandon the determination expressed in her essay.

Dr. J. R. Brown, the popular "mind-reader," so-called, seven years ago was a boy-of-all-work for Dr. Justin Hayes, of this city.

Several prominent physicians declare that cigarette smoking is very injurious. Nothing could be better for the cigarette trade than this news. Once let it be thought that there is no harm in the cigarette, and its reign would be as ephemeral as that of the late lamented helmet hat.

Society people have been quite interested during the past week at a brisk competition in the line of kid gloves between two of the leading dry-goods houses of the city. Mandel Bros. first advertised a reduction, and the next day a rival house offered lower rates. The former then put the price down to 25 cents for three-button Pasquale gloves, and won the fight. On Friday it was almost impossible to get near the glove counter at Mandel Bros., and over 500 dozen were sold.

It is reported that Mrs. Hicks, like other fond wives, already stands over the register and monopolizes the heat, while her dear lord stands apart and kicks the wainscoting to keep his toes from freezing.

Hapgood's Spanish arched-mstep 'shoe, the only true and perfect-fitting shoe made, combining grace, beauty, and comfort to the foot.

after an absence of several weeks in visiting result is something highly pleasing,—the chiaro oscuro effect which is as desirable and charming in a woman's dress as in an artist's picture. The a woman's dress as in an artist's picture. The rich subdued tones—mulberry, prune, pourpre (which, you may remember, is a deep, rich red), and ink-color—are much and deservedly esteemed. They are particularly elegant and appropriate for street toilettes, with the necessary brightness and light imparted by bonnet, gloves, and other little but telling accessories. Mordore cashmeres and silks are very beautiful in color, and "Louis" blue is another new shade which is extremely fashionable. There is man flesh—for instance, in silk, velvet, etc.—the color is rather pretty than otherwise; and, above all, it is decidedly novel. There is a very above all, it is decidedly novel. There is a very peculiar but attractive shade of rich maroon, the name of which I now forget, that is extremely rich and handsome. It is quite new; indeed, as yet I have seen it only in imported toilettes. It combines exquisitely with the palest blue, and in one dress of it I have seen a striped satin of cream and blue used with excellent effect. This striped satin is also a novelty, and is being largely used by our best modistes for all kinds of toilettes. A our best monistes for all kinds of foliettes. A very elegant dress designed for a large afternoon "tea" is of eberry-colored silk combined with a satin striped in cherry and ivory. The dress is not a Princess, strange to relate, but consists of a long trained skirt and a basque. The train is laid in pleats so disposed as to give a fan-shaped bottom. It is trimmed with a deep flounce of black Spanish lace. The front and sides ed by four-inch-wide flounces alternately o slik and striped satin. The upper portion of the skirt consists of diagonal folds of both materials. The bodice of satin is ornamented by silk puffs and falls of rich black lace. The sleeves are of silk, and plain coat-shape. Over

them are other sleeves ellow-length, and of black lace. These latter are looped up on the shoulder by bunches of small red and yellowish cherries.

In which striped satin is employed to great advantage, is a visiting costume for an elderly lady. It is of black velvet combined with black and purple satin. Satin is extensively used in the construction of ball dresses, and every one who has seen how beautiful it is in the gaslight will certainly commend the fashion. Toilettes of gauze or illusion, with satin, are beautiful, and the latter may with impunity be used as portions of, young ladies' toilettes, though the smaller the quantity the better the taste. The oddest fabric which this season has brought us sort, thick fringe which is woren into the material. The effect is quite the same as would be produced by sewing row after row of narrow fringe, separated by a space of same width of the fringe. It comes only in the richest hues, and so far I have seen it only in dark ones, the most beautiful being a rare shaded bronze. The fabric is expensive, costing \$3 a yard, and being quite narrow. I have seen it made up in only one dress, that being a rich brocade and plain silk. The sides are richly ornamented by guite narrow. I have seen it made up in only one dress, that being a rich brocade and plain silk. The sides are richly ornamented by peculiar scolloped revers of brocade. As mail cape made of mosaic tissue is the only wrap, and is finished by a deep fringe with a handsome total heading. This garment is lined by neutral new facings of pale-blue satin and is garnished with plumes also of this delicate with pale blue quilted satin. The bonnet of bronze verte has facings of pale-blue satin and is garnished with plumes also of this delicate with pale blue publicated in the reserve that are also of pale-blue and black faile. The Princes robe of the latter opens in front over a petticoat of pale-blue which has a greenish tinge or cast. Both are warting bewitch as a combination of pale-blue and black faile. The Princes

charming devices that come under the nead of Lingerte.

Chief among the latest and loveliest are some little breakfast caps that are simply bewitching. They are made of perfectly square pieces of finest cambric, swiss, or whatever one desires. Those that most attracted me were constructed from slik handkerchiefs. They are so arranged that a point falls immediately in front, white another covers the hair at the back. Inside around the edges a quilling of lace adds a finish, while in front is a pretty bow of ribbon. These little caps are lovely, and when completed have something the appearance of a Normandy. One, very charming, was of sheerest linen cambric, originally a handkerchief, and having a border of most delicate pink and blue. A ruffle inside and a bow of pink and blue satin ribbon outside transformed this handkerchief into the daintiest of caps. Very tasteful sets of collar and cuffs are of fine white linen, bordered with Torchon lace and ornamented with small bows of colored ribbon. Others have a small turned-down collar and cuffs coming over the hands, made of lace, whose pattern is copied from rare point laces. These are very handsome indeed, and rather expensive, costing from \$2 to \$4.50 per set. The large collars and cuffs which turn back upon the sleeve are gradually creeping into fashion again. Though this style affords an opportunity for the display of handsome laces, and is in itself most picturesque, it is so little becoming that I do not think it will ever become popular. Lace-making now takes a leading place among ladies' (ancy work, and many of these deep collars are handmade and exceedingly beautiful. But though I know none who were them themselves. Without exception, each one I know of, gave the collar she made to her "most intimate triend," and what the latter did therewith I carmot say, but I fear she never wore it.

They are some of soie de Cnine, or China

giove counter at Mandel Bros., and over 500

I is reported that Mrs. Hicks, like other fond
wives, already stands over the register and
monopolizes the heat, while her dear lord
stands apart and kicks the wainscoting to keep
his toes from freezing.

Hangood's Spanish arched-mstep 'shoe, the
only true and perfect-fitting shoe made, combining grace, beauty, and comfort to the foot.
They are strictly hand-made, and of the chokest
maternais, either for dress or party wear, and
are a bandsome double-sole walking shoe, with
kid top and French goat vamp. M. Wheeler'de
Co., No. 74 East Madison street, are the sole
agents.

Mrs. Hardacre says of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's hair: "I suppose she has the prettiest
hair in America. Spun glass could not be
whiter, fresh-snow wreaths were never lighter,
thistic-down was never softer than the rolls and
rings and tendrils of her locks."

Have you seen the new business exchange in
connection with H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College? It it well worth a visit to see it.

They tell of a Chichnati belle, handsome,
rich, and graceful, who can't write a love-letter
and spell baif the words over the preceding at literature of the property of the party of the part

dition to this it is stylish and dressy. The long, narrow scarfs of Brussels and Gulpure lace are still used by ladies who already have them, but those now purchasing will do best to obtain the square net handkerchief, lace-bordered. A yery pretty protection for the throat is furnished by a silk handkerchief, Take the handkerchief in three-cornered shape, and fold it smoothly high about the neck inside of the sacque or cloak. It has a very pretty effect, and the silk is warm and soft. Collars with turned-back corners are abominations so far as protection for the throat is concerned. They expose that part most susceptible to the cold, and should consequently be provided against in one of the manners I mention, or in some other equally efficient.

THE FASHIONS.

COLLARS AND CUPPS.

New York Herald.

In close conjunction of the narrow, upright collars and platted ruffles for the neck, which are still retained, there is a revival of the deep, irregular, artistic collars and cuffs worn on the outside of the sleeve and body of the dress, and known as the "Pierriot," "Anne of Austria," "Charles I.," and "Louis XVI." styles. Some of these are of rich hand-made lace; others a mixture of "real" insertion and lace edging. Linen cambric sets are bordered with fine tor chon jace, plain or delicately colored in pink and blue, finished with knots of plak or blue ribbon. The most fashionable and stylish collars for morning wear at home, with black silk or crimson cashmere wrappers, are the large, plain linen collars. Lace scarfs are exceedingly fash-ionable, and black lace are the kind most worn, ionable, and black lace are the kind most worn, but they are really not so pretty or so dressy as the light ones, embroidered with colors. The very newest scarfs for the neck are composed of triple fringes of silk, forming a sort of wide ruching, with an embroidered centre. They cost from \$3 to \$5. Another style consists of pale China silk, the ends embroidered in jardiniere colors; and still another kind of black lace ties omewhat smaller than scarfs, are embroidered \$5. These scarfs are found very desirable with slik cloaks lined with fur, as the addition of a boa to such a garment is superfluous, while the scarf has the appearance of more dress and ele-

\$5. These scarfs are found very desirable with alik cloaks lines with fur, as the addition of a boa to anch a garment is superfluous, while the scarce.

XEW DASA IN GLOVES.

In the higuest English society, which is largely copied in this country, it is the rashion just now, the evening: In the morning and for day visita, when the hands are likely to be more or less exposed, they are gioved with the most carquiste country but in the eterology of the search put in the ferromage and the search put in the evening and for day visita, when the hands are likely to be more or less exposed, they are gioved with the most carquiste country but in the eterology of the search put in the eterology of the eterology of

white. It is not worn as long as in England, and is more subject than in other countries to the rules of fashion and good taste.

For deep mourning nothing has been found so satisfactory as Henrietta cloth, and this desirable material is shown at prices varying, according to quality, from \$1 to \$3 per yard. Not withstanding the superior advantages of Henrictta cloth, many persons remain partial to bombaxine, and this standard fabric remains at about the same prices as formerly,—from \$1.25 to \$3 per yard. Next comes tamise cloth, and for summer wear it may be considered as escedially desirable for the reason that it is very light and not requiring a lining, as is the case in regard to greenadine; it is really the cooler material of the two. Frices range, according to quality, from 75 cents to \$1.50 the yard, the latter being very fine. For summer cashmere in light qualities is manufactured and considered quite destrable; the more so as it is also onesidered quite. A very nice quality may be purchased at \$1 per yard. There is a moderate demand for Empress cloth, and it is sold from 40 cents to \$1 a yard. Barathea cloth is also much liked for mourning by persons who wish a material at a moderate cost, prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1. Serges are about the same. Alpacas, without lustre, form a standard class of goods for general wear in mourning, while attention may be called to another material known as cashmerette, which is moderate in price, and resembles cashmere. Chency's silks for mourning are sold at \$1.50 per yard. This class of material, being entirely without lustre, is very handsome trimmed with crape. Black materials of all kinds are, however, so generally worn by persons not in mourning that crape is really almost the only distinctive mark of a mourning costume. Prices for crape differ widely, as there is great choice, and varieties in quality are shown all the way from \$1.25 to \$8 per yard.

Folds of the material are often employed in place of crape where persons are obliged to economize: but where

important considerations of health and comfort.

HINTS OF SPEING STYLES.

Though we are still in unidwinter, correspondents who prepare their wayhobes themselves are already asking for hints of the styles that will be worn in the spring. The indications are that the short costume with a cult way coat and vest will be very popularly worn in woolen materials for early spring. An overskift will be will be in this basque, and the lower skirt will be without flounces, of else laid in kilt pleats. Various shapes will be used for the front of the coats, some of which will dispense with vests, but there will be many vests worn. The basques will be in habit shapes, square-cornèred or aloping, but with few chrees, and very masculine in appearance, therefore very simple in design, and aimost wholly without trimming except ornamental stitching and buttons.

For spring wraps light gray, brown, or dark in protection will be made up in jackets very similar to those just described, though without vests. They will have rolling collars, and will button thence to the waist; there will be a seam at the waist line on the sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be sewed in this seam, which extends horizontally. A silk oraid binding or else stitched edges will be seed in very rich materials, but will be on the protection and the protection and

will remain in princesse shape, but for their materials the front will be slightly gathered, giving the full blouse effect that is so becoming to the figure. The fancy for using fringes headed with galloons for trimming these polonaises will continue; the fringe, however, will be confined to the front and sides, while the back will have only the galloon.

For wash dresses the pretty voke waists and pleated blouses introduced, or rather revived, last fail will be the appropriate designs. Deep sallor collars and belts with buckles will be worn with such waists. During the month of February merchants make a point of displaying wash goods, such as Scotch singhams, soft finished percales, linen lawns, and prints, and ladies do well to make their selections them for summer dresses, and make them up in the leisure and quiet of Lenten days. There is nothing known yet about the shapes of skirts and overskirts, but it is generally safe to make the long overskirts that are simply hemmed, and casily laundried. It is rumored again, however, that these are to give place to shorter overskirts, and that many house dresses will have but one skirt; still the long overskirt is too popular to be suddenly banished. Flowing back breadths have been stylish all winter for trained dresses, and it is probable there will be more fullness than formerly in skirts of thin dresses, especially when worn without an overskirt.

REAL ESTATE.

A Dull Week in the Loan Market—Transctions Down to the Level of 1859—Specimen Loans Negotiated—Sales of the Week. In the real-estate loan market, the volume of business the past week scarcely amounted to a fair day's work, and it must puzzle the heads of loan agents to know how to pay expenses. The transactions have dwindled down to the figures of 1859 and 1860, when they were suffering under the effects of the panic of 1857. The only redeeming feature is the rapidity with which property is being cleared of incumbrances, either by payments or by foreclosure sales. Real estate relieved of a heavy load at once becomes marketable, and recommends itself to comes marketable, and recommends itself to purchasers. The payments have been exceptionally good since the commencement of the year.

There is no falling off in the supply of money, and rates of interest continue unchanged, under a very limited demand.

The following were the important transactions:

Instruments	1878.			11	1877.		
Instruments	No.	C	siderat'n	No.	Ca	derat'	
Trust-deeds Mortgages	89 24		197, 004 5, 578	140 28	3	327, 20 49, 75	
Aggregate	113	3	202, 583	168	3	376, 93	
Releases	124			160			
COMPARATIVE	STATE	ME	NT FROM	JAN.	l To	JAN. 20	
T	1878.			1	1877.		
Instruments	No.	C	riderat'n	No.	Ca	iderat's	
Trust-deeds Mortgages			142, 244 099, 781			191, 53 200, 79	
	489	99	242, 025	631	8 1	, 392, 3	
Aggregate	300	A		10000	100		

THE BEEHIVE AND ITS DEBTORS.

THE BEEHIVE AND ITS DEBTORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—In this morning's paper is published a statement that the writer is a debtor without security to the amount of \$12,088 to Myers' bank.

The statement is untrue, and has no foundation in fact. In 1872 the bank had a mortgage on 420 acres of land in Effingham County. The land was sold, and was purchased by me at the foreclosure sale. I paid \$1,000 in money, and gave a mortgage back to the bank for \$2,500. I sold the land to other parties, and paid \$1,300 on the debt, and the bank took the purchaser for the \$1,200 still due. The security is ample for the debt, and I do not owe the bank one cent. This is the only transaction I ever had with the concern. George A. Shuyeldy.

THE PRESENT.

Life is here; the present hour
Is all there is for us to hold:
We fitt about from flower to flower,
Deeming the future filled with gold.

But, when we search our heart's desire, The dream is cone, the beauty fades; But still we search up high and higher. Seeing the sunshine through the shade But time at last tells us the truth: The future is a dream and sleep; The past is gone, like our own yout The present is for us to keep.

Then let us fill the present hour
With life's choice gifts of purest love;
And, while we kiss the opening flowers,
Find life within us—not above.
Jan. 26, 1878.
C. S. ENGLE.

Both These Plays to Retained Another Week.

Messrs, McVicker, Hooley, and Crane on Dead-Headism.

Interview with a "Star" of the First Magnitude.

Madame Modjeska as She Appears Off the Stage.

An Actress with Ideas and Ideals of Art.

Why She Chose to Play "Camille" --- Essipoff and Von Bulow.

The Gilmore Band Concerts-Kellogg-Cary Opera Season.

Smashup of the Adams-Pappenheim Troupe--- News and Notes.

THE DRAMA.

THE THEATRES.

ROBSON AND CRANE HAVE STRUCK OIL. Financially the play of "Our Bachelors" ha been the most successful achievement of the sent season, while it is generally commended s an unusually brilliant production. A quesion has been raised as to the authorship of the comedy, which, it has been claimed, is a transto discover that all our good things are cribbed think the public will be particularly interested in the question of origination. It is all one to the spectators who the author was, so long as rds them wholesome and hearty ent. They will say, if this is a theit, us by all means have some more same kind, and we don't much care whether it originally came from Germany, Rustion as he pleases, and the public will nwhile reap the benefit. Bangle and Jowler onstitute a pair of most comical personages, as represented by Robson and Crane. The former s a comedy part all ready-made, and evidently tated as the principal source of amusement in the piece, and it falls in very happily with Mr. Robson's peculiar humor. It is a g evidence, however, of Mr. Crane's keer sense of comic portraiture that he manages to lift the part of Jowier into a prominence that in a measure overshadows his rival. Crane is unably a natural comedian. He is one of iest men on the stage at the present day. and he is growing funnier in proportion as he pro-gresses from burlesque up to the more artistic work of his life. Playgoers will be pleased to

has been very well received during the week at McVicker's. A comedy with four star comic parts ought to be amusing, particularly when a quartette as Dillon, Reed, Pearson, and McVicker is not often to be encountered, and they succeeded in exalting this burlesque comedy, which has many glimpses of rollicking humor in it, to a very entertaining work.

LOCAL NOTES. McVicker will keep on the new comedy " All the Rage" for another week. Chanfrau has played "Kit" during the week

to good houses at the Adelphi. "Our Bachelors" will be given all this week at Hooley's Theatre. The attendance during the past week has been the best of the season

Milton Nobles, with a dramatic company, will open at the Adelphi in an American deama called "The I'henix; or, The Living Dead," to

To-morrow evening the New Chicago will be opened by Miss Adelaide Stetson in a temperance drama entitled "From the Altar to the Scaffold," and Neil Burgess will appear the same evening in his comedy, "My Mother-in-Law."

An entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Association will be given at Union Park Congregational Church on Thursday evening. It will consist of reading and vocal and instrumental music by artists of rec

On Feb. 4, Mr. J. A. Hamlin will assume the management of the New Chicago Theatre, with Mr. John R. Allen, late of the Adelphi, as business managet. The season opens with Den Thompson in a revised and improved version of "Joshna Whitcomb."

"Joshna Whitcomb."

A dramatic entertainment is to be given in Flood's Hall, Hyde Park, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, by the scholars of Miss Holmes. The children who are to do the acting are aged between 5 and 10 years, and are perfectly drilled in their parts, entering into them with all the earnostness of real actors. The programme gives two pieces, "Fairy Pinafores," in four scenes, and "The Children's Joke," in six scenes. The principal parts will be taken by Masie Taylor, Clara Morgan, Mary Smith, Tinie Seaverns, Gertie Ackerman, Bonnie Thompson, Georgie Wood, Goveneur Calhoun, Lee Reilley, and John Jamison. In "The Children's Joke." Clara Morgan, Mad Lewis, Mary Smith, Mary Morgan, Gracie Root, Heien Root, Masie Taylor, Georgie Wood, and Sidney Uncerwood will take part.

Mr. Wurster has succeeded in doing what no

Taylor, Georgie Wood, and Sidney Unnerwood will take part.

Mr. Wurster has succeeded in doing what no German manager has been able to do in this city up to the present time. He has given one play throughout the week, and his enterprise has been rewarded with good houses every night in the week, with the exception of Monday night, which is usually a bad night with all the theatres. "Around Chicago in Eighty Hours," which has excreted such magnetism, is without value as a literary production, nor is it remarkable for its wit and humor, but it is well constructed, and affords the two soubrettes and four comedians of the company an excellent chance to do some magnificent variety acting and singing. Besides, it contains excellent selections from the best comic operas, which are artistically grouped together by Mr. Adoiph Neuendorff, of New York. The success of Mr. Wurster's attempt to give week-day performances in a first-class theatre proves the fallacy that the Germans will go to theatres on Sundays only. Good plays, performed by a good company, in a first-class theatre, could be performed before remunerative houses throughout the week in this city just as well as in New York and the principal cities in Germany. The same play will be given for the last time this evening.

DEAD-HEADING.

HOW THE OLD THING WORKS. A New York manager recently gave utter-ance to a howl-through the mediumship of an interviewer—over the evils of "dead-headism" in the metropolis, and in a burst of confidence in the metropolis, and in a burst of confidence confided some facts which were calculated to surprise the public, besides throwing a calcium light upon the true inwardness of these "long runs" which are so trumpeted about by your advance agent, and effectively used as an infallible preventive against faint praise in the provinces. From the statements made—and they bear internal evidence of candor and truthfulness—it appears that the habit of "papering houses" has come to a frightful

pass in New York, and is occupying the attention of managers to an extent that few are aware of. They say, desparingly, that the system began they know not how, and will end they know not where. They find themselves entangled in it, and it is leading them on to ruin. A very large class of theatre-goers are being educated into the belief that they do not need to pay for admission to places of amusement. According to the statis-tics furnished in the article referred to, there is tributed among the people who accord the privilege of hanging up lithographs or bills in their show-windows,—"a questionable kind of advertising," says the theatrical man. And this isonly an item. One night, during the run of a suc-cessful play at Booth's Theatre, it has been stated, some 800 people were unable to get seats, the house being packed; and yet the actual receipts footed up not much over half the amount represented by those who were turned away. The "paper" people had got in ahead of the solid men.

These and other FACTS IN REGARD TO NEW YORK MANAGEMENT are corroborated by professional people who have ample means of information, and they disclose an extremely unhealthy state of affairs. Of course it will be objected managers of theatres ought to be permitted to run their business in their own way, and the objection should be ustained, were it not for a querulous habit of managers to consult the public on all occasions, to coax it, to argue with it, to denounce it, to take it into their confidence, and to ask its advice. And the public has a curiosity in regard to this transaction between seller and buyer wares for sale,—a curiosity which is continually fostered by the sellers. In the matter of the right of free access to places of amusement, it ecomes a question of no little importance, both to the people who frequent ther

and to the people who manage them, as to who is entitled to the privilege of paying! If we are to credit the statements uttered by the New York man, there appears uttered by the New York man, there appears to be hardly one half of the patronage bestowed upon theatres that is of a paying kind. The business would seem to be conducted in a large measure upon the primitive system of barter, and now one of the parties to the bargain is finding out that he is baying the worst of it. It is no secret that this system of "papering houses" has been gradually creeping in upon us in Chicago, but it is not generally known to what an extent it has gone; through mistaken ideas of "enterprise" in certain managerial minds, seconded by the eyer-increasing army of ideas of "enterprise" in certain mangerial minds, seconded by the ever-increasing army of men and women who look upon theatres as

"Dead-heading," said Mr. McVicker to the writer of these lines, "has become an institution, and one which is unfortunately too well recognized."

writer of trace times, has been as a territion, and one which is unfortunately too well recognized."

"And wao founded it?"

"It was created?" said he, "by the managers, and has been nurtured by them till it has become their greatest evil, and one from which they appear to know ho escape. You may as well ask me what is the origin of evil in the abstract as where this particular evil began. All I know is, it exists, and we must try to do away with it as fast as we can. Some managers appear to be afraid to conduct their own affairs in a legitimate way. I am speaking of New York men as well as Chicago men. They begin by making dead-heads, on the same principle that they take a social bowl,—to gain personal popularity, and be known as 'good fellows.' Your average manager of amusements has a terrible fear of a failure, and, as his business is open to the scrutiny of the world, he resorts to strange expedients to make the world befleve he is prospering. To his creditors, in his private office, he is forced to show figures—the 'chiels that winna ding'—and admit the truth, because he cannot pay his debts with the pleeces of paper he has taken for admissions to his performances.

"I have always said," continued Mr. Mc-Vicker, "'Once a dead-head, always a dead-head.' The manager who permits them to come in deserves no sympathy. He may be vicket.

The manager who permits them to come in deserves no sympathy. He may be known as a rood fellow for a while, but event known as a root lendwhor a white, but eventually he will be regarded as a fool."

"Have you any notion as to what extent this system of papering, or dead-heading, is carried on here;"

"I estimate," said be," that there are at least company is the company in the company in the company in the company is the company in th

"I estimate," said be," that there are at least 5,000 amusement-seekers in Chicago who never pay, because they have been taught to know where to find 'paper.' I am pleased to say that I have never been nopular with this class, and I hope I never will be. I don't mean to cheapen my goods by giving them away for nothing, any more than Field, Leiter & Co. do, for the sake of a very cheap kind of personal popularity."

"I wish you could classify the dead-heads, such as you say have been created by man-

"I wish you could classify the dead-heads, such as you say have been created by managers."

"Their name is legion," said McVicker, "and it would be impossible to enumerate the bores. Go and ask somebody who is better acquainted with them. I can only say that they are people who never thought of making a claim until they were educated to do so, and led to believe they had a right to it. There are but two classes of people I consider legitimately entitled to the privilege of a free pass.—the representatives of the newspapers selected by the manager, and such members of the dramatic profession as are worthy of recognition. It has come to be pretty well understood to be no easy matter to get into my theatre for nothing, and hence I am not much troubled, and am very seldom called a good fellow.

"Dead-heading," said Mr. McVicker in conclusion, "has always existed, and will always exist so long as your average manager neglects to put his foot down out. It has overrun London and New York, and is rapidly getting to be a recognized institution in Chicago and all large cities—but let the galled jake whoe."

It is a good thing to have the courage to say no.

It is a good thing to have the courage to say no.

MR. HOOLEY SAYS

when he returned to resume the management of his theatre last season he found the dead-head system had growe to astonishing proportions, and he finda, it an awful job to clean out this Augean stable. "You would hardly believe me if I were to tell you the number of people—rich men, my boy, rich enough to buy out the whole concern—who hunt after me day after day for free passes. Why, I've known people spend whole days to get a pass who might have bought all the seats in the house and never missed it as much as I would a doilar. And of course they always come round when we are having crowded houses.

"No, I don't know who began this whole-sale way of dealing out paper. Some say it was fless, but I don't know. You remember, not very long ago, seeing a lot of books—wads, all ready made out? No? Why, sir, they were circulated all over town. You could get them from any storekeeper, saloon-keeper, or elerk. There were enough to choke up a house for a week. I have been trying to fight it the best way I can."

"Why don't you combine, you managers, and

There were enough to choke up a house for a week. I have been trying to fight it the best way I can."

"Why don't you combine, you managers, and put an end to it at once! It's no disgrace to have a poor house if you give a good performance, and then, you know, appearances would cease to be deceitful."

"I'll combine, I'll do anything, to get rid of this nnjisance, and I am doing all-I can for my part. "We wouldn't mind it so much once in a while when the business is not good, but—"

"But there's your weak spot. Once let the serpent into the garden, and—"
"Very true, rery true. Well, I can tell you we have shut down upon it pretty effectually this last week."

"Yes. I saw Quinlin one day sitting in his office with his door barricaded, and a sentinel posted outside, and you should have seen the string of people on the stair asking for him."

"And you bet they were all coming to ask for passes. But they didn't get them."

"What kind of begging!"
"Here, just fetch me a city directory, and we'll turn to the heading of occupations. It won't take me over an hour or so to get up a list."

"No, Mr. Hooley, excuse me, I'll go and see

"No, Mr. Hooley, excuse me, I'll go and see

"No, Mr. Hooley, excuse me, I'll go and see CRANE AND ROBSON."

These twin stars were found smoking a cigar together, and discussing the question, whether, in the farce act of "Our Bachelors," it would be advisable for Bangle to kick Joiner out of the window instead of merely taking him by the seat of the pants and throwing him out. When the subject of dead-heading was proposed as a theme, they simultaneously struck a tragic attitude, and uttered violent language. We never heard Crane use profanity till that moment.

"I'm not a manager how," he said, "but if I was, I would not let a dead-head into my house. We have shut down on them altogether this time, but you should see the way we are hunted, and you should bear the cool demands some people make—not as a favor, mind you, but as a right. In the first place, every man who hangs a bill or a picture in his shop-window demands two seats for the privilege, and they have been in the habit of getting them. If a man gets up an advertising dodger and puts my name on it, he comes after me for three seats. If a hotel-clerk tells a traveler which theatre I am playing in, he immediately tells me of it, and demands two seats.—If the correspondent of the Podunk Gazette writes a paragraph about Hooley's Theatre, he rushes up to Bliss and wants seats for his family. A man who has some new patent writing-desk on exhibition somewhere came to me yesterday

and wanted seats on the strength of letting Hooley's play-bill lie on them. I told him to go and take them all off—it wouldn't take him over three days. Another man came and demanded two seats of me because he had hang up one of our comic lithographs on the wall of his shop. There were only a few seats left in the back row. I told him it would just cost me \$2, and I offered him the cash. He declined that, but went away in a huff because I refused him the equivalent. The system is simply rulmous to the arical business, and if the managers don't put an end to it they will all be bankrupt."

agers don't put an end to it they will be bankrupt."

It would have been interesting to hear Mr. Haverly's views upon this subject, but he is out of town; and besides it is a subject he might probably have some delicacy in discussing, being an exceedingly liberal man in this way himself.

THE DEAD-HEADS.

bers of the Common Council. The police force.
Every city official and assistants.
County officials and assistants.
Railroad men.
Storekeepers who hang bills in window.
Correspondents of country papers. The bill-posters.
County Commissioners and friends. County Commissioners and Friends. Contractors paid by city or county. Bar-tenders in vicinity of theatre. Friends introduced by bar-tender. Prominent citizens. Well-known man about town.

Publisher of advertising sheet.

Members of Board of Education (limited).

Ex-members of Board of Education. cials of all sorts.

Ex-officials of all sorts.

At theatres where the dead-head system is in full force it is safe to estimate that on an average eighty seats per night—the choice seats in the theatre—are occupied by non-naying people. The first thing a newly-elected Alderman does is to apply at the box-office for a free pass. The morning after the vote as declared he goes to the theatrical measure and demands an annual. the theatrical manager and demands an annual pass for himself and family. If he is refused he quietly hints that a time may come when the Council may take it into their heads to make an evestigation into something, in which event might be well for said manager to be on goo terms. Manager gives in—why, it is not easy t see—and the Alderman becomes a free habitu of the theatre for the remainder of his life Not only that, but he introduces his friends t the doorseeper and they become chronic dead

heads.

COMMENT.

It is not easy to see what earthly right an Alderman, a County Commissioner, a policeman, a bailiff, a clerk in a public office, can have to the privilege of seeing a play without paying for it, any more than a lawyer, a doctor, or a tradesman. The managers have educated this large class of people into the belief that they are entitled to it, and to-day the managers are instity suffering for their folly. The public they are entitled to it, and to day the managers are justly suffering for their folly. The public will naturally say, Let them suffer. The object of this article is not to administer comfort to them, nor to offer useful advice, but simply to acquaint people curious in theatrical matters with some facts that may be interesting.

MODJESKA. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT "STAR."

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—When I asked Mr Sargent, Mme. Modjeska's manager, for the pleasure of an interview with the lady, he was when her limited leisure was not completely point of time was found, but more than a week distant. This will give some idea of Mme Modjeska's social reception here, which has been not less marked and brilliant than that in

I passed an hour yesterday in the Madame's parlor at the Clarendon. The interview was no in the nature of a private one, but a feature of the continuous levees which this artist, no mat ter how busy, cannot well escape. Cards and ladies were brought in by the waiter in cor stant succession. The callers during my star were representatives of the first circles of New York society. By that I do not mean anything less than the best circles,-literary and artistic ot merely wealthy or shoddy. Mme. Modjeska is a woman to be appreciated by the former, no

by the latter.
When I entered, she was finishing a letter. The table was almost buried in newspapers, from which an assistant had been clipping the A young lady sat waiting. She had come for the favor of a word and a smile from the Camille whose stage-death, the night before, had caused

Last spring, when Neilson was here, I had ocasion to speak of the girl-worship with which she was surrounded. The first exclamation of Mme. Modjeska, after my presentation, was:
"Ah, these young girls! They love me so!
And it is very flattering,—perhaps more so than
any of my triumphs. For they feel that I have
a heart, and their admiration, at least, is real." This love from girls, she said further, was yielded to her wherever she had been. The manifestations of it were so simple and unaf-fected that she was touched, and could not re-

fuse an homage that was so high a compling not to her art, but to herself. It is difficult to write of Mms. Modjeska without seeming to overstep the line between praise and flattery; but it would in truth be yet more difficult to flatter her. There are few

persons of whom this can be said. This woman, who meets you so gracefully, is beautiful in the highest sense of the word. She has the beauty which you feel rather than see. It comes not from regularity of feature or voluptuousness of figure, but from the eyes and the expression of the face. It is the higher beauty of the psychical, not the lower beauty of the physical. The possessor of it does not in-spire passion, she inspires love. Her presence is pervaded by that delicacy with which true men always invest women in fancy, though they rarely meet it in fact. If you ask what is that peculiar quality by reason of which she charms an wins so many hearts, the answer is furnished by a stage property, and shines out wherever she To emphasize this feature is by no means to

imply that A PERSONAL DESCRIPTION would be unfavorable. But the fine, the spiritual, is what impresses you first and most deeply. Some faces cannot be justly described in detail. Mme. Modjeska, for instance, takes a poor photograph. Mora has tried her half a dozen times without success.
"It is not the poor photographer's fault,"

said she, smiling at a carleature of herself which lay on her table: "I am always too tired when I sit. The trouble is with me:"

Animated in conversation, her black eyes bright with intelligence, her lips smiling, this woman is not the same at all as that one in the picture; nor could you tell what her features would be in repose, unless you were a woman come to dissect her. A man, you would neither think nor care whether her nose was retrousse or regular. In figure she is slight and grace-

nate and tyrannize over the body. As a conversationalist Mme, Modieska is fluent and entertaining. She likes to speak in English, and refuses the offer to converse in French unless there is need of haste and quick comprehension. Her vocalization of our lan-guage is exceptionally charming, and her command of it, after so short a study, surprising. She does not use words at a venture, but, if at loss, waits till the desired word is suggested. She is bright, witty, and intelligent, thoroughly acquainted with herself and with the world. Her air and breeding are that of the titled so-ciety in which she has lived. Yet with this there is a simplicity and enthusiasm not often preserved in the artificial atmosphere of the stage. The woman of 32, with an eventful experience already in the part, has not lost her

ful, a little above medium height. Neither face nor form are full enough to indicate thorough

health, and it is plain that mind and will domi-

child nature.

Mme. Modjeska is more than an actress—she is an artist. She has her own

IDEAS AND IDEALS OF ART. She forms her own conceptions of the characters she selects. She objects to being bound by mere stage traditions. She disclaims membership in any particular school of acting. It must not be inferred, however, that she forms a mere

is a student. She is not content with learning the lines furnished her by the dramatist. The history of the character, the sources from which it was drawn, these she must investigate, that she may come into full understanding of and sympathy with her part. If she cannot find the sympathy, the part is dropped. If her re-searches lead her to believe a traditional stageesitate to present her own conception instead. Thus much I have summed up, in advance, from what came out in the desultory conversation

A MISAPPREHENSION. Mmc. Modjeska's first experience here with an interviewer, by the way, was not fortunate. intending to express her pleasure at the wel-come she had met, and contrasting her present position with the loneliness and friendle she experienced during her first months of res dence in San Francisco, she was made to say that she had met more cultivated people in New York in two days than she had in California during all the time she was there. This was superiority of metropolitan culture over that of the savage West, Chicago included, is a standthe savage West, Chicago included, is a standard subject here; but, after the handsome treatment accorded her by the San Francisco press and public, it was not kind for the lady to say—and she did not say it. No doubt she was honestly misapprehended, and so the incensed Californians have been informed. It was not strange that, listing so many people ready to welcome tier to the metropolis, Mme. Modjeska should recall her entrance to San Francisco, when utterly unknown, and even without inwhen utterly unknown, and even without it croduction. After her debut there, she did n roduction. After her debut there, she did not vant for friends, whose plaudits paved the way her quick successes here.

for her quiek successes nere.

COMING TO CALIFORNIA.

In response to questions regarding her journeyings and subsequent study for the American stage, Mme. Modjeska said that her husband and self had decided to come to California for two reasons—because there was no place in Europe where they could remain in the necessary seclusion, and because her physician had recommended a protracted sea voyage. She was utterly worn out, and told her husband he must take her away or she would die. Passionately fond of travel, she welcomed with delight the idea of a voyage to America. She was tired of receptions and the constant demands upon her socially, and both on account of her husband's position and her own, could only escape these by fleeing the Continent. They reached California, and remained for more than a year at Los Angeles, where her health was fully regained. COMING TO CALIFORNIA.

where her health was fully regained.
"But I grew very tired of the country," said
Mme. Modjeska, smiling. "It was too quiet
for me. As soon as I was well, I was restuess.
I must work, for that is my nature." Then she
added naively, "I was not born for a good
housekeeper."

added naively, "I was not born for a good housekeeper."

So she went to San Francisco to study English, with the idea of becoming able to translate. It was at this time, having attended one of the theatres and there witnessed some very poor playing, that she determined to master the English role. Beginning her linguistic study in February last, in August she was ready to appear. That she secured her engagement for a debut was because the manager had nothing attractive to offer, rather than from any hope cherished of making a success out of the experiment. This is the statement of a professional gentleman who was in San Francisco at the time. He adds that the manager argued that there were enough Poles in San Francisco to make two good houses, beyond argued that there were enough Poles in San Francisco to make two good houses, beyond which he did not venture to anticipate, not being blessed with faith in Polish Countesses, or in titled personages at all. He changed his views suddenly, at least as regards one Countess. A week's performances yielded him more money than he had counted in many a month before, and more faith than he had imbibed in ail his life. The rest of the story is sufficiently known.

CHOICE OF CAMILLE. I asked Mine. Modjeska what led her to choose Camile.

Because they told me it was popular in America. and I wanted to see what I could make

America, and I wanted to see a second of the part."

She had long been familiar, it appears, with both the story and its dramatization. Dumas fits sent it to her, she said, desiring her to produce it in Warsaw. This she did not do, for "The restrictions laid upon the theatre, with us, are quite unknown to you in such a country as this. Our reperioire was necessarily limited. We have but one theatre in Warsaw, and we We have but one theatre in Warsaw, and we were held responsible for the character of the plays presented, so we were extremely careful. And then, I never was much drawn to the French drama. I preferred to play Shakspeare most of the time. I had many young girls in my audiences, and they loved me, just as they do here. The girls at home, too, go to the theatre more generally and often than, I think, they do here. And as they looked hy. think, they do here. And as

I think, they do here. And as they looked hp to me, and admired whatever I did, I felt a very great responsibility. It was always my aim to play what would elevate them, and influence them to be better, stronger women."

This was said not with assumption, but with an unconscious air that cannot be described. It was the natural revelation of the artist's purpose in her work. In speaking of herself throughout there was a modest self-assertion which, however it may look in written language, was as spoken the farthest remove from vanity or self-praise.

"Camile did not seem to me to have such an influence," see continued. "I agree with Mr. Winter's expression, that to see Camile is to suffer and to weep,—and then to be meither suffer and to weep,—and then to be meither stronger, wiser, cetter, nor more clear-sighted than before.' You are moved for an hour, but when you get home and think about it, you have nothing. But in spite of that, I like the part, clse I would not have taken it."

It having been said that she formed the character wholly

FROM HER OWN MODEL,
and without having seen any one assume it. I

and without having seen any one assume it, I asked Mme. Modjeska in regard to this stateand without having seen any one assume it, I asked Mme. Modjeska in regard to this statement.

"It is true," she replied. "But I was told about the Camille that had been represented in this country; that she was a low, coarse woman, not better than the average of her class. Now yon, who have read the story, know how untrue such a conception would be. This woman reigned as brilliantly as any Princess. Nonies gave large fortunes to gain access only to her presence. She was the centre of a court's admiration, and a great Minister who was presented to her thought her indeed a Princess from the homage and adoration she received. The critique by M. Janin, if it were translated, would show the character in much truer light. Camille was, in the story, surrounded with these admiring friends to the last. To make the drama more effective, all that was changed, and she was made to die in poverty and almost friendlessness. I wanted to give, as well as I could, a higher idea of this woman, who was line enough to suffer great agony, at least, and to die for a pure love."

The success of this endeavor has already been alluded to in a former letter; but as Madame Modjeska quoted Mr. Winter respecting the moral effect of the play itself, I will quote him respecting it as now represented. In Mme. Modjeska's ideal, he says: "Camille is by nature"

Modjeska's ideal, he says: "Camille is by nature:

A GOOD WOMAN,
whom wayward impulse and evil accident have plunged into a bad life, from which, under the stress of a pure and sacred love, she is striving to free herself, but from the consequences of which she can never get free. In her execution of this ideal she has set before this public an embodiment of such bewildering beauty, natural emotion, and exquisite grace, that, for the first time, the subject of this piece is really made to seem one that ought to be treated, and the piece itself is half redeemed. No logic could accomplish this result; but the force of geoius and the fineness of consummate art have power to make the theme one of feeling rather than reason. Modjeska's Camille, once seen, will no more be spared from our stage, nor suffered to fade from remembrance, than Ristori's Thersea, or Seebach's Marguerile. The outburst, in the third act, when this tortured human being cries up to heaven, 'Why do I live!' is as sine as anything that was done upon the stage." So does this critic of are and wide reputation and experience outdo the younger men in his admiration. But to return from this digrossion.

CONCERNING HER HEALTH,
Mme, Modjeska said she endured her work
well. Her face bore evidence, however, of the well. Her face bore evidence, however, of the nightly drain upon her nervous forces, and affirmed her after-words:

"Oftentimes I am ill during the day, and once or twice I have said to Mr. Sargent, 'Oh. I cannot play to-night; I am very weak.' But the moment when the gas is lighted I am all myself again, and do not know that I am tired till the last scene is over."

As to the endurance required by the two roles, she said that of Advience tired her most.

"The last act of Advience is the most exhaustive I have ever played. The death-scene makes me feel as if I were in reality dying. Camille is trying in two acts, but the last is so quiet—and I like Camille, which makes it easier."

er."
Speaking further of this last act she said:
"Camile haways makes me weep, and I cry as if
for myself. I cannot help this sympathy.
When I rise from the bed I am all cold and
trembling, as if really ill, and conscious that I
would not recover. If I could feel that I am
only acting, perhaps it would be more easy for
me, but it would be just so much less my idea.

of art. I have made it the aim of my life," she added with deep earnestness, "to be natural. That is always my one aim."

This called up the question of her belonging to the

an idea which she utterly rejected.

"I do not even like the French stage," she said. "I do not like the French writing or acting. I was in Paris six weeks, and of course was at the Theatre Français and other theatres. Then I know the French language and plays, and so they say I am of the French school. But that school with its artificial manners is the opposite of the naturalness I have carefully sought. No; in our country we know little of foreign acting. In our company I was an exception, in my knowledge of Paris and French. The best comedian I have ever seen (showing, me a photograph) has never been out of Warsaw. He shuts himself up at home, and studies, studies. But his characters are perfect; so that when he once played a Jew they insisted that he belonged to their race."

"I belong to no school but my own," she continued. "When I was a young girl I had a teacher in elocution for a few weeks. I had a bad pronunciation, and in my enthusiasm I would speak the lines much too rapidly. The teacher cured me of those faults, and that was all of my stage schooling, or training in that way. But I studied very hard. When I was not on the stage I was in study."

ETAGE POWEE.

Presently the conversation turned upon the

STAGE POWER.

ATOB POWER.

Presently the conversation turned upon the criticism that she was not powerful.

"No, I am not powerful," said Mme. Modjeska, "if by powerful you mean a large figure and a great voice, a physical presence to awe and impress. Powerful conveys this idea of bodily force. I do not see why this word should be applied to me. I do not claim it. Miss Anderson is powerful: I am not. Even if I had the large yoice, it is not my nature to declaim. But in "place of this I have qualities which she has not, which she cannot cuitivate. I think I am able to judge myself critically, as if my 'character' were somebody else, and I a critic." This was spoken with the utmost simplicity,

This was spoken with the utmost simplicity, as was the rest of her self-judgment.

"Michael Angelo was powerful, Raphael was not,—he was rather sweet and tender, and I like him the most. That is the only way I can express my idea. I am not a genius. I cannot be, for my face is too small, and I have no grand physique; but I repeat that I have qualities which I do not know any actress now living to possess, and which win me the dearest triumphs of real affection. Everybody tells me, 'You have a heart,' and I guess that must be so. But these qualities are nothing,—they are mere nuances, shadings."

An unconscious sarcasm could not be avoided in this sentence, for the proofs of her power—power in that secondary and legitimate meaning of ability to touch and move the human heart—were constantly confronting her.

ing of ability to touch and move the human heart—were constantly confronting her.

Mme. Modjeska is gifted as an imitator, though she does not imitate in public. She gave amusing representations of certain suggestions made to her regarding Camille,—how she ought to shrick on beholding her changed face in the mirror, and other "improvements" equally absurd. She said she was grateful for kindly suggestions, but she had to play according to suggestions, but she had to play according to her leedings. She played for herself, not for her audiences or her critics. The latter told her she must do this and must do that, but with all

countrywoman,
MADAME ESSIPOFF.
The Countess' face was instantly radiant:

The Countess' face was instantly radiant:

"O, then you have heard my dear friend.
And you liked her?"

"She charmed us all."

"I am so glad!" with an expression and gesture of pleasure. "She is a very dear friend to me; and she is a wonderful artist. Did you hear her play Chopin! And dd you ever hear any one play Chopin before? Ah, she comprehends him. She is the first in ability to in-terpret him. Is not that what you say, to in-terpret!".

The occasional appeals as to words about whose use she hesitated were very prettily "I think her the first living planist." she her the first living plause,
"I like her better far than Antoine
He is a grand composer, but not
interpretation. Did you hear binstein.

equal to her in interpretation. Did you hear time. Essipoff in private? Ab, she plays best in presence of a few friends. I remember one night at a friend's, when there were only a few ladies present. The moonlight streamed in through the windows and fell upon her as she sat playing Chopin's nocturnes for us. We could not resist the tears, and when she had

ECCENTRIC VON BULOW.
"Yes, be is great also," she repeated, adding, "Yes, he is great also," she repeated, adding, with charming naivete, "but the one is myvery dear friend, and the other,—well, he is my friend, too. I will tell you a story of him. I wonder where the crazy man is now," she said, as if soliloquizing, then continued: "You will excuse me if in this I speak of myself. Once when Yon Bulow gave his grand concert in Warsaw, I was in a box with the Countess, who is an excellent musical critic and player. The opening plece was a nocturne of Chopin, and as hopin always affects me irresistibly, I wopt wille he was playing. So soon as the piece was finished, he hurried to our box to get the Countess' opinion. She turned to me and said, 'Look at Mme. Modjeska's eyes. They will answer for us ail.' Seeling my tears, he said, 'Do you like Chopin?' 'Ah, indeed!' was all I could reply. 'Then I will play Chopin the entire evening,' said the eccentric man, and left us.

"We did not believe he meant to do it, but he was in earnest about it. Without any notice to the audience that the programme would be changed, he went on and played every selection from Chopin. The audience and critics did not want to hear all Chopin, since they had come to hear something else, and quite a sensation was created. The action was afterward smoothed over by the papers saying that the evening was a Chopin anniversary of some kind, and that this had induced Herr von Bulow to suddenly change his programme. No one but the lailies in one of the boxes ever knew the truth of the matter, which, of course, I could not well reveal at home."

at home."

Mme. Modjeska laughed heartily at the recollection of the incident, and then said:

"I will give you another personal occurrence. The first time Herr von Bulow was presented to me, he said: 'You have a fine ear, Madame.' So the next day I had a cast taken, and soon afterward sent him a marble ear, telling him that as he had expressed admiration for my ear he should have one to keep.

NEW ROLES.

When the conversation turned again to acting, Mme. Modjeska expressed forcibly her opinions regarding the right of individual artists to break away from the Bondage of stage traditions. She described most amusingly the playing of tragedy in France, where no advance from Moliere's day was allowed, and drew a picture of what our Shakespearean stage would be if the English insisted on doing everything as it was done in Shakspeare's day. She said she intended to enlarge her repertoire as rapidly as she could find time to study. During the summer she should devote herself to learning new parts. She had Phaedra and Cicepatra in contemplation, and could say that in neither role did she agree with the current representations, the traditional features. She did not this day templation, and could say that in neither role did she agree with the current representations, the traditional features. She did not think she would attempt anything like Juliet or Ophelia, because invovations were not welcomed. In San Francisco she had been compelled to adapt her Juliet to the views of the Nurse, who was a lady of years, and celebrated in the part [Mrs. Judith]. This lady insisted that Mme. Modjeska's ideas would not do, and so the latter concluded not to play what she did not feel to be matural.

At this juncture the lady's carriage was announced, and interview and reception together terminated. Mme. Modjeska will appear in Chicago about the 15th of April. She goes first Chicago about the 15th of April. She goes first to Philadelphia, and the tour planned includes all the principal cities. The receipts at the Fifth Avenue last Saturday, by the way, were the largest since Miss Nellson played there last spring. H. G.

HER REAL NAME. To the Edstor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Will you allow me a little

space in your valuable paper to say a few words in regard to Mme. Helena Modrzejewska? The reporters of the leading papers, such as THE-CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Times, and others, should no doubt be educated and accomplished gentle-men, well versed in the knowledge of the different nationalities and of the proper names of individuals about whom they write. If reporters make mistakes in such important matters it is evident that they are not qualified to make trustworthy reports. The great actress, Mme. Helena Modrze ewska, was born, brought up, and educated in Warsaw, Poiand, and she is a purely l'olish lady. The civilized people of Europe will be surprised to see the name of Mme. Modrzejewska stripped of four of its letters, and also the ignorance of the article in the Chicago Times of the 7th inst., in which the reporter makes her out to be a Jewess, and The Chicago Tribune of the 20th inst. in which the reporter calls her a French lady. The sons of Poland who adopted the citizenship of free America do not expect to be robbed by the press of genius which belongs to the Polish nationality, and the American people have no dividuals about whom they write. If reporters

ished the great Polish astronomer, Kopernik, lor a German, and the Russian who called the great Polish painters, Matejko and Siemleracki, Russians. All we ask for is justice in regard to nationality, and correctness in the spelling of proper names. There is much in a name.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP. Dion was interviewed by a New York Sa

reporter in reference to the recent fuss abo Thorne and the Union Square managers. Following is a portion of his statement: reporter in reterence to the recent auss about Thorne and the Union Square managers. Following is a portion of his statement:

"There is really nothing that, for my sake, I desire to say about that letter. It shows for itself exactly what it is. I wanted Mr. Thorne, and I sent where he was to get him." "Did the Union Square managers hesitate about taking Mies Clara Morris from the Fifth Avenue Theatre when they wanted her, or Mies Sara Jewett! Recently they took Mrs. Gilbert from Mr. Daly's traveling company. The public will find nothing in that letter that I am not willing the public should see. I never write letters to be ashamed of, and, although it is in my code of politeness that correspondence between gentlemen abould not be published without the consent of both, I have no reason to regret that Mr. Thorne has given my letters and telegrams to the press. I desired to take him out of his undesirable position and place him in one that accorded with his ability—for I regard him as the best actor, in his line, in the United States. I am not taking into account such artists as Mr. Booth, who is a star, and with whom Mr. Thorne does not properly come into comparison. I mean to say, that Mr. Thorne is pre-eminent as a stock actor. But he is simply a big, overgrown boy, and acts that do not injure him, perhaps, would be decidedly wrong in me. I have his answers to my communications, but I must decline to give them to you to print. People who know Charley Thorne will say: Oh, he didn't mean any harm; he is a good-natured baby." If I should publish his letters the comments would, justly, be very different, for when I do anything I know what I am about. Although I cannot imitate his example, according to my idea of proprety, I bear him not the slightest the comments would, justly, be very different, for when I do anything I know what I am about. Although I cannot imitate his example, according to my idea of proprety, I bear him not the slightest the comments would, justly, be very different, for when I do anything I

"What 'enemy's camp' do you mean?"

'The Union-Square managers."

'I don't know them at all—in an artistic sense
They are curbstone managers only, and below the
plane that would make them possible enemies o

mine."
"How about the new play at Wallack's?"
"What new play?"
"The adaptation of "A Celebrated Case" that
Mr. Paimer said you had made from the published
synopsis of the original, or from a surreptitiouslyobtained copy, and which he charged was being
hurried forward for production at Wallack's two
days before the date announced at the UnionSquare." "I assure you, eir, that there has been no effort a do anything of that kind, nor even any inten-

One would like now to hear "Baby Thorne's opinion of his friend Boucicault. Here is what Palmer says about him to a Sun reporter:

"Boucicall says you are curbstone managers."

"Yes. I don't precisely understand the meaning of that; but I do understand why he is jealous and envious. He came to us when the theatre doors were closed sgainst him and offered us the adaptation, 'Led Astray,' which was a success, and then he praised us to the skies. Within a year he has come to us with three or four schemes and several plays, all of which I rejected. If we had taken them there would be less malevolence in the

PARAGRAPHS.
"The Exiles" (Boston version) will be done at the Fifth Avenue after "Jezebel," which is called "The Dead Secret." Miss J. H. Vincent and William Warren have

pany, with the exception of one season, since H. J. Montague was taken sick at Stamford Conn., while visiting Lester Wallack at his country home, and it is reported that his illness is quite serious.

been members of the Boston Museum Com-

W. S. Gilbert's "Ne'er Do Well," the play be wrote for Sothern, the title of which is to be changed, will be the next novelty at Wallack's, and not a play by Boucleauit.

Henry French, while in Paris, offered Sarah Bernhardt \$500 a performance for ten perform-ances in the United States, but she declined. This lady is now the greatest of living French The Cincinnati critics are enthusiastic ove

Von Stamwitz. One of them finds that in Lady Jane Grey "she is a grand creature, and was a revelation to the admirers of the high and class-ical in the drama." As an evidence of what business is in some places we may mention that Mrs. Bowers played recently to a \$16 house in Detroit, and that J. B. Atwater and Lettic Allen played to a \$2 house in Pittsburg. Their entire business for the week there was \$54.—Dramatic News.

the week there was \$54.—Dramatic News.

"A Celebrated Case" has been brought out at the Union Square for a run. The New York Tribune speaks rather disparagingly of the play: "There are no marked characters in the biece, and there is nothing in its language. It has situations, and—in views of Fontenoy, after the battle, and of Toulon and the adjacent sea—it has beautiful pictorial embellishment. Its sentiment, that of filial affection, is pure; and in its complication of the lives and emotional troubles of two young girls, it deals skillfully and tenderly with lovely and difficult themes. At its best, however, it is no more than a singularity, while at its worst it is the common blood and thunder of wild and whirling story-papers and the stage of our ancestors." and thunder of which and whire and the stage of our ancestors."

CRICAGO.

of the past week have been the Gilmore concerts, which have attracted large audiences and proved very successful, and the annual concert of the Chicago Musical College, which is always an interesting event, and pever more so than on the present occasion. The Gilmore concerts have already been noticed in detail, and we only need to say now that the band has never played better, indeed, never so well. Mr. Gilmore has evidently worked hard with it, as is shown by its steadiness and precision, its brilliancy in coloring, and its sharpness of attack. It was never before so well equipped with solists and never has given us such programmes. It was to be expected that the band would play many light and popular numbers, as it would be manifestly impossible to confine a military band to music written for orchestra. and yet there is no room for complaint with programmes that contain the overtures to "Der Freischuetz" and "Tannhauser," the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven, the Second Rhapsody of Liszt, the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saens, the overtures to the "Stabat Mater" and to "William Tell." Compare such programmes with those Mr. Gilmore serve not Mater" and to "William Tell." Compare such programmes with those Mr. Gilmore gave us a dozen years ago, and see how immensely he has advanced. His band has never been in finer condition. With such players and with the repertoire he now commands, his Parisian visit is removed from the possibilities of experiment. A host of friends and admirers will wish the plucky bandmaster success in his invasion of Gaul.

We have said that the annual concert of the Chicago Musical College is always an occasion of interest. This year there was a degree of success attaching to it which made it more than interesting, and indicated that this excellent institution is doing solid work for music in our midst. In a concert of this kind it would be harsh to criticise freely, and somewhat invidious to single out pupils for oraise or blame, but a college that can show such good singers as the Misses Butler and Lansden and such a player as Miss Wisbard can congratulate itself. Mr. Ziegfeld is entitled to great credit, the scholars showing excellent teaching in every department, particularly his own, which has developed some elegant work. The performance of the Chopin and Beethoven concertos was up to the dignity of professional work. There is another feature of these concerts for which Mr. Ziegfeld is entitled to the nighest praise, and that is the use of the orchestra in producing his programmes. It is of the utmost value and assistance to pupils in giving them confidence, and where the orchestra is as well conducted as this was it must prove very beneficial both to singers and players.

THE OFERA SEASOM.

THE Strakosch opera season will commence Monday evening, Feb. 4, and will continue two weeks. At present it is only necessary to give the organization and repertoire. The troupe comprises Miss Clara Louise Kellorg, Mme.

Marie Roze, Miss Annie Louise Cari, Miss Annie Montague, Miss Lancaster; Tom Karland Graff, tenors; Verdi and Cauffman, bariones; and Couly and Gottschaik, bassos. The repertoire for the first four nights will be as follows: Monday, "Il Trovatore"; Tuesday, "Favorita," debut of Marie Roze; Wednesday, "Faust"; and Thursday, "Aida." The and of seats will commence on Thursday of the week at the box-office of Hooley's Theatre.

The Haydn Society gives the second concert of its season next Thursday evening at McCormick Hall, upon which occasion they will perform the overture to Kreutzer's "Night in Grenada"; the Larghetto and March Tempo from Raff's "Lenore" symphony; the Sias Gavotte; Brahms' Hungarian dance No. 1; and the finale of Mozart's C major ("Jupiter") symphony. The Society will be assisted by the Oriental Quartette.

The BRESHEY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The seventh Hersbey Popular Concert and the finale of Mozart's Concert and the seventh Hersbey Popular Concert and the seventh H THE HAYDN SOCIETY CONCERT.

occur on Monday evening of this week. As unusually choice programme has been arranged. Mrs. Clara D. Stacy will sing several attra numbers, also Mr. James Gill. Miss Eva Ma the talented young planist, will play Mendels-sohn's Capriccio in B minor, to which Mr. Eddy sohn's Capriccio in B minor, to which Mr. Eddy will supply the orchestral part on the organ Mr. Eddy will supply the orchestral part on the organ Mr. Eddy will give several of his pleasing organ solos, similar to those which have created to much enthusiasm at these concerts previously. They are of a less severe character than the selections played at the Saturday noon recitals, and have given so much satisfaction that encores have frequently been demanded. Miss Hiltz and the Misses Rommeiss will also sing some trios. These concerts have gained so much in popularity that it has been determined to arrange a series of five, for which tickets with reserved seats will be sold at low rates. Mr. Emil Liebling has already been engaged to take part, and we are assured no pains will be spired to make them even more attractive than those which have won so much favor in the past. The programmes will be duly announced.

LOCAL MISCELLANT. Mme. Marie Salvotti, the prima donna who sang at the Gilmore concerts, intends making Mr. H. S. Perkins is at present conducting the

Southern Nebraska Musical Convention at Hast ings, Adams County, Neb. Miss Bertha Burge, the planist, of this city, a

traveling with one of the Swedish Quartett troupes, and making quite a success. The next Apollo Ciub concert will be given Feb. 14, upon which occasion Miss Henrista Beebe will be the vocalist and Mr. Albert E.

Harry Gates, the tenon, formerly of this city, and late of the Richings-Bernard troups, which he succeeded in disbanding, is now singing with an Old Folks' troupe in California. The Chicago Music Company have just received the following latest English songs from Boosey & Co.: "The Wagon," by J. L. Moloy; "When Thou Art Near," by Arthuf Sullivan; and "The Tar's Farewell," by Stephen Adams.

A concert, under the direction of Mr. J. O. Haarvig, will be given at the Tabernacie Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan streets, on Thursday evening, the 31st mst. One of the attractions will be the singing of Mr. Pederse, who is said to possess a very fine tenor voice. The Liesegang Quartette will give its accord concert next Tuesday evening at Brand's Hell, and will play the Beethoven quartette, on its and will play the Beethoven quartette, op. 18; the Rubinstein sonate for violin and viane, op. 13; and the Rheinberger quartette, op. 28. In addition, Mr. Liesegang will play Schumam's Schlemmerlied "and a cradle song by Reber.

Miss Carry T. Kingman played the Best Toccata and Fugue in D minor on the organ and Miss Eva Mayers performed Weber's Concert-Stucck (Liszt's arrangement) at the minor has tween the Musical Art. Both numbers were performed most creditably. Miss Mayers is one of Mr. Eddy's most promising piano pupils, and, the Miss Kingman, is one of whom any institution might well be proud.

might well be proud.

The programme for the Turner-Hall concert this afternoon will include Strauss' "Rasian March Fantasie": overture to Auber's "La Dieu et la Bayadere"; Meyerbeer's "Facket tann"; overture to Mendelssohn's "Fair Melusine"; Boccherint's minuet for strings; Bee thoven's "Adelaide" for orchestra; Kain Sacns "Danse Macabre"; Couradi's "Immoetelles"; Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz"; ans Weingarten's "Regimental March."

Dr. Fischberg's operatta "The Doctor of All

Dr. Eichberg's operetta, "The Doctor of Alcantara," will be given at the West-End Opera-House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week by the following amateur cast, under the direction of Mr. Frank T. Baird: Dr. Paraceless, Henry Hart; "Senor Bulkusar, Lemel Create, Tectory Hart; Sector Bildman, Lemmer Freeman; Carlos (his son), E. T. Barnes; Pres, Charles Smith; Sancho, Max Montagne; Des Pomposo, H. L. Sloan; Donna Lucrusia, Mrs. Lemuel Freeman; Isabella, Fanny Whitsey, Inex, Mrs. O. L. Fox.

Inex, Mrs. O. L. Fox.

The dramatic and musical entertainment as nounced for Feb. 9, at Hershey Hall, as a testimonial to Miss Maud Kennicott, promises to be an event of interest. Miss Kennicott, of lits, has accepted and filled engagements in the neighboring cities, and has received the most flattering notices for her artistic reading. We believe her appearance on this occasion will be her debut before a Chicago andience. The musical features of the evening will be the singleg of Miss Nellie Harmon, a promising Chicago vocalist, and the playing of Mr. Emil Liebling, pianist, who needs no introduction here, as his presence is always a feature wherever he appears. The testimonial will doubtless prove a substantial one.

pears. The testimonial will doubtless prove substantial one.

The Apolio Club Music Class for lifties and gentlemen is formed for the purpose of imparing a thorough knowledge of the elemenary principles of vocal music and to teach the art of reading music at sight, as a stepping-stone to advanced musical societies and a higher musical education. This movement does not contemplate any interference with private teaching or quartette choirs, but, as it is organized and managed purely in the interest of musical culture, every department of music is thereby benefited. The class first formed meets every Tuesday evening, and now begins a new term, which will be of interest to advanced singers. A new class for beginners meets every Friday evening at the Apollo parlors, 76 Monroe street. It class for ladies only who cannot attend evenings meets every Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John White, the organist, formerly of

meets every Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John White, the organist, formerly of this city, gave a recital in New York on the 17th. The World says:

The selections from Merkel, Saint-Saeus, Gulmant, Bach, and Thiele were of the highest order, and the performance was surprisingly good. Mr. White's facility leads him into the temptation of playing too fast, and thus losing somewhat in clearness of expression. This was particularly noticeable in the first movement of the Merke sonata and in the fantasic preceding the furge of Bach (6 minor). The furge itself, however, rapidly as it was taken, was entirely clear and intelligible. In the rendition of Thiele's thome and variations in A flat Mr. White was most successivity with the most difficult variation and seemed rather ill at ease with two of the less difficult ones. In view of the high and difficult character of the pregramme, however, these defects were compatively unimportant. The recital was an artists success.

'Mr. Eddy's organ programme yesterday was

'Mr. Eddy's organ programme yesterday we one of unusual excellence, including the oresture to Haadel's "Esther"; Guilmant's Communion in G. No. 2, op. 19; Scarlatti's "Katar-Fuge"; Bach's Adagio from the violin aspiano sonata; Rebbeling's "Pedal Etude"; Volkmars Sonata in F. No. 11, op. 80; and prelude by Otto Singer. The last-named is dunusual interest, being a number from the Cheinnatt Festival Ode which will be produced next spring in that city upon the occasion of the May Festival and the dedication of the asy music-hall. It is a brilliant, stirring composition, specially written to show off the morgan, the following description of which from the Cincinnati Gazette will be of interest is the connection:

The organ, which will occupy the back part of

The organ, which will occupy the back the stage, will be among the largest of the it will have a greater number of pipes, is speaking stops, than the famous Boston Hall organ. The summary of its stops

mesta.

The organ is now building by Mears. E. and G. G. Hook & Hastings, of Boston, who will be shipping the instrument on Wednesday. Its total cost will be about \$30,000. The organ project in the hands of a separate Association, to whose fund Mr. Springer donated \$5,000.

The vocalist of the recital was Miss Helen M. Bragg, a young alto singer of most excellent promise, who, we believe, is new to our concentrations of the recital was fully wear off, she gives every indication of proving welcome and valuable addition to our hose singers.

The new operetta, "Penelope," by C. Walker, of this city, seems to he more of a success than its author or lat first anticipated. It has of late b to most enthusiastic audiences, the throughout being amusing, music in part culled from

ole, and one much of the inger to make much of the ewett certainly does, single ewett certainly does, single prited and brilliant mann rith Chaiks (tenor) were given the humor of the French, and the present pleasing operatias mely pleasing operation

GENER WHEREAB The Strakos pe was in Baltimore day, Tuesday, and Wedne will give "Favorita," "Mi in Pittsburg, and on Thurs urday, "Favorita," "Mign in Cleveland. The Adams. gave "Trovatore" on Mon

gave "Trovatore on Wedne to "Tannhauser" on Wedne On Thursday they were "Lobengrin," Friday "Rob Saturday "Trovatore," Theodore Thomas' thir "Trovatore," cert was given in Steinwa last Thursday, the pro-Haydn's Symphony in E Seventh Symphony, Graedin and the overture to Sch Messina." "The Messiah" Messina." "The Messiah 'Yssilanti, Mich., last Wed Whitney for bass soloist.' gagements have been made formances of the Boston Haciety: For "St. Paul." Mar heim, Anna Drassili, Willia Uarleton. For the "Creating Roze, William H, Fessenden ev. Emma Abbott was silvet week. Aimee is still in ANOTHER OPER The Cincinnati Enquirer

The Cincinnati Enquirer of The series of disasters whis attempts at a revival of z Ma Jame Pappenheim came to penent in the German langua which has followed hard up present routine, culminated bly there is this morning not man Opera Company except to the singers. It was a pit the start, and it must have use out which induced Madan aban-oming a profitable and frent in Hamburg for the golby Wachtel, only to be so disappointed as she was in he attempt to keep affoat the welft so incontinently. How stemming the tide, and the acame at a time which seemed aring; the element which seemed life hastened its death.

The Commercial of the seemed The Commercial of the

details of the trouble as fol in the evening the compa strength, brought out the open in splendid style. The co strong in male voices. This of the last scone in the first haveer, freed from the Ken by the Landgraf and his har grand chorus that closes the voices are embraced of Ad Wiegand, Adolphe, and the schorus. The audience was as composed of the extreme the city, who anticipated a This was not denied them, an have been one to remember we no currence that seriously and destroyed the good effe beautifully-rendered seconds fell upon the second act, there some wait. The people begriffer was lond stamping and companying hissing. Many became discusted and left thout talk all the time behind was evident to those scat that a large-sized row was in green baize. At the close of members of the orcnestra has gone behind the stage, and a Finally, after the audience thinned, the members of the ing out. Fessured their places curtain was again rung up, as defined. was sung by the principals a best they could without through after a fashion, but The trouble was a strike

MUSICAL N Mr. J. Levy, the cornet-p formerly Miss Minnie Con give concerts in the Tou Australia.

The novelties for the price vienna Opera are to be the Siegfried," of Wagner, and (new edition) of Gounod. John Zundel, H. W. Bee is going back to Germany.
and Mr. Beecher has asked to
of \$200 be given him while For the first time for m will not be one of the stars season at Vienna this aprin tion-one of extravagant as

Signor de Vivo, the man musical combination cons Tagliapietra, Susmi, Sig Mme. Teresa Carreno, the Cecconi, a clarionet soloist, as musical director. The artists engaged for, Vienna, from March 23 to Nilsson, Artot, Salla, Tr Masini, Trebelli, and Behr diti as conductor. M. Met and Mr. Heury Jarrett acts This year, for some reasplained, Madame Schuman London Monday Popular Celein Krebs opens the ball, on Jan. 28 by Herr Ig 8 by M. Wieniawski, and Joachim.

Miss Eva Mills, a daught sculptor, sang the title r "Martha" during the last Theatre, Washington. It formance, but attracted in ble people of the city, and able criticisms from the lo able criticisms from the lo
The Paris corresponde
Evening Post, Jan. 6, say
all have a grand theatre
,000 persons and supplie
other aids for musical fe
hail is in the permanent t
creeted on the pisteau of
is decidedly a new jewel it
Paris. As in 1867, there v
and as room for 1,200 mu
vided on the stage, it is
some grand orchestral or
ticipated."

The same correspondent enthusiasm over Berlioz's to abate: the 'Damnatic twice or three times we sudiences, and is more pube newest operatas. Thas also been received with clever critics thing that if clever critics thing that it ration for Berlioz is that it was more glory ann Wagner, whose glory ann Wagner had best look to of mine who has just 'Percival,' the new opera Alchard is soon to best world, tells me that he 'lor tail of it.'"

No, John Brown is no thing but that. Why sh as we that he is develop onerous duties of lady's beene which lately scands scene which lately scand-tommunity not a hundred and nearly produced a re-queen is taking a drive in the day is chilly, necessita-ping up of the Royal pic-ture in the day is chilly, necessary and by a pin gives we slips off the Royal shoul traightway stouped, and a hardly necessary to me a real place at the back the door, and mounts into if the shawl all the pir month—elegant creature aufman, bartiones; alk, bassos. The nights will be areatore"; Tucsday, Roze; Wednesday, "Aida." The saie Thursday of this coley's Theatre.

c. Hooley's Theatre.

CLETT CONCERT.

dives the second concert

y evening at McCorasion they will perKreutzer's "Night in
tto and March Tempo

symphony; the Silas

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major f" Jupiter")

all be assisted by the

POPULAR CONCERTS. hey Popular Concert will vening of this week. An amme has been arranged.
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.Gill. Miss Eva Mayers, . will play Mendels-or, to which Mr. Eddy

or, to which Mr. Eddy
ai part on the organ.
weral of his pleasing organ
hich have created so
concerts previously,
we character than the
the Saturday noon
given so much satisfaction
frequently been demanded.
Misses Rommelss will also
sess concerts have gained so
that it has been determined
of five, for which tickets with
se soid at low rates. Mr.
fready been engaged to take
ured no pains will be spared
ured no pains will be spared
more attractive than those
much favor in the past. The
duly announced. MISCELLANY.

quite a success. Club concert will be given th occasion Miss Henrietta vocalist and Mr. Albert E.

ings-Bernard troupe, which banding, is now singing with be in California.

sic Company have just re-latest English songs from the Wagon," by J. L. Mol-Art Near," by Arthur Sull-ar's Farewell," by Stephen

the direction of Mr. J. O. en at the Tabernacle Church, and Morgan streets, on the 31st mst. One of the atended of Mr. Pederson, as a very fine tenor voice. usrette will give its second ay evening at Brand's Hall, eethoven quartette, op. 18; ate for vioin and biano, op. erger quartette, op. 28. In gang will play Schumann's and a cradle song by Reber. Kingman played the Bach in D minor on the organ, ers performed Weber's Con-

include Strauss; "Russian concert include Strauss; "Russian coverture to Auber's "La me"; Meyerbeer's "Fackel o Mendelssohn's "Fair Melu's minuet for strings; Bee de" for orchestra: Saint sabre"; Couradl's "Immer "Blue Danube Waltz"; and gimental March."

I musical entertainment an-at Hershey Hall, as a testi-ad Kennicott, promises to be i. Miss Kennicott, of late, filled engagements in the and has received the most ar her artistic reading. We nee on this occasion will be Chicago audience. The mu-evening wall be the singing mon, a promising Chicago mon, a promising Chicago eying of Mr. Emil Lieblins, no introduction here, as his a feature wherever he ap-ionial will doubtless prove a

Music Class for lifdies and ed for the purpose of /mpart-owledge of the elementary music and to teach the art of ght, as a stepping-stone to tocieties and a higher musical novement does not contempose with private teaching or out, as it is organized and the interest of musical cultent of music is thereby benerat formed meets every Tuesnow begins a new term, which to advanced singers. A new a meets every Friday evening rs, 76 Monroe street. IA class the cannot attend evenings ay afternoon.

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and the dedication of the new
a brilliant, stirring composititen to show off the new
and description of which from
selfe will be of interest in this

building by Measrs. E. and G. Sa. of Hoston, who will begin ment on Weducaday. Its total \$30,000. The organ project is separate Association, to whose donated \$5,000

so, 000. The organization, to whose denated \$5,000. The recital was Miss Helen Malto singer of most excellent believe, is new to-our concert rervousness and timigity severy indication of proving a mable addition to our home

ta, "Penelope," by Mr. Frank city, seems to have proven than its author or his iriends. It has of late been given the audiences, the situations amusing, and the culled from the best

modern authors, making it an unusually interesting combination and affording amaginet for an entire evening. It contains five characters, with the interest throughout five characters, with the interest throughout five characters of Penetops, however (sustained on these occasions bysiders. E. A. Jewet, of this city), is of necessity the leading role, and offers an opportunity for a good role, and offers an opportunity for a good singer to make much of the part, and this Miracing to the first of the part, and this spritted and brilliant manner, while her duetts applied and brilliant manner, while her duetts are the chairs (senor) were given with the piquancy with Chairs (senor) were given with the piquancy and humor of the French. In all it is an extensive pleasing operetts and reflects credit on termicip pleasing operetts and reflects credit.

WHEREABOUTS.

Strakosch-Kellogg-Cary-Roze operation

The Strakosch-Kellogg-Carv-Roze operatic frome was in Baltimore last week. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week they will give "Favorita," "Mignon," and "Aida," a Pittsburg, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Favorita," "Mignon," and "Faust," is Cleveland. The Adams-Pappenheim troupe give "Trovatore" on Monday tast, and jumped to "Tannhauser" on Wednesday in Cincinnati. On Thursday they were announced to give "Lohengrin," Friday "Robert to Diable," and Saturday "Trovatore," in Columbus, O. Thomasa', third symphony, con-*Lobengriii, 'Trovatore,' in Columbus, O. Theodore Thomas' third symphony concert was given in Steinway Hall, New York, last Thursday, the programme including Haydn's Symphony in E flat, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Graedner's Capriccio, op. 4, and the overture to Schumann's "Bride of Messian." "The Messiah" was performed at Yosilanti, Mich., last Wednesday, with M. W. Whitner for bass soloist. The following engagements have been made for the spring performances of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society: For "St. Paul." March 6, Mmc. Papuenheim, Anna Drasdili, William J. Winch, W. T. Carleton. For the "Creation," Abril 21, Marie Roze, William H. Fessenden, and M. W. Whitner. Emma Abbott was singing in New Haven last week. Aimee is still in New Orleans.

GENERAL.

ANOTHER OPERATIC BOW.

ner. Emma Abbott was singing in New Haven last week. Aimee is still in New Orleans.

Another operatic row.

The Cincinnal Empairer of the 24th says:

The series of disasters which have followed the sitempts at a revival of grand opera ever since his ame Pappenheim came to America to be its expenent in the German language, and the adversity which has followed hard upon the heels of the present routine, culiminated yesterday, and probably there is this morning nothing left of the German Opera Company except its unpaid obligations to the singers. It was a plucky enterprise from the slart, and it must have been the courage of desair which induced Madame Pappenheim, after abactoning a profitable and fame-bringing engagement in Hamburg for the golden bromass held out by Wachtel, only to be so fearfully and terribly disppointed as she was in her first undertaking, to attempt to keep affoat the wreck which Mr. Fryer left so incontinently. However, there was no stemming the tide, and the moment of dissolution came at a time which seemed to look very encouraing; the element which seemed do look very encouraing; the clement which seemed date gives the details of the trouble as follows:

In the evening the company, cast to its full strength, brought out the opera of "Tannhauser" in splendid style. "The company is especially strong in male voices. This made a grand success of the last scene in the first act, when Tunnhauser of the last scene in the first act, when Tunnhauser of the last scene in the first act, when Tunnhauser of the last scene in the first act, when Tunnhauser of the city, who anticipated a rich operatic treat. This was not denied them, and the evening would have been one to remember with pleasure, but for more remembers of the extreme fashionable circles of the city, who anticipated a rich operatic treat. This was not denied them, and the evening would have b

ing out, resulted their places, and at 11 o'clock the circian was again rung up, and the opera proceeded. But there was noticeable an aching void. There was no chorus, and all the grand third act was sung by the principals alone, who got alone as best they could without a chorus. They got through after a fashion, but it was rather queer. The trouble was a strike on the part of the ordestra and chorus. At the end of the second act both refused to play or sing any more unless arrearages of salary were paid. The orchestra, after a stormy scene behind the curtain, was pacified with promises, and consented to play the open out. But the chorus would not sing another note until their salaries were paid. All sorts of inducements were held out and promises made to concluste the striking choristers, but they were unreconcilable. Nothing but the dollars of the daddies or their equivalent in bank-notes they were unreconcilable. Nothing but the dollars of the daddless or their equivalent in bank-notes could draw any more vocal notes from them. The bank-notes not being forthcoming, they took their little grie-sacks and departed, filling the air with a storm of strong Dutch expletives and the odor of sections.

Mr. J. Levy, the cornet-player, and his wife, formerly Miss Minnie Conway, are about to give concerts in the Town-Hall, Melbourne, Australia.

The novelties for the present year at the Vicana Opera are to be the "Rheingold" and "Siegfried," of Wagner, and the "Cinq-Mars" (new edition) of Gounod.

John Zundel, H. W. Beecher's aged organist, is going back to Germany. He is ill and feeble, and Mr. Beecher has asked that a yearly stipend of \$200 be given him while he lives. For the first time for many years Mme. Patti will not be one of the stars of the Italian opera season at Vienna this spring. It is the old ques-

tion-one of extravagant salary demanded. Signor de Vivo, the manager, has organized a musical combination consisting of Brigooli, Tagliapietra, Susuni, Signorina Galimberti, Mmc. Teresa Carreno, the planist, and Signor Cocconi, a clarionet soloist, with Signor Tomasi as musical director.

The artists engaged for the Italian season at Vienna, from March 23 to May 3, are Mines. Nisson, Artot, Salla, Trebelli, MM. Faure, Masini, Trebelli, and Behrens, with Signor Arditias conductor. M. Merelli will be nominal and Mr. Henry Jarrett actual manager. This year, for some reason which is not explained, Madame Schumann will not play at the London Monday Popular Concerts at all. Fraulein Krebs opens the ball, and will be followed on Jan. 28 by Herr Ignaz Brull, on Feb. 8 by M. Wieniawski, and on Feb. 10 by Dr. Janehim.

Miss Eva Mills, a daughter of Clark Mills, the sulptor, sang the title role in the opera of Martha "during the last week at the National Incatre, Washington. It was an amateur performance, but attracted many of the fashionable people of the city, and elicited several favorable criticisms from the local press.

The Paris correspondent of the New York feming Post, Jan. 6, says: "The Exhibition ill have a grand theatre capable of containing flow persons and supplied with an organ and after aids for musical festivals. This superbail is in the permanent palace which has been created on the plateau of Trocadero, and which is decidedly a new jewel in the crown of Queen Paris. As in 1867, there will be musical jousts, and as room for 1,200 musicians has been provided on the stage, it is to be supposed that some grand orchestral or choral unions are anticipated."

tone grand orchestral or choral unions are anticipated."

The same correspondent also writes: "The enthusiasm over Berlioz's music does not seem to abate: the 'Damnation of Faust' is given twice or three times weekly before immense sudjeaces, and is more popular than some of the newest operettas. The 'Romeo and Juliet' has also been received with great favor. Some dever critics thing that the secret of the adminion for Berlioz is that he is a kind of rival to Wagner, whose glory annoys the Gauls. Master Wagner had best look to his laurels. A friend of mine who has just read the libretto of 'Percival,' the new opera which the mysterious sichard is soon to bestow upon the waiting rorid, tells me that he 'can make neither head sor tail of it.'"

Queen Vie's New Lady's Maid.

London Latter,

No, John Brown is not out of favor. Anyhing but that. Why should he be, above all,
sow that he is developing a genius for the
ouerons duties of lady's maid! This is the
keene which lately scandalized a certain Scotch
tummunty not a hundred miles from Baimoral,
id nearly produced a row in the place. The
teen is taking a drive in an open carriage, and
ac day is chilly, necessitating the careful wraplag up of the Royal person in one of those
tariating Royal shawls whose name is legion,
and by a pin gives way; the Royal shawl
ins off the Royal shawls whose name is legion,
and by a pin gives way; the Royal shawl
is off the Royal shoulders. The carriage is
traightway stopped, and faithful John, who, it
is lardly necessary to mention, is riding in his
usul place at the back of it, descends, opens
the chor, and mounts into the vehicle, pulls out
the shawl all the plus, sticks them in his
math—elegant creature!—puts an arm on each
that her Majesty's neck, lugs the shawl once

THE STREET-CARS.

"THANK YOU."

THANK YOU."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—There has been a great deal written for your columns about the boorish way in which men treat women while riding in the street-cars, and, though I would not take all the blame from their shoulders, I think they have also been sinued against.

It has many times been said that unless a woman is handsome or is elegantly dressed she stands a poor chance of being offered a seat. Well, that may be so, although iny experience has been to the coutrary, for I have met with great kindess while riding in the cars, and as I am not handsome, or even pretty, that cannot be the cause. Some one says, What is it then! And I answer that a "Thank you" goes a long way with most men. I think they soon learn to know those who acknowledge a favor, and gov-

way with most men. I think they soon learn to know those who acknowledge a favor, and govern themselves accordingly.

Some time ago I was riding in a car (on one of the fashionable South Side avenues), that had for one of its passengers an elegantly-dressed woman. I took her at first to be a well-bred ladv. but found out my mistake when the car was stopped to take on a clean-looking and decently-dressed colored woman, who, by some strange fatality, was led to take a soat next her more stylish white sister. No sooner had she taken the seat than the latter began to get uneasy and to draw her dress as close to her as possible, and inally shifted her position as far as one could from the colored woman, as though to sit near her even in the car was degrading. Now, do you think she would condescend to say "Thank you" to a poor man for giving her his seat? I think not, but rather I think she would wise to know why they allowed colored, or even poor white, people on the cars at all.

And, now I am at it, I may as well do a little fault-finding myself. A short time ago an old and feeble-looking man got on a car where all And, now I am at it, I may as well do a little fault-finding myself. A short time ago an old and feeble-looking man got on a car where all the seats were occupied by women who had been shopping. I had given up my seat to a woman who carried a child in her arms. Did one of my sisters give the old gentleman a seat? No, sir, they did not. He was a man, don't you see, though an old one, and could stand.

Now, I do not want any hateful man to make a point in their favor by taking this up and reading us a lecture on politicness, but candor coincide the control of the sisterhood may vote me a hateful man defender.

sterhood may vote me a hateful man-defende Now, one more word and I have done.

Now, one more word and I have done.

'Its this: we're each and every one
To strive to please in every way
Those we may meet from day to day.
We'd shortly have, or doing good,
A more contented sisterhood.

Hoping I have not intruded too much, I remain, yours respectfully, A Working-Girl.

"A PASSENGER" CRITICISED. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Referring to an article in Sunday's edition of The Tribung under caption of "The North-Side Lines," and signod "A Passenger," in which the writer takes occasion to refer somewhat disparagringly to the North-Side Street-Railway, its management, rolling-stock, and entireoutfit, I beg to state that the "one more unfortunate" individual who so phasionately descants upon the demerits of the line in question is still further unfortunate in a moral point of view, in his poor regard for truth and veracity. For fear that silence on the part of the management may be construed in on a admission of the truth of the "unfortunate, sweet, but sad tale," but without intending to enter into any controversy upon the subject, I wish, in behalf of the gentleman appoints himself the montapiece of "hondreds of his fellow-unfortunates," probably upon the same principle, but with less logic, than that which the heat are the second of the management is concerned. The gentleman appoints himself the montapiece of "hondreds of his fellow-unfortunates," probably upon the same principle, but with less logic, than that which the proper condition, and throughout the day properly cared for and looked att. and any properly ca To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Referring to an article in Sunday's edition of The Tribune under capgenerally as clean as any city railway streetcars so situated. As to the conductors' behavior, the common-sensed, well-spoken man
can easily get along with them; but there are
always, in every community, a certain class of
pestiferous nuisances of the genus homo, who
will never be controlled or guided by any rules,
be they never so helpful to the public safety or
common weal. They are far above rules, and
generally shower indignation and spleen on the
head of the faithful officer who endeavors to carry out his instructions.
As to the Superintendent, no one
who rightly knows him will hesitate
to testify to his efficiency, judgment, and
obliging manner. Had the passenger carried
his complaints to the proper place the officer
referred to would have obtained for him redress. Surely it is to the line's interest to
accommodate so far as is practicable: but nothing can suit one of those "unfortunate" sort
of men who have a violent and complicated
attack of the rushes at all times, manners, and
places,—rushes into street-cars, out of public
halls, and finally into print.

THE LINCOLN-AVENUE LINE.

THE LINCOLN AVENUE LINE.

20 the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Last Sunday's issue conchicago, Jan. 20.—List Sunday's issue con-tains an article from "Passenger," in which he launches forth against the conductors, cars, and stock of the Lincoln-avenue line of the North Chicago City Railway, doubtless thinking wholesale and indiscriminate a manner.

As to the quality of stock, cleanliness, comfort, and convenience of the cars, they will compare more than favorably with any

comfort, and convenience of the cars, they many it has been my fortune to meet with, and my observation has not been by any means limited; but what I most desire to call attention to is this eternal finding fault with a class of men who are compelled for a mere pittance to work from daylight to midnight, and submit to the everlasting growling of these chronic rattle-bellies, whose acquaintance with General Tanglefoot has been entirely too intimate, and who endeavor to make themselves conspicuous, to the utter disgust of their fellow-passengers. I have no further interest in street-car lines or their attaches than simply to pay my nickel each trip to and from home, which I have done on the Lincoln-avenue cars for the past three years, and have yet to see the first instance in which the conductor's conduct deserved censure, unless it be for the neglect to eject from the car the aforesaid consciuous ones. Now, let us draw the veil of charity over "Passenger;" perhaps he is not always so, and maybe in his better moments he will exclaim, NUF SED.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—As you made room for a letter last Sunday that was not at all flattering to the conductors of the North Chicago City Railway Company, especially those on Larrabee street, allow me, if you please, a word in defense. The trouble is this, simply: With a very few exceptions, these fault-finders and fense. The trouble is this, simply: With a very few exceptions, these fault-inders and pests get upon the cars with the mistaken assumption that the conductor is placed there for their especial amusement; that he will sillow them to spit upon him; that he will place himself at their disposal as a "butt" for their stale, feeble, and ill-bred jokes(?) and witicisms(?), and that it is a passenger's privilege to take the conductor by the ear while they give him a good round cursing because his driver did not atop within seven inches of where they were standing, no matter if they were in the middle of a cross-street. They usually go in and sit down upon some lady, or induige in boisterous and indecent language, thereby compelling the conductor to notice them, which gives them another chance to tell the conductor that he is a vicious "brute." Invariably you will find these fellows to be "splendid fellows when they are sober."

A few days since, as a car was ascending the grade from South Water street, a man wearing a big crooked nose, and of a shabby-genteel appearance, yelled ont, "Stop that car, d—n you!" The conductor pulled the bell-strap, but, of course, the driver would not stop there. The man ran and jumped upon the ear and "collared" the conductor, and began to shake him right lustily, and, between shakes, said, "You G—dd—d puppy, why dian" you stop the car when I toll you to?" The conductor told him to let go, and told him that the driver was not allowed to stop there; but be commenced another shake, but was soon seen roll-

"Good."

The above facts are stated as a mild sort of specimen. I could fill a column with incidents where these terribly-abused fellows have nad nothing to do(?) with getting what they descreed.

A CONDUCTOR.

THE NORTH SIDE CARS. . To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—"A Passenger," in last
Sunday's TRIBUNE, makes some statements
that seem to me to be utterly at variance with

Sunday's Tribunz, makes some statements that seem to me to be utterly at variance with the facts, and that do injustice to the North Side Street-Railway Company. My experience on the cars of the Larrabee street line is not very extensive, but I have been on them enough to know that no such state of things exists as your correspondent has described, while the cars of the Limits and Lincoln-avenue lines are always in good condition, and in cold or wet weather care is apparently taken to make them comfortable.

In several years' travel on the North Side lines I do not remember to have seen an instance of incivility on the part of any of the conductors. On the contrary. I have witnessed so many cases of forbearance that I think the officers of the road would restrict their employes less if some of the same cases came under their own immediate observation. Some people seem to know that conductors are not permitted to "talk back," and seek opportunities to be insolent to them.

"A Passenger" speaks of the horses as being "thin, small, and half-starved." To any one who has ever rode on the North Side cars this statement needs no refutation. I undertake to say that the stock of this Company will compare favorably with that of any street-railway, not alone in this city, but in the country.

The management of the North Division Street-Railway Company has been characterized by a fair and liberal spirit. The wants of the people who are its constituents have been kept pace with, and all reasonable demands supplied. The running of night cars that can barely pay, and of extra cars whenever the convenience of the residents on the North Side requires it, to say nothing of the extension of their tracks where business does not warrant it, sufficiently evinces this.

GEORGE EAGER.

GEORGE EAGER.

A New Trial Granted. George Eager will have a new trial. Judge Mc-Allister set aside the verdict against him yesterday, because it was not technically correct. There were four persons indicted, it will be remembered, for taking Dahlquist's money—Eager, Myers, Jenny Love, and Eliza Myers. The testimony failed to show a joint reception by any two of the defendants, and, the State's Attorney refusing to elect the one to be convicted, the Court instructed the jury that only one could be found guilty, if the testimony warranted it; and that the name of such person should be set forth in the verdict. The verdict rendered was this: "We, the jury, and the defendant, George Eager, guilty of receiv-ing \$200 from Eliza Myers, knowing the same to have been stolen, and fix his punishment at one year in the Penitentiary of this State; and the jury also find J. Myers and Jenny Love guilty, and would as he did. He should have scopped him from taixing, and sent him out of the room. The State's Attorney had handed him an able collection of authorities, but, after a careful examination, he was satisfied that no legal judgment could be rendered upon the verdict. It should have been ordered to be amended at the time it was given, or an opportunity offered to amend it, had it not been for the confusion. The verdict rendered was a plain departure from any allegations in the indictment, because there was no allegation in the indictment, because there was no allegation that any of the money of Dahlquist was received by any of the defendants from Kliza Myers. In order te make a veract upon which judgment of the law could be pronounced it was necessary to go furtheriand say "the property of Frank Dahlquist, and for the purpose of his own gain," or to deprive the other one thereof. He regarded the case as a sisterial, from all circumstances, and the verdict would, therefore, be set aside.

It is not known when another trial will be had, but a very long delay is not likely to occus.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

PARK RIDGE.

Scarlet-fever, whooping-cough, and mumps are very prevalent throughout the village. In view of the many cases of small-pox reported in neighboring towns, vaccination is the order of the day, and sore arms and cross looks are in fashion. The chess-club met at Mr. Drake's last evening. The club contains some fine players, and a tourn

The club contains some fine players, and a tournament in which the Arlington Club will participate is in contemplation.

DESPLAINES.

Dr. May has had several serious cases of scarlet-fever and small-pox during the past week. The latter disease seems to be spreading, several cases being reported in the neighboring Town of North-field.

iatter disease seems to be spreading, several cases being reported in the neighboring Town of North-field.

EVANSTON.

Mr. Archibald Walker, only son of Mrs. Walker, of West Lake street, arrived from California Friday afternoon, intending to pay a visit to her, but shortly arter 7 o'clock Saturday morning quietly breathed his last. It is only a few months since Mrs. Walker's brother fell a victim to the same disease—consumption—which carried Archie away.

The Junior and Sopnomore debate-contest for the Gage prizes—\$20 each—occurred Friday evening at the Congregational Church. The speakers were Measers. W. A. Hamilton, Joseph Coombe, James T. Musgrove, Thomas C. Warrington, C. J. Michelet, and Miss Jossie Moore. Dr. Bragdon, Orrington Lunt, and H. S. Boutelle, the Judges, have awarded the prizes to Musgrove and Hamilton—both members of the Junior class.

Hyde Park.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village-Hall yeareday afternoon. All present.

The Committee to whom the offer of Heald & Sisco was referred reported in favor of paying them one-half of the sum for the engines, and letting them keep the machinery. The report was adopted; yeas, Bensley, Mitchell, Wheeler, and Clark: nays, Raynor and Farrell. This virtually stops the South Chicago pumping scheme.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for the person to fill the Comptrollership made yacant by the resignation of J. B. Lewis. Six candidates were brought forward, namely: Joseph B. Lewis, Daniel H. Horne, Joseph Gray, Col. James H. Bowen, Joseph Scovill, and Edward Dwyer. The Board then adjourned.

TO JULIA, AN UNADORNED BEAUTY.

Julia, in her calico,
With her smooth cheeks all aglow,
And her dark eyes sparking bright,
All her smiling face alight,
Revealeth more of Nature's grace

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,
I NORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
I patrous throughout the city we have established
Brarch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
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obliow, where awertisments will be taken for the same
of the same of the Mills office, and will be received
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DERSONAL—CAFE ON KANDOLPH-Sf. ABOUT
noon resterday, lady in black, accompanied by another lady and an old genteman. The gentleman sitting opposite, whom sue noticed, would be pleased to form her acquaintance. If agreeable, send address, and it will be regarded strictly confidential and sacred. Address X 6, Tribane omes. PERSONAL-IT HE HARRIWALD WILL ADDRESS.
indr. R 28. Tribune office, by letter, she will asie
time and place of interview. Address W 29. Tribune.

PERSONAL—CORRESPONDENT: I WILL MEET
you on Monday, 4p. m., at the Tivoli, if your arm
is in a sling. TRANSIT. PERSONAL—A WIDOWER OF S. WITH ONE child, wishes to correspond with a good-looking nucleated lady, with a view to materimony; one who can ting, and plary, and make home pleasant. E.S., Tribune. DERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES THE acquaintance of a refined gentleman. Address this LULU M. LEE, City P.-O.

PERSONAL—IF S. WILL COMMUNICATE WITH John, by postal, any day this week, something important will result. PORTAIN WILL THE LADY WHO SENT Christman card signed "Troyatore" please send her address card signed "Troyatore" please send her address. her address?

DERSONAL—AN EDUCATED LADY OF 28 WISHES

the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman who
would be willing to assist her financially. Address for
three days, W 81, Tribute office. DERSONAL-THOMAS B. BUTCHER WILL HEAR Tribune office. PERSONAL DALL, PLEASE SEND YOUR PRES-ent address to friend, St. Helena, Cal. ; lost ft. NICK.

DEISSONAL - WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO IEE-celved a note on West Madison-st. after matinee yesteriar afternoon be kind enough to send address to W 31, 171bune other. W 51. 17Dune office.

DEFSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES THE acqualcance of a gentleman between 30 and 40. Address V 84. Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

1 OST-AT OR NEAR ACADEMY OF MUSIC FRIday eve. locket watch charm, plain cames, black and white. Please return to 13 South Green st. and TOST-ON PROS.

receive suitable reward.

LOST-ON WEST SIDE, TORTOISE CUFF BUTton "in enf" initial A Inserted with gold. Saltable reward at 70 South Haisted-st.

LOST-ON STH INST. A WHITE AND LEMONcolored setter dog, 1 year old. A handsome reward
will be paid for his return to 201 North Carpenter-st. will be paid for his return to 201 North Carpenter-st.

I OST—A JET BREASTPIN BETWEEN CHESTNUT

I and Madison-sts. to State. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to owner, at 239 North
Market-st.

I OST—SUPPOSED IN MILWAUKEE-AV. CAR.
Friday after-noon, a pocketbook with owner's
name on it. Contained a small amount of money, penknife, and other articles. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 194 North Carpenter-st. warued by leaving it at 194 North Carpenter-st.

OST-IN HYDE PARK ON SATURDAY, JAN.
18, a gold watch marked on the outside of case,
M. A. H. Assitable reward will be paid if returned
to No. 181 Lake-st.

OST-ON FRIDAY ON A WABASH-AV. HORSEcar, between Thirteenth and Sixteenth-sta, or on
Sixteenth-st. between Wabash and Prairie-avs., a gold
culf-pin set with a pearl. Finder will be rewarded by
leaving it at tho m 5 Lakeside Building.

Tost-esa Turday Evening, Jan. 19. On Wells or van Burensis, a lady's waterproof. Finder please address R 95, Tribune office.

Lost-a Pouket Pook Near The Couner of Wells and White-sia. The finder will be liberally rowarded if returned to 323 Chicago-av.

Lust-small, White-sia, 1970 Indiana-av.

Lost-on Thursday, 24th 198T., Either on Wells-at., White-sia, or Chicago-av., a mink fur collar. Reward by leaving same at 203 Chicago-av. COMM. REWARD BY LEAVING SAID: At 203 Gilleago-av.

LOST—ON SATURD AY AFTERNOON A POCKETbook containing currency and two drafts of \$1,000
each on Kounts Bross. of Aw Nork, payable to the order of Geo. D. Haven. It tae fluider will return book
and papers to the Painner House he can keep money.
The payment on drafts has been stopped.

The payment on drafts has been stopped.

OST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LADY'S GOLD breasting with coral settings, on Madison-st., between Paulina and Robey. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 081 West Madison-st., between Paulina and Robey. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 081 West Madison-st., between Paulina and Robey. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 081 West Madison-st., black silk skirt, black calimere polosiase, triumed in silk, orape veil and tonnect and brown salt. A reward for ner arrest of the return of goods.

5. The Walth of School of the return of goods. The return of the memorandum book and contents taken from trunk at 134 Mouroest, Jan, 19. GEORGE METZ, 147 State-st. GEORGE METZ, 147 State-st.

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Grocers, Ryds Park.

\$\frac{1}{2}\text{2}\text{ few Ward WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN Payers taken from 203 Thirty-seventh-st. and no questions asked.

\$\frac{1}{2}\text{5}\text{ or REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of goods taken from 144 Madison-st. and no questions asked.}

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A LADY TO GIVE HIM lessons on the plano at her residence evenings; will pay liberally for a good teacher; give particulars. Address X II, Tribuno office. Address X 11, Tribune office.

Liquition and Oratory-Private and of the school. Elecutionary mathrees once a month. SAMUEL KAYZER, hersiey Music Hall, 83 Madison. PRENCH SYSTEM OF SHORT-HAND TAUGHT.

Privately or in classes; complete course in five lessons; special rates for two or more; day and evening classes. 107 South Lincoln-8.

classes. 167 South Lincoln-st.

PIENCH OR GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN BY A lidy, if wanted, in exchange for elocution. Address T 39, Tribous office.

I SSONS GIVEN IN ELOCUTION BY A COMPEtent teacher. Room 8 Farwell Hall. Terms 30 cents per lesson.

M. RS. J. A. KENNICOTT PROPOSES TO TAKE A small class to Europe to rupposes of study and travel of the competitive will be given for the study of art, music, and the modern languages. Applications will be received for the remains vacancies at an early date. Address Mits. J. A. KENNICOTT. Principal Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park. M. J. GREENE, TEACHER IN DECORATIVE ART
and water color, 34 Monroe-st., Room 2. M. and water color, 34 Monroe-st., 340om 2.

MISS FANNY DANZIGOR, A PUPIL OF THE take a few scholars on biane-forte at moderate prices. Address 557 Websiter-av., near North Clark-st.

MISS FANNY DANZIGOR, A PUPIL OF THE take a few scholars on biane-forte at moderate prices. Address 557 Websiter-av., near North Clark-st.

DIANO, AND VOCAL LESSONS, \$2 A MONTH states of residence 265 Michigan-av. Address 527 Webster-av., near North Clark-st.

PIANO AND VOCAL LESSONS, \$2 A MONTH
each by competent lady teachers. Practice reasonable. Rooms 7 and 8, Farwell Hall.

PIANO AND GUITAR MADE EASY. A NEW
method of teaching, by which a complete knowledge of either instrument can be given in 20 lessons.
Terms very low. MISSES GREER, 57 East Washington-st. and 289 West Lage-st.

PEPORTING IN 3 MONTHS BY PRENCH STANDtard short-hand. Proofs on exhibition of its widespread popularity in all parts of Europe and America.
Adapted to the English and taught by Prof. PERNIN.
548 Washash-av.

Adapted to the English and Sagard Naman-Assantant Naman-Assant WANTED-A FEW PERSONS TO JOIN ME II forming an evening class in experimental chem store. Particulars as to terms, etc., can be obtained by addressing V72, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY (GERMAN Preferred) as governess in an American family a few miles from Chicago, competent to teach the common English branches, also music and German. Address Mrs. W, Box 64, Lombard, Ill. YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-CLASS FAMI.
IJ. from the East, in reduced circumstances, will instruct either sex, foreign or native, in politic American etiquete, correct method of writing, conversation, etc., in select circles. Address, confidentially, it of, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-IN A BUTCHER SHOP DO
Ing a cash trade; one capaole of keeping books and
stenaing to costumers. For turther particulars inquire at H. HACH'S, 220 Lake-st., or F. PANSINSKI'S, 254 Blue Island-av. DARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING to business, with \$3.00 to \$5.000, to buy out silent partner; services required. Address V7, Tribune.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3.000 TO \$5.000 AS to half interest in an established wholesale job-lot business, yielding good profits. Address To 8, Tribune. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 CAPITAL for manufacturing new patented corn-planter. Address V 3, Tribune office. a for manuracturing new patented corn-planter. Address V S. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MUST BE A BUSINESS-man, with \$4,000 or \$5,000 capital, or machinery to manufacture a wooden-ware article secured by patents; aiready selling to the trade at large profit. Address T 49. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH from \$8,000 to \$15,000 cash, to engage in buying roung called in Texas and herding them in Westera Kansas; capital can be doubled in two years; no risks and no losses. Best of reserences. Address STOCK, Drawer 40, Galena, Ill.

Drawer 40, Galona, IR.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SNALL CAPITAL TO join the advertiser in extending an already established produce commission business on South Water-st A good living can be realized. Address Ves. Tribune PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EASTERN GENTLE man with \$1,000 to manage Chicago branch of fu craft the head manufacturing business; suitably norty liberally doubt with. Address with full name, Viol. Tribune office. 100, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 TO \$12,000

and good credentials by a commission grain house.

Address W 5. Tribune office. DARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$400 TO \$600 to purchase interest of retiring pariner in manufacturing business; no competition; of over a year's standing; handsome profit; will bear investigation. Address V 40, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—A MAN HAVING FROM \$2,000 to \$3,000 cash to take an interest in a well paying business and which can be largely increased. Address W 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-\$500 CAPITAL, IN GOOD business. Address X 42, Tribune office. Dastness. Address X 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED grocer; good trade; one of the best stands in the city; only \$800 cash required. Address N 15, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY ESTABLISHED IN a first-class dressmaking business desires a smart, energetic lady as partner; must understand the business in all its oranches; none other need apply; capital required \$1,000. Address X 19, Tribune office. DARTHER WANTED—WITH \$5.000 TO \$10,000 IN

A well-established four-mill, wagon stock and cooperator with the property valuable annixone quarry is now being worked by some thirty men on the premises, and morely is wanted to more fully develop the business. One wanting a paying, profitable, permanent business cannot do better than investigate this. B. w. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalie-M. DAITNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS
man vants an interest or salsay and interest in some legitimate business, where his time actively employed, with a little money invested, will pay a living if nothing more. Address T 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER TO Take charge, with about \$1,000 capital, in a successful manufacturing concern, doing a large and profitable business, and has not a dollar of indebtedness tracent owner cannot give it the necessary attention but wishes to retain his interest. Address W 61, Trib une office. une office.

DARTNER WANTED—IN A SMALL NOTION BUSineas; must have about \$250 cash; best stand is
the city. Address A 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$4,000 Off MORE IN
Address, appointing an interview, X 32, Tribune. PARTNER WANTRO—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHET business, with \$3,000 cash. No humbug, but wan a man of ability as well as money. X 47, Tribune office.

A LIVELY BUSINESS HORSE, HARNESS, AND good open buggy for \$75; 4 open buggies, 1 and 2 seats, good sulky, and a delivery wagon, \$20 to \$40; lirt chesp. Call if you want a bargain at 1118 West ake-si. Lake-st.

A UtTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, EXpress wagons, and harness, Tuesdays and Fridays at
10 a. m., at 271 West Twellfa-st.

A PAST TROTTING MARE TO TRADE YOR A
Mouroe-st.

Mouroe-st. A T FARMERS' HOME, 1470 WENTWORTH-AV., span of marcs; one is 1,300, the other 1,280, for \$150 less than either is worth; but must sell for cash. Gall soon and see them. II. LOHMAN. Also less than either is worth; but must sell for cash. Call soon and see them. H. LOHMAN.

A FARMER IN FROM THE COUNTRY HAS TWO A coles, cheap for cash, 5 and 6 years old, one 178-hands high free and stylish, and fears nothing; will make a nice couch horse. 80 Cotage Grove-av.

TOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, 8 HORNES.

If it for all use, warranted sound, and one week trial divided by the collection of the WALKER, 240 and 251 State-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE BAY HORSE,
16 hands high, and one e-year old mare, 15\(\)\(\)\(\) hands
high, and one e-year old mare, 15\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\) hands
high; both are warranted to work slight or double.

Inquire at Ko. 122 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—A SIDE-SPRING OPEN-BUGGY, As
good as new strong and substantial, cheap,
Diy at 400 Vernon-av.

POR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE, A TWO-HORSE
iumber-wagon, as good as new. Call at FREES
BRO. S wagon manufactory, 401 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st. FOR SALE-A LIVELY BUGGY-HORSE. CAN BE GARNER 4:CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FAST, ROAD,
buggy, and phaeton horses from \$100 to \$800; time
and money can be saved by calling on me: I handle no
horses that I cannot recommend and guarantee to be as
represented: whether you wish to buy or sell, call on
JOHN MITCHELL, Livery, Sale, and Boarding
Stables, 386 and 838 West Lake-8; POR SALE-ONE CAR-LOAD OF HORRES, JUST In from the country; 12 good farm mares, weighing from 1,600 to 1,400 pounds, and also one span of horses weighing 2 600, and 6 good single drivers, suitable for grocery and express wagons. Call at 463 West Madison-st. Jake-st.

POR SALE—VERY ELEGANT BLACK CARRIAGE

T or buggy horse. Call before 10 a. m. any day before
wodhesday. Rear 270 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SET CARRIAGE HARNESS; AL
so a lot of good, dry bine moldings; same can be
purchased cheap. Apply at 234 Thirty-first-st. POR SALE-TWO DELIVERY WAGONS IN FIRST-class order without tops. Call at 914 West Madi-Class order without tops. Call at 914 West Madison-st. —
POR SALE—A COAL-BLACK 5-YEAR OLD HORSE.
Tweighs 1.000 hs, perfectly sound and kind; broke double and single; arraid of nothing; safe for a lady to drive; sold only for want of use. JOSEPH WHITE, 150 Fitth-aw, in market.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE CUSTOM-made harness left, cheap; wholesale and retail.
198 East Kinzle-st., Room 5. Hainted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TROTTERS, TWO
fine large dray horses, and two extra good drivers.

H. C. ANTHONY, 139 Michigan-av.
FOR SALE—A SET OF COACH HARNESS, GOLD
for mounted, made by Dunscomb, of New York, cost
\$400; will sell cheap. Apply at HOLDEN'S livery stable, corner of Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st. CORRET OF WADMIN-BY. And Thitteenth-st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, 5 FARM MARES, 5 FARM
WAGORS, new express warons. top-buggt, and harness of all kinds, at 70 South Canal-st.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 10 HOUSES FIT
I for wagon or buggy; heavy and light; some are very
fast and used to city; also several buggles, and a firstclass but hers peddling wagon; fine 3-spring delivery
wagons, for \$45 cach. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st.

DOR SALE—ANY HOUSE.

FOR SALE-ONE HORSE, GOOD TRAVELER; Honore-st. Honore-St.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY.

Ingle barness, and sicks in perfect order, or-will
trade for a one-horse two-scated carriage. Call at 413
West Van Buren-st. opposite car-stables.

TOR SALE—A PAIR OF REAUTIFUL MARES, 1854
high, sound, kind, and speedy; one a Rysdick
liambletonian, and the other a Kuroka. A genitewan's
team will be sold cheap. Apply at DOUGHTY Westero-av, stables, corner of Lincoln and Webster-avs. ern-av. stables, corner of Lincoln and Webster-avs.

POR SALE—A BAY PONY 14 HANDS HIGH, of years old, very handsome; is good in saddle or hartess; can be driven by lady; will soil very cheap, owner has no further use for him. Apply rear 830 Prairie-av.

POR SALE—I PAIR OF DAPPLE GREY HORSES.

Is hands high, of verars old, sound, kind, and stylish; I dapple gray; 15%, stylish, sound, kind, and fast iraveler; I bay for disavy work. 7 years old, sound, weighs 1, 350 lbs; will sell at a sacrifice, as have no use for thom. Call at stable in rear of 1151 Wabash-av., between Twenty-fith and Twenty-sixth-sts.

TOR SALE-HORSE, LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON, and harness, cheap. Apply at 281 and 283 West Madison-18. at the rear of residence 265 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE-GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE RIG, consisting of mare, top buggr, and harness; every article first-class; will sell at half its value. Call and see it. H. W. GUERINSEY, 445 West Madison-st.

HAVE A NICE PLACE TO WINTER HORSES at my stable at Hyde Park; prices low. OSCAR FIELD, les Michigan-av.

MUST SELL IF I CAN GET CASH OFFER—ONE Pennoyer side-spring wagon, one phacton, two top and one open buggies, two new single harnesses; or will exchange for good horse. Call at II Cottage Grove-av. NICE TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE. "VICTORIA," for sale cheap. IRA HOLMES, 88 Washington-st. SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP. IRA

SIDE-BAR TOP BIGGY FOR SALE CHEAP. HAA
HOLMES, 88 Washington-8.

TO PHYSICIANS—FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN
Brocke Goddard buggy in good order; pole and
shafts; will sell at a barrain. Apply to P. L. SMITH,
carriage manufacturer; 259 Wabash-av.

WILL PAY CASH FOR FINE COACH HORSE.
beats 3 minutes. Call at barn in rear of 33 Twentysecond-st.

WANTED—BUGGY AND HARNESS; MUST BE
in good order and a decided bargain for cash.
Address, with description and price, V41, Irribune.

XYANTED—CHEAP, FOR CASH—STYLISH SAD-WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—STYLISH SAD dic-horse and saddle and set light double harness. Address, stating prices, V 42. Tribune office. Address, stating prices, V 42. Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECUND-HAND DOUBLE wagon, one set of double harness, and one good, sound work horse, 1, 150 lbs weight, cheap for cash. Call to-day or address 166 Curlis-st.

WASTED—A FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, END strings; will give three lots, clear, worth in 1871 \$1, 500, or will give two lots and balance cash, or trade young horse and cash. Address Res, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE; WILL GIVE IN EXchange a fine gold watch. Address T 48, Tribune office.

wanted—A Good Horse and Buggy For his keeping for four weeks; very light work. Apply at Room 12 McCormick's Block. WANTED-A GOOD BUGGY HORSE; MUST BE sound and a bargain. Address V 51, Tribune. WANTED-Fort CASH-A YOUNG AND PER-fect buggy horse; must be stylish and a good roadster. Room 20, 113 Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD SOUND BUGGY HORSE, monthly payments; good security given. Address W 80, Trioune office. W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—COVERED WAGON, SUITABLE FOR notion-wagon; must be nearly new. W 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 GOOD WORK-MARES; NO OBJECTURE OF WANTED—20 GOOD WORK-MARES; NO OBJECTURE OF WASTED—AND WASTED—A

WANTED-A COUPE ROCKAWAY, FOUR OR six passenger, in complete order; also large family single horse; state lowest price and narticulars by letter. Address JOHN DEACON, 35 Onlo-st. WANTED-A CARRIAGE OF GOOD STYLE AND in complete order, with horses, harness, etc., in exchange for Wiscousin lands, state full particulars by letter. Address A. P. JONES, 14 Lane place, WANTED-A GOOD YOUNG AND SOUND not apply.

2 FINE HORSES FOR SALE AT 747 WEST MADI50n-st. Also one nice omnibus, fit for hotel, for

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY TOWN and city in the Union for a new and useful household article: sells rapidly at sight; liberal inducements; send for terms. Lodiar Washing Machine Company, 162 South Haisted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ILLINOIS TO SELL copies of the homestead and personal property exemption laws; sample copy, 15 cents. R. C. GIVINS, 168 Laxsile-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE RESPECTABLE MEN to sell law publications. 168 Laxsile-st.

A COMPLETE STORAGE HOUSE FOR FURNITURE and other goods, 200 to 208 Randolph-st. Lowest rates; no charge for small advances. rates; no charge for small advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.; increased facilities for storage of furniture and general merchanoise at lowest rates; bureties it per month; advances at current rates; safety vaulis.

FIRE-PROOF WAISHOUSE, 190 WEST MONITORY for furniture, derenhandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amounts; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

CLASE VOYANTS.

DASTIAN & TAYLOR, ISS E. ADAMS-ST., MATERIBialized full-form scances every right, except finestay
and Saturday. Charroyant sittings daily from 11 to 3.

MADAME MAYNAICD. CLASTVOTANT; FEE S1.
MATERIALIZING scances Sunday and Themslay evenings by Dr. Mathow, fee 50 cents. 107 West Madison-E.

MATERIALIZING SEANCE TUESDAY AND FIIIthe cablinet, full forms seen and recognized. Sittings
daily. MADAME ROSA. 241 West Madison-E.

MADAME MILSSWM. NATERIAL. CLASTVANANCE. MADAME MILSOM. NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT 1308 State-st., near Thirty-first; established 1865. BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FIRST-CLASS EASTERN LADY HAVING A horough and practical knowledge of the laundry business, having some ready cash, wishes to meet a gentleman who can furnish at least \$200 cash and join her in the laundry business in some central location. Address X 53, Tribune office. A N UNUSUAL CHANCE—FURNITURE OF 15 rooma, and building for rent low, in fine location down town. Part cash and installments, House full. Address X 56, Tribune office. A BARGAIN-A NO. 1 STATIONERY, CIGAR, and confectionery store; sales in 1877, \$5,000 over cat.; profit \$1,500 a year. The right man with over cat. profit \$1,500 a year. The right man with over cat. profit \$1,500 a year. The right man with over cat. The right man with the right the right man with

Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR BUSINESS IN NEW building adjoining Douglas House at thirty-fith-st. Occupants of over 500 houses pass there before reaching cars or any stores.

A CENTRAL DRUG STORE, KLEGANTLY PITTED and stocked, for sale. Price low: terms easy, or part trade. X 44. Tribune office.

A PACKING-HOUSE MARKET, LONG LEASE, A low rent, tools and fittures complete, with horse, wason, and harness; and hardest price, \$500. 3006 State-st., near Fortich. wagon, and names; good cash trade: price, \$500.
3006 State-st., near fortieth.

DRUGS-RARE CHANCE TO INVEST IN ARK.

for a party with means; four-fiths cash trade in a
business of \$10,000 a year; astisfactor; reason for selinic. Address or apply to PHARMACY, care Fuller &
Fuller, Chicago.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST MEAT-MARkets in the city, doing a good business, dealing in
zame, poultry, butter, and eggs; two horses and
wagons; a splendid basement for packing hogs; a fine
to-house. A good chance for any man who wants to
go listo business. Kobody need answer but those having money and meaning business. I 24, Tribune.

FOR SALE-MILL PROPEETY CONSISTING OF
one thirty-five horse-power stationary engines and
boller, shingle maghine, drag saws, shafting, etc., now one thirty-five horse-power stationary engine and boiler, siningle machine, drag saws, shafting, etc., now in operation, together with 40 acres of land stimated in operation, together with 40 acres of land stimated way; the property same the west Wisconsin Railway; the property same the west Wisconsin Railway; the property same the west wisconsin Railway; the property same the wind of the property same the wind of the property of the timber in the immediate locality. For particulars address E. D. CABTER, Humbird, Clark Co., Wis.

PIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF WELL-ESTAB-History produces of the produce commission business for asie. Address T 44, Tribune office. dress T 44, Tribune office.

OR SALE—A BARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-Class stock of millinery and fancy goods: old established and paying business, in Central Illinois. Good creason stren for seiling. References: Messrs. Gage Bros. a Co., and Reith Bros., Chicago. Address for particulars. L. MAIKX, Pekin, Ill. OR SALE-BIGHT AND GOOD WILL OF AN established select school in an excellent locality ime given. Address T 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LADIES' HAT AND FRAME FAC-tory, machinery and fixtures complete: business well established. Address W7s, Tribune office. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot, hat, cap, and fur store; good location and clean stock. Address W 63. Tribune office. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR CITY property that will run, a good forty-room notel doing a good trade; owner going abroad. Address W 45, Pribune office. Tribune office.

I'OR SALE—OR RENT—THE ROWMANVILLE HOLD, 6 miles from Chicago, all in A No. 1 order, furnished complete with good sheds and stables; 8 acres good famig oces with the place; a good chance for some good flye person. Inquire of GEONGE W. GONE, at James Wilde, Jr., & Co., corner State and Madison. etc. POR SALE—COOR COUNTY RIGHT OF AA A NO.

I patent on an article that is useful in every house-hold; will pay from 200 to 300 per cent; price 5-80 if taken right away; half cash, balance in good salable merchandise. merchandse.

I OR SALE—AN EXCELLENT GROCERY STORE.

Connected with a fine sample room, in the best
neighborhood of the South Division. Apply at Schweizer's Restaurant, 149 Madison-st. POR SALE-THE COMET FIRE-KINDLER BUSI-ness. Inquire at 289 East Kinzie-st. GOLAY & MORRILL. MORRILL.

POR SALE—SALOON—NICE BASEMENT. CAZL
to-day. 186 and 180% South Clark-#.

POR SALE—MARKET IN A VERY DESIRABLE
location, with business of 85.500 per month, tosether with horses, wagons, etc. Apply to J. LEWIS
LÉE, Room 12, 123 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-PAYING Illiquor and wine business, or will take a partner within the stand collars canh, as I am not able to titled to it. X 3t, Tribune office. POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-RESTAURANT and fixtures, 81 Fifth-av. Inquire at 106 Fifth-av. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-RESTAURANT DO-ing first-class business, centrally located, for cash or good real estate. Address X 43, Tribune office.

or good real estate. Address X 43, Tribune office.

POR SALE—LUMBER TARD—ONE OF THE BEST locations in the State, about 100 miles west of Cincago; no real estate to buy; can reduce stock to suit purchaser; good reasons for selling. Address T 75, Iribune office.

POR SALE—FOR CASH—\$2.500 WORTH OF DRY goods, or will exchange for city or country real estate. Address W 70, Iribune office.

POR SALE—GRAR STORE; GOOD LOCATION; doing good business. Address W 72, Tribune. doing good business. Address W 72. Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN A FIRST-CLASS.
I boarding-house, filed with good paying boarders;
part cash,—balance, trade. Address V 98, Tribune.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRE OF CITY—STORE, SUIT—
able for any business: excellent for saloon or reasurant; price, \$100; ground rent, \$10. Address X 3.

Tribune office. POR SALE - \$1,700 - A CITY RETAIL DRUG I store on West Madison-st., doing fair business; aplendid opening for a young man commencing. Address H, 86 Wabash-av.

dress H, 86 Wabash av.

POR SALE—A FINE BILLIARD-HALL AND BARfigures, doing well; the best of reasons for selling;
a good location. Apply at billiard-hall It least Monroe.

LOR SALE—A SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH
furnished rooms connected, all in good order, and
belonging to a decedent's estate, at 200 South Waterst, Unlesso. Apply on premises to ISABELLA COLLIGAN, administratrix. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-LEASE, FIXTURES. Thirty-first-si. Thirty-first-st.

COOD TAILOR, CABINET-MAKER, AND SHOEI maker can learn of good opening for business, at
130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

If YOU WISH TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A
business, or any property, call or write L. P.
SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. OYSTER ROOMS WITH FINE BAR, BUSINESS centre, State-st.; cash or payments. Address X 30, Tribune odice. 39, Tribune odice.

THE LRADING GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT IN 1 town of 15,000 inhabitants, located in Central II-linois, is for sale on reasonable terms; present stock will invoice about \$10,000; but uness first-cleas, with long and permanently-established trade; monthly sales the past two years will average over \$4,00, and can be largely increased; present proprietors wish to retire from business. For further particulars inquire of RUFUS L. KIRK. 196 and 198 Nast Lake-st.

TO CAPITALISTS - THE TRIUMPH GAS MA-chine has proved a complete success; sure fortune for some one; lavestigate at 31 East Washington-st. \$10,000 required. WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHE
commission business, by a party with capital, wi
can control considerable Eastern and European bus
ness. Address X 51, Tribune office. ness. Address X 51, Tribune office.

WANTED-PARTNER WITH SOME CASH FO grocery business with good trade; also stock o groceries for sale. First-class farm. Kane County, for sale or exchange. Stocks of goods wanted for propert and cash. PROUDFOOT & CO., 170 Madisou-st. DOO BUYS LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSI DOUBLE, bedstead, and bedding, separately or together 704 South State-st., 5 to 9 p. m.

90 FOR STOCK AND FIXTURES ALL COM \$200 CASH BUYS A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH Madison-st.

2500-TO GOOD MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT
bital means business, interest in established, ilucrative business will be given paying 200 per cent profit. Rare chance. Reference exchanged. V 88 Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—THE FINEST AND LARGEST ASsorsment of 4-ply 2000 linen caliars and cuffs ever
shown in this market. Collars, 20 cents each, or \$2
per dozen; cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair collars,
per dozen; cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair collars,
per dozen; cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair collars,
cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair collars,
cuffs, 35 cents a pair, or 3 pair collars,
cuffs, cuffs FOR SALE - AND TO BE REMOVED-LARGE frame house and barn, together or senarately. 601 Michigan av., ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building. FOR SALE-CHEAP-FIVE FINE SETTER PUPS. FOR SALE-CHOICE FRESH COW AND CALF.
BRAINERD, 55 Ashland Block. second-st.

Oil SALE—THE BEST SHIRT THE WORLD PROduces made to fit you at \$2.25 each, or six for \$13;
a good shirt for \$1.50. We use only reliable goods, and
guarantee every shirt to give entire satisfaction or refund the money. True. LONE STAR Shire Factory, 188 Dearborn-st., near Fost-Office. FOR SALE—AT THE RIVER HOUSE. MAYWOOD new milch cows with their caives, or will trade for new mich cows with their caives, or will trade for beef cows.

FOR SALE—MINK SACQUE AND MUFF CHEAP: new, dark, fas-ionable; was made to order; owner going South to reside; price \$15; can be seen at 325 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—A SOLID SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK.

FOR SALE—A SOLID SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK. FOR SALE-4 COWS AND CALVES AT 196 MICH-F igam-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY WILL SACRIFICE HER ELEgant dismond ear-rings for \$235; cost \$325; I need
money. X 5. irribune effice. money. A 5, rribune office,

Poli Sale—WE MARE SHIRTS TO; FIT AND T guaranter them to piease you in every respect, at the low cost prices consistent with fine work. Lone Star Shirt Factory, 188 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

Poli Sale—Foul Barrella, 40 Gallons Kach, pure Catawba grape julce, made at our vineyard, equal to any fallow win for medicated purypasses; price 75 cents per general Coll. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolish-st., up-stairs.

For Sale—Four Oil. LiPPINCOTT, 79 Fast Coffice roaster, capacity four bushels, works by hand or by joseam, as the Centennial Roasting works, 27 West Lake-st.

West Lake-st.

FOR SALE-A 250-GALLON STEAM JACKET rendering settle, nearly new, suitable for butchers, packers, etc. A light, covered spring wagon, nearly new; just the thins for butchers, issuaryneas, etc. 168 and 190 kant Jackson-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-A TYPE-WRITER. either new or second-hand; two new sewing-machines, one a Remington and one St. John's; and a single occision. FOR SALE—"PELTZER'S CITY ATLAS," BOUND complete, with supplement; new and clean. Will cleap. Address V 82, Tribune office. sell cheap. Address V 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-813-TWO-YEAR-OLD NEWFOUNDisand dog "Tom"; gratie as a kitten, fond of
children; spiendid watch-dog. V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-THE "LONE STAR" SHIETS ARE
It the best in the world. Try them, at 188 Dearbornst., near Post-Office.

LOG SALE-A DIESS-COAT, NEARLY NEW;
A dedress V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL GOOD LAKE VESSELS;
Choice forms; pine lands, and desirable city residences. T. J. KINSELLA. 182 Lassele-st. FOR SALE—SHOW-CASE, COUNTER, INDIAN figure, and some tobacco, at 30 cents on the dollar. FOR SALE—THE FINEST JURGENSEN STEM-winder in Chicago for \$240; cost \$400 recently. Also cluster diamond ring. 142 Dearborn-st., Room to

FOR SALE-MASQUERADE COSTUMES; A mortgage for a small sum being about to be foreclosed. Will take whatever I can get for my interest in a large and valuable into ef costumes for masked balls. etc. Address for ten days, COSTUMER, Tribune.

FOR SALE-A GOOD NO. 6 SAFE, CREAP, APPLY at Room 12, McCormick Block. J. S. GOULD.

FOR SALE-A THREE-STONE DIAMOND RING for SALE-A THREE-STONE DIAMOND RING for SA. Cost F57: a bargain to-day or to-morrow at 188 Dearborn-st. (shirt store). FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE. TO be removed. The house is in good repair. Inquire at 335 West Washington-4s.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESK MADE TO ORDER: Cost \$35; good as new; will sell same with revolving chair for \$18 if taken by Tuesday. Address V 56, Tribune effice. FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SECOND-HAND ROT-air furnaces very cheap and warranted. 400 West FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR COOK OR parior stove a first-class shuffle-board with weights complete. Inquire at 103 East Harrison-st. FOR SALE-AT HALF PRICE, SO FRET OF Counters. BOSTON STORE. 120 State-st. FOR SALE-MILK-PURE AND VERY BEST: MY own cowa, and choice feed; also one large fat cow. FOR SALE—A FINE ROSEWOOD BILLIARD table at one-fifth of its cost. Apply at 1107 Mich. POR SALE—INDIANA NUT COAL, \$3: COKE, \$8
per 100 busheis; dry slaba, \$600 per cord. Office
101 East Randolph-st. FOR SALE—FROM 1.000 TO 2.000 TONS OF ICE now in store, is to 18 inches thick; will contract to deliver now or next summer. A 300, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—\$40—A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, with 6 cnes, and counters, and balls; very cheap. Empire Parior Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE. A NY ONE HAVING SHOW-CASES TO EXCHANGE for fine shirts, made to order, at the lewest prices, address LONE STAR, 188 Dearborn-st. EXCHANGE—A CLEAR LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth \$400 these times; for furniture, carpets, etc. Address 7 33. Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY OF \$3,000 in sox I 23 and cottage on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-second—5., for farm, lots, or acre property. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st. LONG, 72 East Washington-82.

POR EXCHANGE—SMALL FARM NEAR GOOD town, all clear, for good equity in brick residence, well located. Address, giving particulars, T. 22. Tribune office.

POR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Lake View; with all modern improvements, of 1ts acres ground all improved, with the requisite out-building, for city property. Address T. 91. Tribune.

POR EXCHANGE—FINE FLOURING—MILL PROPerty and farms not far from Chicago for large western farm or prairie land; owners ill-health obliges him to quit milling. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 85 Washington-84.

LOGE RECKLANGE—TWO FINE TWO-STORY AND CO., 68 Washington et.

POR ENGLANGE—TWO FINE TWO-STORY AND basement legick housen on the West Side, convenient to horse carefree and clearly careful convenient to horse carefree and clearly careful FOR EXCHANGE—A SMALL LOT OF GENT'S furnishing goods for personal property or a chesp city lot. W 47. Tribune office.

COOD LANDS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI TO trade for diamonds, personal property, or good equities in city property. Inquire 81.85 Washingtonsi, Room 2. St., Room 2.

WILL TRADE A FINE PLACE, 150 MILES FROM
Chicago, on Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Rairea I,
one acre of land, two houses, fruit trees, fenced, etc.;
population of 1,500; cheap at \$800 cash, for a goe!
sound horse, carriage, burgy, and harness; horse must
be large and a good stement and good style; the place is
clear, etc. Address X 38, Tribune office. be large and a good steeper and good style; the place is clear, etc. Address X-98, Tribune office.

I HAVE SOME CHICAGO PROPERTY I WOULD like to trade for atock of goods; will give good trade and pay cash difference, if any. Address F. A. HJORTH, Northwood, Is.

PO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 178

Maddress E.:

One of the state-story hotels in fillings (clear), and completely furnished; pay about 83, 600 rent; I wan a good stock farm in Hilmots, Missourt, I own, or any good state, that is well improved.

Fine improved farm of 212 acres 20 miles south of Chicago on Danville & Vincennes italiroad, with 2 good stores and good stock of groceries, for a larger improved farm in Hilmots, Missouri, Kansan, or lowed (this is a first-class trade).

End of the state of the finest plantations in the South; Sc. CO.—Inc or the finest plantations in the South; a first-class trade).

Two good wellings and to 100x125 on Sequeick-st., near Division; this is good renting property and good farm or suburban property; be sure and call and see this property; we will give a bargain.

this property; we will give a bargain.

TO EXCHANGE—AT \$1.50 PER ACRE, 1,250 acres splendid farming & grazing land in two bodies of \$60 acres each, in Graham county, North Carolina, a portion covered with the best walnut, oak, hickory, and maple timber; railroad now beins built Northern markets. No bester land for stock raising; in the country. Splendid, healthy climate, 25 miles from Blue litige. Will take goods, horses, carriages, jewel-ry, or planos, or any good city or town real estate. Title absolutely perfect. No incumbrance or back taxes. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAYE PROPERTY ON THE Wast Side; also stock of merchandise to trade for house and lot either on the South Side east of Wasshav, and north of Twenty-fith-st.; on North Side east of Clark-st, and south of North-ay. Will assume \$3.000. Address V 85, Tribuse office. TO EXCHANGE—BY D. P. NEWELL, BRAI-Estate Agent, 188 West Madison-st. So-agra-farm in Control of the Control of the Control in Chicago; several farms in force Michigan, Mis-souri, and illinois, to exchange for city property; diy property to exchange for farms. TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, well rented, small facus before, for a small farm of 20 or 46 acres, within 50 miles of Chicago. Address W 98, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE - SOME FINE GRAZING AND cotton lands for Northern property, M. T. BALD-WIN, Room 10 Methodist Church Block. TO EHCHANGE—CASH AND REAL ESTATE FOR stock of goods; merchandise of all kinds to exchange. O. D. ORVIS, of Washinston-st. change. O. D. ORVIS, of Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CENTRALLY LOCATED CITY
property. clear; want business block; will assume
half its present value. HUTCHINSON BROS., 69
Washington-st. Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—\$4,000—BUSINESS AND STOCK of hardware, well located, and doing a good basiness, for stock of dry goods, notisians, or bests and shoes; good reasons for exchanging. Address X 7, Type-une office. une office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR REAL ESTATE FOR I good stocks of merchandles on a fair basis; will put in rome cash for a bargain. F. D. COSSITT, vi Washington-st. Washington-8t.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR COTTAGE AND LOTS, OR Inside vacant lots, equity in two-story and basement brick. 714 West Ausm-st. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 200 West Madison-8t. TO EXCHANGE—COAL FOR HORSE, BUGGY, gold watch and chain, or diamonds. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-A GOOD LOT FOR A GOOD 71 Washington et. 71 Washington-S.

TO EXCRANGE—I HAVE A NEW TWO-STORY frame bouse and 3 lots, all clear and title perfect, will trade for second-hand furniture store, fewelry, crockery, furnished rooms, saloon, etc., or merchandise of any kind. Address X 16, Tribune office. disc of say kind. Address X 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—100 X 161 MICHIGAN-AV. To and Forty-eighth-st., clear, for unimproved in Champaign or adjoining counties. Woft. Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—1 OWN A TWO-STORY BUILDing and fot on West Madison-st. near Oakley: store and rooms over, worth \$7,000 clear. Wish to exchange if for house and ies of about same value. Will assume some, L. B. MANTONYA, 200 Madison-st. TO EXCHANGE-TWO OR THREE SHARES IN A Carbonate Silver-Mining Company for first-class furnituring of three or for rooms; mines located in California Guiche, colorado. This is no humbug. The mines are valuado. Parties in this city know all about them. Address J. P. ESMAY, 12 Fifth-av. TO EXCHANGE-FOR HORSE AND BUGGY, OR either separate, several oil paintings. L. W. FELT, 149 chicago-av.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR PIANO, SEAL SACQUE, or Western lands, the equity in a basement Brick house, modern improvements, near Thirty-sighila-st. G. S. THOMAS, 149 LASalle-st., Rooms. house, modern improvements, near Instru-engmar-se.

G. S. THOMAS, 149 LASAlle-st., Room S.

TO EXCHANGE—E20,000 WORTH OF WATCHES,
Jevelry, and fixtures for destrable clear real estate.
Address V 91. Tribane office.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND
lot 961123. cornar of Warren and Western-avaworth \$15,000. ingumbered for \$7,000. Want a subhouse and Jot. J. G. MACLAT, 120 inanfolph-st.Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—WANT PAIR HORSES, CARtriage, buggy, plano, cottage and lot. or vacant lots
will give good exchange, part cash. V 28, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—WO NICE COTTAGES AND
lots slightly incumbered for Kanasa or lows lands,
diamonds, or personal property. Inquire at 55 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—THIRES STORES WELL RENTED
for Kanasa or miscuri lands. Call at once or address R BALDWIN & CO., Room 10 Methodist
Church Block.

MY ANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED KANSAS FARM Church Block.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED KANSAS FARM
in exchange for first-class equities on West Side.

Apply to WM. L. PLERCE & CO., 143 LaSaile-st.

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR A 2148 MASON &
Hamili Organ, and a 865 and a 855 American Sewing-Machine; all new. 255 West Madison-st. WOULD YOU TRADE, CALL. WE HAVE FINE residences for farms, costages for suburban, choice city lots for residences, etc. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 162 Laxalle-R., itoom %.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A 1, 200-pound Fairbank scale, second-hand. Address V 30, Tribune office, SO, Tribune office.

WHAT PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE YOU.

with money, for Nobraska lands and clear bonse and lot at Maplewood? Address V 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A PARM OF SO ACKES in Kankshee County, Illinoia, by miles from a thriving town. for a stock of goods. For further particulars address S I, 51 and 53 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CLEAR HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH OF WATER—CLEAR HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH OF WATER—CLEAR HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH OF STATE, or improved farm. Address THOMAS MOISGAN, 180 Clark-st., Room 17.

GAN, 180 Clark-el., Room 17.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPERLY and SALON and business property work \$1.000 in a rood railroad flows, for merchandise—drygoods preferred. Address P. O. Box 88, Fairfield. ia.;

WANTED—A FIRST RATE PIANO FOR A SPLENDING AS STORMAN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PIANO FOR A SPLENDING FOR A SET OF THE PIANO FOR A SPLENDING AS THE PIANO MEDICAL.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.

ANTED-DRUG CLERKS OUT OF EMPLOY ment can make good wages selling the Drugsies and Book of Private Formulas contains formulas for the elixirs, syrups, wines, emulsions, etc., retail price For further information address JOHN H. NEL N. Livonia Station, N. Y. W ANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A HEAVY hardware and iron house. Please state in handware and tron house. Please state in handware that experience had and wages wanted; also rive reference. Address T 94. Tribune office. WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE clerk by a house doing a wholesale and retail business in lows; must be competent and strictly reliable. Address 788, Tribune office. WANTED-HELF IN DRUG STORE. APPLY AT 1020 Indiana-av.

WANTED-A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN FOR the State of Missouri-one who has trade. Kone other need answer. Address T 66, Tribune office. other need answer. Address T 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 18 Years of age, who writes well and rapidly, and is quick at figures, to work in an office and learn business; one who resides at home preferred. W 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY—A THOROUGH, bractical bookkeeper; one accustomed to stock company books preferred. Address, with references, W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG MAN 18 OR 20 years old, who has parents living in Chicago, to act as receiving clerk and be generally useful in a large furniture establishment; must be correct in figures and expect small wages the first year. Address V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE AT ONCE
three competent salesmen to sell goods to the re
tail grocery trade in the city. Those having had experience in this line preferred. Address X2, Tribwhe office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ACCU's tomed to taking orders to solicit custom orders for the best shirt the world produces; made to measure as quaranteed in every respect, at \$2.25 each; or six fe its. LONE STAR SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st., net Post-Office. WANTED - DRUG CLERK, GERMAN WHO
speaks English. Apply at 1376 State-st.

WANTED-A SMART YOUNG MAN AS ASSIST
ant bookkepper; wages, \$50 per month. Addres
N 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE MAN, COMPETENT to work power shears and machinery and cut from that steel to patterns; one familiar with plow work preferred; none but competent men of good character and habita, who desire perman at work, need apply. Address CUMINS, NOBLE & DODGE, Dixon, Ill. WANTED-A FEW BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALL boots: steady work. FOREPAUGH & TARBOX WANTED-3 GOOD CABINET MAKERS TO GO TO Whitewater, Wis.; references required. Apply to FRANK FESTAL, Monday, Jan. 28, 118 North Clin-WANTED—A TAILOR TO WORK PIECE WORK IN a good country town. For information call on G. F. COOK. of Field, Leiter & Co.'s, at 9 o'clock Monday. WANTED—A GOOD CIGAR-MAKER: MUST take board with employer, and a boy to strip to-bacco. Apply, with references, Monday morning, at 213 West Randolph-st. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC foreman on shop-pants. Permanent postion to the right man; good pay. Apply Monday forencen to superintendent third floor. CLEMENT & SAYER. 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR RAILEOAD
eating-house in Nebraska; good wages and permanent place for good man. Address with name and
reference, W 34, Tribune omec. WANTED-AT THE PALMER HOUSE-THREE good uphoisterers for fine work. Wanted-Fine Children's Shoe-Stitcher and paster; also man to make children's turns. 232 West Congress-st. WANTED-3 FIRST-CLASS SHOP CUTTERS AT HARRY HART & BRO.'S, 185 and 197 South WANTED—TWO STRONG BOYS: MUST UNDER-stand finishing furniture. Call Sunday, and be prepared for work Monday. THEODORE CLEAVISH, 127 Cornell-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO LIVE IN CARriage-house and do stable work morning and evening for the rent. 281 Warren-av. Employment Agencies.

ANTED-FIFTY PIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOI
private and boarding houses, city and country.

Ire of Mrs. P. REISS, 367 South State-st.

Miscellaneous. ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALES-man, one who thoroughly understands the book stationery busines, and who has had some years of erience as traveling salesman in the Northwestern tes. Also wanted, a thorough sationery man to a the supervision of a large, well-established wholes business. None but experienced persons, who can

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; DE WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN LOOKING FOR Agents' Companion, "price Sc. AGENTS' COM-ANION, 143 LaSalie-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HAND RE-porter for parliamentary work. State experience and terms. Box 164. Post Office, Toronto, Canada. A Thouse office.

VANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR: MUST
When young unmarried man of good habits, and
necopionable references; steady work at a living
stary. Address 7.8, Tribune office. WANTED—TEREE GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO SELL COMPANY OF THE STATE West Monroe-st.

WANTED-LIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL DE
La Banta's Advice to Ladies. Elegant; only book
of the kind out. SAMUEL JUNKIN, 68 Adams-st.

of the kind out. SAMUEL JUNKIN, 68 Adams-at.

WANTED-AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS.

man; must be of first-class ability in design, contraction, and details. State training, edgery correct, and references. A. K. PHILLIPS, 625 Olive-81.

St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF 15 TO 18 YEARS old, who can write a good hand, and is willing to make himself useful on small salary. Address, in own handwriting, with references, V 3a, Tribune office.

WANTED-FRST-CLASS SITUATIONS FOR every branch of trade or labor procured. Apply or address, with stamp, INDUSTRIAL RECOID AND PATHFINDER, 125 South Clark st., Room 20.

MANTED-BY A CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE WANTED-BY A CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE house, a competent traveling salesman having an established trade. Address, with references, V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED-SOME SWART MEN OR LADY CANvasers of good address to sell tea and coffee to
rivate families, boarding-houses, &c. Apply at 20 VANTED-SOME SMART MEN OB LADY CANvassers of good address to sell tea and coffee to
wivate families, boarding-houses, éc. Apply at 20
jouin Clark-st.

WANTED-A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL
parior furniture, etc., on commission; must
know his business thoroughly; give age, experience,
and references. Address W 84. Tribune office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN. ONE WHO CAN
play the organ and knows something of the
nechanism of the Reed organ preferred. Address in
its own handwriting W 18. Tribune office.

WANTED-A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH
the music trade of the West and Northwest to
ravel; none but such as are thoroughly well-posted in
the business of soling organs and planes need address
W 14. Tribune office.

W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELI
watches, jeweiry, needles, chromos, photographs,
stationery, cutiery, plated-ware, tricks, etc.; over a
chousand fast-selling articles; inducements unequaled.
C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-86.

WANTED—EVERY STREET SALESMAN IN THE city to call; I have something new for you that will pay big. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-81.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR EACH STATE, with \$50 cash, to make same per week. L. P. SWIFT, 75 Dearborn-81., Room 14, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO TALK business with business men; weekly pay. Call Monday at Room 33, 161 Lasslie-81. Monday at Boom 83, 161 Lassainess.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (GOOD WRITER)
with \$300 cash capital; interest in busines or saiary. L. P. SWIFT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED
States, except Chicago, to sell an article just out
specially adapted to the retail liquor trade; exclusive;
territory to agents. Address Room 13 Otla Building,
State and Madison-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO WORK FOR
his board in a private family; reference required. Apply at 83 Madison-sts., Room 12 from 10 to 12.

WANTED—AGENTS. ROTH CIFY AND COUNTY. WANTED-AGENTS, BOTH CITY AND COUN-try, for the best selling article out; big money for good, live men. Address, for circular, 77 Clark-st. KNIFE POLISHING CO.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN THE new art; can be done at bome; is pleasant and produable; full instructions by mail on receipt of 30 cents and stamp. Address Royal Art Company, P. O. Box 160, Ohioago. BOX 160. Ohicago.

WANTED-A MAN TO PEDDLE TEAS. ETC., from wagon on shares; also one to peddle meata, or I will let rigs cheap. It was taken as the western States by a Chicago lumber firm. Address with references (which must be good) with Thouse office.

WANTED-SALESMEN WELL ACQUAINTED with edited to take a line of white shirts on commission. Zimmerman & Schneider, 212 Madison. Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO INTROduce the Ashiand mine lump coal, equal to Brie.

Wabash coal yard, corner May and Carroll-sta.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN BOY,
without parents preferred, 12 to 14; can have a
good home as one of my family. X 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO WORK IN CITY and country to sell the best picture ever sold; en-tire the country to sell the best picture ever sold; en-tire the country to sell the sell of the country to be made. STORKY, 72 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED-MEN SEEKING SOMETHING PROF-itable to sell our fast selling articles: best terms iven. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st. ANTED-FOR GROCERY OFFICE, A BOY about 17 years of age; must be correct at figures write good legible hand. Address in own writing.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE
charge of isee department; no others need apply.
Boston Store, 113-120 State-st.

Domestics.

Wanted-A First-Class Meat and Pastry cook. Apply Monday after 9 o'clock at 196 North WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a small family; good references required. Apply at 271 South Robey-st. at 271 South Robey-st.

WANTED-GIRL; GOOD WASHER AND IRONES
no others need apply; a German preferred. Apply at No. 249 South Park-av. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
German or Swede. Call at No. 832 West Mon

V German or Sweee. Call at No. 822 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENerat honsework. Call Sunday and Monday as 185
South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN OR
Swede girl for general honsework in a small famil). Must give the best of references, none others need
apply. Call Sunday afternoon or Monday, 500 Falton-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL OR
a middle-aged woman who can come well recommended, in a small family. Apply at Heyman's 78
South Halsted-st., near Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK AT MORGAN'S Belluvelaw, near Forty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK,
Call Monday at 300 South ir ving-place.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK must be neat and good washer and froner. 903 West Jackson st. WANTED A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 774 State-at-WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-ply Monday morning at 338 Warren-av. ply Monday morning at 338 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG WOMAN FOR GENeral housework. Call at 26 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework. 332 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl. German or Scandinavian. 47 South Ashland-av.

To dining froom girl. German or Scandinavian. 47
South ashland-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL THAT CAN COOK, wash, and fron well; also a good girl for second work; references required. Apply at 452 Michigan-4v.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, wages 22 per week, at 47 South Curtis-st.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN COOK, washer, and froner in a small private family. Apply at 250 Deathorn-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND from the cook, washer, and froner in a small private family. Apply at 250 Deathorn-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND from the cook of the WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN eral housework in private family. Apply at 760 West Jackson-st. West Jackson st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family near Evanston; no washing; steady Norwegian preferred; good wages and permanent place. Apply at Room 5, 61 LaSsile st.

WANTED-AT 154 NORTH STATE-ST., GOOD woman gook. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommend-ed. Call at 121 Loomis-pt., near Van Buren. ed. Call at 121 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD COOK,
washer, and ironer. Call at 1149 Indians-sv.
Reference required.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL
for general housework and care of children. 216
Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a first-class cook, washer, and
froner; no others need apply; good wages. 659 West
Adams-st.

WANTED-GIRL 13 TO 15 YEARS OLD TO MAKE herself generally useful, references required. Calt Monday before 12 at 242 Schiller-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1084 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 871 West Adams-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 450 Sophia-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 654 Wabash-av. Wages, \$2.50. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL private family; references required. Call at 44 South Sangamon-ss.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN FOR small family; general housework. 388 West Harrison-st. WANTED-A CHAMBER GIRL AT 1005 WABASH-av. Call Monday morning. WANTED-A DINING-ROOM GIRL FOR PRIvate boarding house. Call Monday morning at
1002 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork at institute near college, 511 and 513
State-st.; call to-day.

WANTED-A NEAT QUICK AND THOROUGHLY competent girl with references for general housework. 49 South Peoria-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer. Apply at 422 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work: wages \$2. 106 West Water-st. WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; must be a good laundress; Norwegian or Swede. 417 West Jackson-st. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL, POR GENERAL housework; family small: wages liberal; at 208 West Twelftleist., near Desplaine. West Twelfthest., near Desplaines.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 145 South Despis hea-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; city references required Apply Monday at 3Gl West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-TOOK Call at 350 Twenty-first-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSE work for a family of three. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1052 Michigan-av,

Sonmstresses.
WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-100 SHIRT OPER ators and finishers, at 306 State-st. WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Come prepared to commence work. 400 West Walten - Washerwoman, Dishwasher, and seamstress at Merchants Hotel. Call Mon-day morning at 10 a. m. WANTED TWO APPRENTICES FOR DRESS making. Must be good sewers. 310 South Clark WANTED-TWO MACHINE GIRLS: FIRST-CLASS bands. 186 North Morgan-st. WANTED-25 LINEN-COATMAKERS; NONE BUT experienced hands need apply. 215 North Sanga-mon-st. WANTED - EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS.
Oall Monday afternoon. Nilsson Shirt Mfg. Co.,
24 North Clark-st.
WANTED-SEAMSTRESS; A GOOD GRL USED
to panta, coats, and vests; steady work. The
tailor and cutter, JOHN, Throop and Madison-sts. wanted—A Good Girl Used to Pants, coats, and vests; steady work. The tailor and cutter, JOHN, Throop and Madison-sis.

Wanted—Button-Hole Maker on White work; inclose sample, with terms. State residence. Address X 48, Tribune office.

WANTED-A WITS A STOUNG OMES.

WANTED-A WET NURSE WITH BABY NOT over 3 months old. Address W 63, Tribune.

WANTED-A NURSE FOR A 4-YEAR-OLD child; must be fully accustomed to the management of children, steady, and reliable. Best of references required. Apply at 298 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED-A GIRL CAPABLE OF MINDING A 5 months baby can have a good home in return at 119 North Elizabeth-st. WANTED-A TIDY NURSE GIBL TO TAKE CARE
of children and do light chamber room work.
Inquire Monday 292 East Indiana-st. WANTED — A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO take charge of a child and its wardrobe; location with the best of references will receive consideration. Call for three days, GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 178 East Randolph-at.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, first-class shirt frozer, at 1400 South State-st. Call Monday afternoon.

WANTED—SHIRT-IRONERS ON NEW WORK; strictly first-class. Apply to WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AT WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND COLLAR froner at 80 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED-A GOOD HOUSEKE RPER AND COMpanion by an aged couple. To the right person
will be given a comfortable and picasant home. Wages
must be moderate. Address VFe. Iribune office.

Miscellaneous.
WANTED-EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS AND
women. Board, \$2 to \$2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN IN
a wholesale manufactory of ladies closks and
suita. State experience and give reference. Address
V-63, Tribune office.

WANTED-LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE.
Terms liberal. Prof. WM. McFaRLAND. 213
West Madisou-st., corner Green. Room 12.

WANTED-100 YOUNG LADIES FOR THE BALlet; also some good singers for choruses. Apply
between 2 and 4 p. m. as the late Globe Theatre Monday. FOLLY.
WANTED-A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY AS
junior of Aler. Must live with her parents. Address X 12. Tribune office.

WANTED-AN AGREEABLE LADY WITH \$200 Wanten An Agreeable Lady with \$300 can secure a pleasant and permanent place. For interview address V 68, Tribune office.

A NEW GENUINE SINGER FAMILY SEWING machine to trade for hay, oats, and feed. Address T70, Tribuneoffice.

A NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine for shale at a discount for cash. Apply at No. 181 West Madison-st. Boom No. 1, between 4 and 5 p. m.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC. WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

NEW SEWING MACHINES RETAILED AT wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call as or address 62 Adams-st., near State. S. G. MANY & CO. 50 GENUINE FAMILT AND MEDIUM AND dress, for one week, 171, Tribuna offices, for one week, 171, Tribuna offices.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS OF GOOD ADDRESS. Call at once at 238 West Madison-st., Room 24.

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE.

BOOKKEGDOTS, CIETKS, &CC

CITUATION WANTED—TO WORK EVENINGS ON
books and accounts by a practical bookkeeper of 20
years experience, several years with present employers; best of city references given as to ability and integrity. Address I.7. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN;
Deposition of the content of the conte ne office.

ITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL CLERK OR
bookkeeper: have \$500 to loan employer. Address
90, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 25 YEARS'
or residence in this city, as shipping or receiving
terk, or porter, or in any capacity in which work is
quired. The best of reference given. Can loan emloyer \$500 or \$1,000. V 5, Tribune office. NUTUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN IN
Pelali or wholesale boot and shoe store, with four
ears' experience, two in city and two in country; habs unquestionable. Best of reference given. Address
17, Tribune office. T 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE man to work in store, office, or anything that is bonorable; is competent and willing. Good references. Wi2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-AS, DRUG AND AND PREscription clerk by a young man of five years experience. Best of recommends from all from I have worked for. Address BURRILL ELLIOTT, Box 559, Port Huron, Mich. FOR HUROR, MICH.

CITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A
young man aged 25; is a rapid penman, and quick
and accurace at figures; best references. Address X 21,
Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS CLERK, BOOKKEEP.
Tribune office.

Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TOTAILORS—BY A FIRST class custom cutter of eight years' experience in Chicago; city position preferred; satisfaction guaran teed. Address W I. Tribune office. teed. Address W I. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer and machinist from the East to run a stationary engine: with best of references. Address 144 North Peoria et. for one week.

SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG MARRIED man as custom cutter of shirts or clothings: is Ai; first-class city references. Address W 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer: can do repairing in plumbing, gas, and steam fitting; best references. Address W 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A BROGINEER WITH Wages enough to pay board. Address X 8, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF SEVERAL. Swages enough to pay board. Audress & c. ribute:

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVERAL

Pears' business experience; speaks English. Ger
man, and French, and is reliable in every respect
could fill position as meat cutter in restaurant or in a
first-class butcher-shop. No objection to country.
Best of references. Address V 31, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDER stands drawing, and is able to lay out his own work has been working mill wright business. V 53, Tribune

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COACHman. Is sober and steady. Best of references.

Address T 50, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A

young man willing to make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Good reference. Address T

76, Tribune office. 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH YOUNG Man as coachman. Steady and sober. Address T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A Private family by a German. Beliable and thoroughly understands the business. Best of city reference. Address V 6, Tribune office. ence. Address V6. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man; know a his business well; will bring best of recommendation. Address W 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Dane; understands the care of horses and carriagres, and will make himself useful about the place; best reference given. W 4. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, HE as coachman, she as cook and laundrass; both competent; best reference. Address V 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE Christian family, as coachman (Swede of 24); best of experience; reference; security if desired. V 48, Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER FOR GROcery or market; has drove for ten years; best of
reference. Address WM. WALKER, 1039 Butterfield-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
coachman; thoroughly understands the care of fine
horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful;
can give first-class city references. W 88, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED - AS A FIRST-CLASS CONCENHAN; best of references. Call or address CHARLES JENKINS, 649 Michigan-av.. in rear.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN TO Sact as janitor to take care of a building or private house; no children. Address 524 South Haisted-st., up-stairs. UP-stairs.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WILL O ing to make himself useful in any capacity; is good teamster, writes a fair hand; is well acquainted the city; has held different positions in a hotel, and capable to do the work of a porter or clerk. Address 92, Tribune office. MA. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—A Gentleman of Excellent business capacity and literary talent, a
smart, ready, and sound writer, capanie of any amount
of work, wants an engagement amanager, secretary,
amanuenals, or editorial writer. References unexceptionable. Terms moderate. Address SCRIBE, 85
South Green-St. SITUATION WANTED-AS SALESMAN, COLLECT-

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics,
CITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN LADY

and her daughter; is a first-class cook and understands her business perfectly; private family or private
boarding-house; a good home, not high wages, the
pet; city limits preferred. Call at 218 West Adamps at CITUATION WANTED AS A GOOD COOK, BEST.
Of city references if required; would do second work and sew. Call at 272 North Franklin-st. work and sew. Call at 272 North Franklin-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO
general housework; will work for small pay. Call
for two days at 144 Huron-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
English girl to do second work or sew; good city
reference. Call or address M E, 418 Michigan-av. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENSeral housework in a private family. Call Sunday
and Monday at 48 South Ann-st
CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework or second work in a private
family. Please call at 917 Cottage Grove-av., Sunday
afternoos. general housework or second work in a private family. Please call at 917 Cottage Grove-av., Sunday atternoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. English, recently from Canada, for a gentleman's family; can furnish the best of references. 615 Fulton. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework for a small family. Please call at 310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW AS SERV-ONLY TO THE SERVING AND THE SERVI speciable American family: no others need apply. 750 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Seotch woman to cook, wash, and fron or general work; no cards. 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or do general housework by a Canadian girl. call at 202 South Fark-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN SIT to do general housework or second work. Please call Monslay and Tuesday at 163 West Indiana-st. CITUATION WANTED—BBY A FIRST-CLASS girl to de general housework or second work. Please call for two days at 125 South Clinton-st. STUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY

by a rood cook, washer, and ironer, with good
city references. Apply at 246 North Clark-st.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE—
work: is a good cook and laundress. Apply at
1500 Przirie-st. STUATION WANTED—BY A TOROUGHLY competent South of the Work at 21 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent Seotch Canadian giri to do second work; good references. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for general housework and one for second work. Call for two days at 21 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN dining-room, second work, robuse work. Please call Monday at 705 Halsted-st., near Evans-st. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK BY S a middle-aced woman, or in boarding-house. In-quire at No. 746 State-st., up-stairs. MRS. E. HER-INGTON. quire at No. 748 State-st., up-stairs. MRS. E. HER-INGTON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, TO Cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; good references. Please call at 438 East Oak-st., for two days.

SITUATED WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK IN a private family or boarding house. The best of references given. Apply at 1141 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant girl who is fully canable of taking charge of kitchen-in a private family as cook and laundress. 1390 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY. City or country. For particulars address X 108, Tribune office. Scity or country. For particulars address X 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OF REAL PROPERTY OF RENEAD OF RENEAD HOUSE OF RENEAD OF

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. CALL Monday at 1574 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; COMPETENT to take whole charge of the cooking in a first-class boarding-bouse. Call at 178 South Clarkest., up-stairs, Room 12

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. CITUATION WANTED - BY A COMPETENT Of Protestant girl as cook in a first-class family. Ap-ply at 1499 Indians-av., basement. SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Second work or general housework in a small family. Please call for two days at 230 Jefferson-st., near Van Buren.

Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private house: city references. Call at ead
Indiana-av., foot of Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general bousework. Call or address 694 State-st.
Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
private family: can give good city reference. Please
call Monday at 285 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL,
tidy, and thoroughly competent in every respect
to do second work; understands good cooking. 87
Vernon-av. to do second work; understands good cooking. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG DANISH pirl, competent to do all kinds of good cooking and laundry work in any family; can furnish good references. 87 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL VITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL vate family; South Side preferred; best of references given if required. Address X 17, Tribune office. given if required. Address X 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to do general housework or second work in a
private family; good references. 12 Fourteenth-st.,
near Michigan-sv.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY
competent girl to cook, wash, and iron, or as second
girl in a private family. 582 State-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
work in a small family. Please call at 196 Twenty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO kitchen or general work in a private family; good references. 1065 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPREENT, well recommended Swedish girl for general housework or second work in an American family. Address 276 Division-st, SITUATION WANTED-BY GOOD ENGLISH COOK
S in first-class family; best references given. Apply
at 40 Hill-st. at 40 Hill-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL DINING-ROOM girl. Address I 94. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AMERIorangirl, with references, to do second work in a first-class family; or general housework in small family.
Call Monday between 9 and 1 o'clock at No. 151

Nowtk in a small family. Please address W 36, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WILLING GIRL TO do second work, plain sewing, or mind children. Best of reference. 161 West Washington-84.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL. Stranger in the city. Competent o do second work and take care of children. Address W 20, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT PROTESTANT OF SET OF S st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Dyoung girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do
general housework in a private family; reference
give alf required. Please call at 361 Indians-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
second work; is willing to assist sewing. Apply at
17 Charles-place. 17 Charles-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO Cook, wash, and from references given. Call at 70 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth-st. O COOK, wash, and iron: references given. Call at TO Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOSTON GIRL; neat and capable, good cook for small family: do not send postal-cards. Call Monday 51 East Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST YOUNG German girl in private family to do general housework or as second-girl. Call or address 310 North Wellsst., bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO cook wash, and iron in private family; good reference given. Apply at 587 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOHEMING AND STATES AND STATES BOTH AND STATES AND STATES BOTH AND STATES AND STATES BOTH AND

fly. Call for 2 days at 630 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG DANISH
Sirl, to do general housework. Apply at 221 West
Chicago-av., near Milwankee-av.
Scook wash, and fron and one to do second-work in a
private family; two girls that are willing to work together. Address 48 Bismarck-et. Call for two days. gether. Address 48 Bismarck-et. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK;
best of reference; no objection to the country. Call
or address 1053 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
Sirst-class American family by a German Protestant
girl. Apply Monday at Room is Lakeside Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY
who can cook, wash, Iron, and 60 any kind of
housework. Please call at No. 17 Charles-place. NOUSEWOYK. Please call at No. 17 Charles-place.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a first-class boarding-house or private house or to take care of children. Please call at 681 State-81. Sunday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework and sewing in a small private family. Call for two days at 101 West Polk-81. SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook. 240 Michigan-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or take care of children. Apply at 267 West Ohlo-st. 257 West Unio-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN
With child 15 months old; good worker. Inquire at
1636 South State-st. STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXCEEDINGLY good grif to do general housework in a respectable private family. First-class references. Please call at 96 Dearborn-av.

Se Dearborn av.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIEL TO DO general housework. Apply at 1445 Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-si.

STUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF ONE or two grown children and sew, or do chamber work and sew. Call Monday at 388 North Market-si.

STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT PERson to take care of children and saw, or do second work; good cily reference. 750 West Taylor-si.

STUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, city or country. Call at 140 Eighteenth-st., rear, CITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE AND SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, ofty or country. Call at 140 Eighteenth-st., rear, call at 140 Eighteenth-st., rear, SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND willing Scotch girl as cook and laundress or general housework; has reference. Call Monday at 142 Twentseth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family, can get best of city reference if required. Address V 60, Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls one to do general housework the other second work and sewing. Call on or address 62 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or second work or take care of children. Call at 342 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or second work, or take care of children. Call at 342 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or second work, or take care of children. Call at 342 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and fron, in a private family. Call Monday at 513 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and fron, in a private family. Call Monday and Tuesday. Address SI East Chicago-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework or second work, in a small private family. Call or address 122 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework or second work in a small private family. Call for two days, 647 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY who can cook, bake, wash, and fron, and will do all kinds of housework. Please call at the United States Court. SOPHIE LANG, Room 45.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL small private family. Call for two days, 647 Cottage Grove-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
as cook and laundress; references if required. Call
at 647 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family by a capable girl, with good
references. Call Monday and Tuesday at 42 Twentyfourth-st. SITUATION WANTED-AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK or laundress. 545 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENor laundress. 545 Wabash-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENcall for two days at 1264 State-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENcall for two days at 1264 State-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENcall at 1388 Butterfield-st., in roar.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK
and laundress in a first-class family. Please call at
88 Twenty-fourth st., corner Prairie.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO
cook or do general housework; best of references
given. Please call Monday at 137 Vernon-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO
cook or do general housework; best of city reference. Call at 258 Calumet-av., Monday.

SCALIBITESSES.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS
seamstress; is capable to work on vests, pants, etc.
Apply at 650 West Van Buren-48.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, BY A
Tidow with a little site is vests of the form. SITUATION WANTED -AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A widow with a little girl 8 years old. Address Mrs. J. W. CLARKE, 717 West Superior-st. J. W. CLARKE, 717 West superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, AN EXCEEDingly nice sewer, by hand or machine; wants fine
white work, ladies' or bables' clothes. Address A R,
care Carrier 14, W. D. Station.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW OR TAKE CARE
of children. Address C A, 875 South Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker at \$5 per week. Address T 20, Trip-SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO ALL Kinds of fancy work and family sewing; \$4.50 per week. Address 1578 Indians-av. SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WOULD be like seving by the day, week, or for a home. Address V 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; can out and fit well: \$1 per day, or \$5 per week. Address X 13, Tribune office. Address X 13, Tribune omce.

S an girl, who understands dreasmaking, to sew family or second work, no objections to country. Cor address Monday and Tuesday 1493 South Halsted-SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WITH S a good dressmaker on the South Side. Address for three days W 25, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-TO WORK FOR BOARD With baby (1 year old): is competent scamstress; or any kind of work; references given. Address 221 Maxwell-st. Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER TO GO
In families; can do all kinds of sewing out by Taylor's system. 319 South May-st., near Polk. Call Monday and Tucsday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
Of Cressmaker to work by the day or week. Apply at
267 Thirty-first-st., in store,

T SITUATION WANTED—A STYLISH DRESSMAKER Wishes engagements in families: dust from illustrations; an expert at draping and designing; reference, 1007 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILLIAM STRUCK STRUCK

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO DRESSMAKIN S and children's clothes; can cut and fit. Call and children's closnes; can car and its. Can store when the control of the contro

Nurses,
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH GIRL
to take care of a beby and assist in housework. Call
Monday at 184 Walnut-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A HEALTHY YOUNG
woman as wet nurse. Address T-89, Tricune office;
babe I monsh old. S woman as wet nurse. Address T-80, Tricune office; babe I month old.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE CAnadian woman as nurse for sick, or will care for children; best of references. Call at kmployment Orfice for Women, 51 Lasalie-st. Relief Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MID-die-aged Ragish woman as nurse; can take the full charge of a young baby night and day, and bring it up upon the bottle; had great experience: the kindest and best of attention is given to the baby; best of references. Address T-8 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO AN invalid or child's nurse in a family who will visit the Par's Exposition or travel in Europe in the spring; city and country references given and Sequired. Address for one week ALICE B. ELLIS, Boscobel, Wis. SITUATION WANTED-AS WET NURSE; BABY one week old. Call at 714 Indiana-av. O oneweek old. Call at 714 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED-IMMEDIATRIY-BY A
nurse of 25 years' experience, to attend ladies in
confinement, or invalids; best of city references. Inquire at 938 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED-AS NURSE OR COMPAN100, or will keep house; best of references. Call
Monday and Tuesday at the upper door, 385 Warron-av.
No objection to travel as a nurse.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL AS
nurse or second girl. Can be found and recommended from last place, 1488 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED-AS NURSE BY AN AMER1 ican girl 15 years old. Call at 201 South Clark-st.,
No of the control Hoom 37.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
and reliable nurse girl; recommends from city physicians and citizens. Address 170 Twenty-second-st.

Laundresses.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN to go out washing and froning by the day. Please call at 310 South Park. sv., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS FAMily washing at 75 cents for large and 35 cents for small. Address W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman to do washing and froning by the day in families. Address W 60, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress in private family or general housework; best of references. Address V 54, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS; PRI-vate family or hotel, city or country; three years' references. 51 East Van Buren-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSE keeper, who is a good cook. Country not objected to. Best of references. Call or address 347 West Randolph-8t. JODDG-54.

JULIATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESpectable person with good reference, as houseteeper in a rivate family or first-class boarding-house,
or take the care of an invalid, assist in sewing, an
ake herself useful. Address T37, Tribune office,

Employment Agencies.

DITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be uppiled at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-st. Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities should apply to Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-PARTIES DESIRING DOOR OF THE WANTED PARTIES DESIRING DOOR MESTICS WII find me ready to serve them. My office is daily througed with applicants, eager for work at any price. Assistants furnished for every department of honorable industry. Attention is called to the protective features of my work. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 La-Salle-st.

Miscellaneous,
CITUATION WANNED—BY A PRACTICAL WOMan as cashler or copyist. V 77, Tribune office. An as cashier or copyist. V77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY TO WORK for her board, whose time is occupied through the day. Address W28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY AS CASHIER or assistant bookkeeper, who has had several year' experience and understands all kinds of office work. Address for one week V35, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-IN A BOOK AND STA-bilionery, or some other genteel business, as sales-lady; can furnish best of references. Address X 20, Tribune office.

MUSICAL, \$125

allet, Davis & Co.

ness instruments are for sale at the above low prices cash: also a number of good second-hand organs meiodions at prices from \$15 to \$100. In the North-t. Sold on installments if required. Second-hand ruments taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-ets. W. W. KINBALL, corner State and Adams-ets.

A FINE TONE PARLOR ORGAN, WITH STOPS
A and improvements, only \$85; an elegant 8 stop organ \$75; splendid cabinet organ, latest improved, only \$90; a number of elegant new organs at less than cost.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD 755 OCTAVES pianoforte, with argafte and carved lega, only \$185; a splendid 75; octaves plano, been in use only three months, \$150; rich tone uprichs planoforte, with improvements, only \$175. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. A "BACON & BAYEN" PIANO, 800. PIANOS
A received on storage; teaching and practice rooms
SO cents per week. West-Side Music Store, 233 West
Madison-st.

THOROUGH MUSIC TEACHER OF EXPERInece wishes to exchange instruction for parior
furniture or carpets. Address V 33, Tribune office. A FIRST-CLASS HAINES BROS.' PIANO FOR

DECKER BEOS. PIANOS.
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.

MACHINERY.

TOB SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. 40-HORSE engine, boiler, bono-mill, hoisting machines, etc. F. W. KRANSE, 76 West Washington-st.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STEAM SAW-MILL, 40-horse power, inclosed in a large building, suitable for manufacturing, adjacent railroad station near city. Call at 78 Dearborra-st. Noom 21.

WANTED—TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR saw-mill shd carriage without power, either portable or stationary. Address H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FOOT-LATHE. SUITABLE for repairing sewing-machines; cheap for cash. B 93, Tribune office. W with slide seat. Address T 83, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO BUY—A FOOT-POWER MORTICE—
machine, scroil and rip saw. Address T 33, Tribune.

W ANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER—NEW OR SEcder tubular boiler, 4s to 60-inch in diameter, 10 to 15
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12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. - NICELY-FUR-nished room, with board, for one or two gentle-men. Terms moderate.

20 ogden-Av.-Nicely-Furnished Rooms, 20 with board; terms moderate.

24 THROOF-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND
24 Washington-Board for a gentleman and wife in
a small private family where the comforts and luxuries of home may be enjoyed; everything new and
first-class.

26 OGDEN-AV.—ALCOVE FRONTING UNION
PARK; also, handsome sufte on second floor, all
modern conveniences; house thoroughly heated,
83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT
room with board. Hot and cold water.

OG ASHLAND-AV. SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF

supplied at G. DUSKE'S omee, 172 North Haisted-81.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED

32, to work in a store, office or commission-house, or to do almost any kind of work; is a good driver; is honest, capable, and willing. Best of city references given. Address DAVID, Tribune office.

STUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF directions shelp of all kinds, with reliable references, German or scandin vian girls in any control of the contro Employment Bureau, 91 East Washington-st., Room 6, SITUATIONS WANTED—MES. DEARIEN, 414 WA-bash-av., is always prepared to furnish families with good German and Swede girls, also French cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MISS CUNNINGHAM HAS first-class girls for situations. Call at office, 449 Division-st.

A TIENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING
1 Haines Bros.

BIRADBURT FIANOS,
and the unrivaled ESTEY ORGANS.
Over 300 first-class instruments for sale, rent, or exchange upon the most favorable terms.
Bost bargains in the city.
STORY & CAMP.
211 State-st.

FOR SALK-CHEAP-ELEGANT PIANOFORTE 714
octaves; cost \$550; has overstrung bass, elegantly carved case and legs: made by one of the best makers; in use but a few months, and is fully equal to new; will sell for \$220 cash. Call at 1107 Waosab-av.

FOR SALE-JOB LOT OF GOOD VOCAL AND instrumental music for less than half of the wholesale price; PETERSON, 208 LaSalle-st. POR SALE—A NO. 1 TILTUN GUITAR: HAS been used not to exceed six months, and is now good as new: cost \$50; will sell it for \$35 cash. Address H. & RAY MOND, Jackson, Mich. FOR SALE-AN A. REED & SONS' ORGAN IN perfect order; a fine instrument. PROSSER & CO., 215 State-st. CO., 213 State-st.

FOR SALE-A BARGAIN-ELEGANT FIRSTclass new plano, very easy terms, or will rent low.
Address W 10, Tribune office. POB SALE-MY ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE PIANO round corners, carved legs, etc., with stool; pri\$75, can be seen at 537 Hurlbut-st. FOR SALE-A BRAND-NEW \$15 VIOLIN, FINE tone, for \$5. Address W 9, Tribune office. FOR SALE-FINE PARLOR PIPE ORGAN AT ONE-FOR SALE—A B FLAT BRASS CORNET FOR \$15.

First-class instrument. Address W 80. Tribune.

FURST-CLARS NEW PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.

Also 5-stop Estey organ. 742 West Lake-st. FOR SALE—A 734-OCTAVE PIANO, NEARLY new; a very fine instrument at a very low price, 152 Dearborn-st., Roem 22.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO; rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, and lyre, etc.; \$200. Address V 57, Tribune office. lyre, etc.; \$200. Address V 57, Tribune office.

If YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR ORGAN

go to PROSSER'S. Renting a specialty. Instruments tuned and revaired. 215 State-at.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT LESS THAN HALF

price to pay advances; Steinway upright, \$300; brand new \$750 Hallett & Davis upright, \$375; J.

Bauer, do. \$240; Fisher, 7 octaves, new. \$175; Vose,
\$85; 7 stop Mason & Hamille organ, \$60; Smith do.

\$35. Address V 74, Tribune office. TO RENT-GOOD PIANO; ALSO VIOLIN FOR WANTED-MUSIC TEACHERS TO SELL THE United Plano Makers' plano; large commissions. Books as cheap as anywhere else at KLEIN & CO.'s, 9 South Haisted-st. WANTED-TO BUY-A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-with burglar-proof box. Address W. A. L., 168 Wash-lagton-st.

DOARDING AND LODGING. men. Terus moderate.

17 THEOOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND
Mad-loon-Modern stone front, handsomely furnished rooms or suite, with board, for gentleman and
wife or two gentlemen: everything new and first-class.

OS ASHLAND-AV., SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF Monroe-st.—Nicely-furnished room, closet, hot and cold water, etc., with board, for two young gentlemen or ladies at lowest terms; all comforts; only one block from street-cars. tiemen or ladies at lowest terms; all comforts; only one block from street-cars.

98 SOUTH GREKN-ST.. CORNER MONROE—
98 Pleasant furnished front parior to rent, with or without board.

101 WARREN-AV. NEAR PAULINA-ST.—
101 South front suite; all conveniences; piano, barn, etc. French private family. May cail Sunday.

131 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN, with bedroom and closet attached, and good table. Terms, including fire, very reasonable.

164 nished rooms with board, or will rent rooms separate; price moderate.

168 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for ladies or gents.

176 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—A VERY NICE front room, with board; references exchanged.

252 WEST LAKE-ST., ONE PLEASANT FUR-nished room on first floor; bay window, turnace heat, everything homelike and pleasant, pisno and bathroom, suitable for two, at \$4.50 per week; also room on second floor at \$4 a week. 290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT. WITH board, sulte of front rooms on second floor, together or separate. gether or separate.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen may find good board and rooms: In a quiet
private family at \$4.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT
and cold water and bath; excellent table board.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED
back parlor, also single rooms, with board;
references. 320 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY FINE with good board; references exchanged. 341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - ROOM AND board, one large pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished; bot and cold water; furnace heat; terms reasonable.

reasonable.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-PLEASANT furnished rooms with board at reasonable 361 POLK-ST.—A FRENCH LADY WILL TAKE reference; please call this week.

362 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMIaccommodations first-class; terms moderate.

363 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY FUBnished alsove room to rent, with board.

464 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER ELIZABETH—
with or without board, to gentlemen only.

471 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to rent with board.

474 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to rent with board board.

464 WEST ADAMS-ST. PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, second floor, two large closets, but and cold water, unfurnished except carpets, with board. 521 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED SOUTH front room for gentleman and lady, with beard; also double and single rooms with or without board, from \$5 to \$7; meal tickets, \$4.

638 WEST MONROE-ST. -NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. 712 ADAMS-ST.—A MARRIED COUPLE OR 2 young gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant south room.

HANDSOME ROOM. WITH BOARD, FOR TWO gentlemen: also, single room in vicinity of Union Park. Address T 42, 1ribune office. South Side.

PARK ROW-PLEASANT NORTH AND EAST front rooms, with board; also, stable-room.

5 PARK ROW. NEAR TWELFTH-ST. AND MICH 14 ELDRIDGE-COURT-ELEGANT TWO-STORY lences. Wanted-Few day boarders. 17 HARMON-COURT—ELEGANT FURNISHED from to rent, with or without board; terms to suit the times. 19 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms with board; all modern improvements

provements.

29 HARRISON-ST., EAST OF WABASH-AV.—
20 Rooms, single and en suite, with or without board.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—
Single rooms with board from \$5 to \$7 oer week;
transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets \$4 39 PECK-COURT-ALCOVE AND OTHER DE-76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-TWO sultes of very pleasant front rooms with board at 256 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE ELEGANT front room for two, with first-class board and 265 MICHIGAN AV. - DESIRABLE ROOMS, sonable terms.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEATLY FURNISHED room, at moderate rates; references required. 400 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board; also suite on parlor floor. 4.29 With board; also suite on parlor floor.
4.29 WaBASH-AV. PECE COURT - PLEASANT front and back rooms, furnished, en suite or single, with good board; hot and cold water.
4.66 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, commodate a few day-boarders. commodate a few day-boarders.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD SIZEU FRONT room with closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with excellent board; also single room.

481 wABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, suitable for family or gentlemen. Also, for young lady to room with another.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, 44 upwards.

529 WABASH-AV.—PURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board. Day-boarders wanted. 532 WABASH-AV. - FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; hot and cold water. 543 WABASH-AV. - PLEASANT FAMILY 577 SOUTH STATE-ST.—NICELY, FURNISHED front rooms with board, \$4 per week.

608 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms for gentlemen; broakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired; private family; references. o'clock dinner if desired; private family; references.

673 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND nicely furnished suit of second-story front rooms with board; references exchanged.

697 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND FRONT House modern. References.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, Cover room with board in a small family.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, and other furnished rooms, with board.

903 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, or one, with board, to two gentlemen at \$5.50 per week each.

903 Michigan A.A. - PLEASANT FURNISHED per week each.
1002 with board, to two gentiemen at \$5.50 per week each.
1002 with board; southern exposure.
1003 for gentieman and wife or eingle gentiemen; references required.
A LADY CAN HAVE PERMANENT BOARD WITH home comforts near the Mosely School. Address M., 170 Twenty -second-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD; good table; unexceptionable references; private family; South Side. Address W 40, Tribune office.

MicHigan-av. NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST.—A nicely furnished front room for man and wife, or large room on parior floor; also, a remained from mean accommodated at \$80 per week. Address X 50 Tribune.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST.—A Piesaant rooms with first-class board for two or three gentiemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address T 65, Tribune office.

TO GENT AND WIFE, FRONT PARLOR AND ilbrary with the best of board. Family of five adults. Vicinity of Dr. Ryder's church. Address V 94, Tribune office. WANTED—ONE DAY-BOARDER CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. at \$3.25 per week. Large reduction from regular rates. Address W 73, Tribuse office.

North Sides

RUSH-ST.-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR

RUSH-ST.-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR

107 AND 100 NORTH WELLS-ST.-FLEASANT
rooms with board, single or en suits, furnished
or unfurnished; good table; home comforts; terms
moderate.

REBORN-AV. - FRONT SUITE OF
rent, with board. 223 ONTARIO-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH changed.
References exchanged.

247 INDIANA-ST.. NEAR STATE—HANDSOME
247 rooms with or without board, two in a room, \$5
and \$6 per week, with bath, gas, furnace, and good table.

248 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO ROOMS, EN SUITE
or single, with first-class board. References. 249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ROMA, WITH taken by a new party.
250 Inshed, with board. Reference. A few table boarders can be accommodated. PARTIES WANTING FURNITURE CARRELL bedding, etc., will find bargains by calling at Loomis-st. before Wednesday.

PARTIES HAVING THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOOD AND THE HOUSEHOLD SAFETY IN MORRISON, 682 West Lake-st. 255 INDIANA-ST. - PLEASANT PURNISHED PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSED IN furniture, carpeta &c., will find it to their large to first call or address B, 606 West Lake st. 256 ONTARIO-ST. -A LARGE FRONT ROOM to rent; also a south room, with board. DEPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE AT TROY, ABANY, Rochester, Cieveland, St. Louis, Chicay, elsewhere, at W.C. METZNER'S, 127 Wood Randland, and low figure. Address Tis, Tribune offer.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OUTFIT TOR 10 room house, carpets excepted; must be trained and low figure. Address Tis, Tribune offer.

WANTED—OUTFIT OF FURNITURE FOR OUTFITHED office.

WANTED—A SET OF BLACK WALNUT DISTENSIBLE OF THE CONTROL OF THE 271 EAST INDIANA-ST.-LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board. 302 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED two or three gentlemen.
308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED two or three gentlemen.
308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A NEATLY FURneasonable. 361 OHIO-ST.-PLEASANT FURNISHED OR

BOARDING AND LODGING North Side-Continued, FIRST-CLASS TABLE ACCOMMODATIONS two young gestlemen, violality Cam and In-duress I 22, Iribune office.

NEVADA HOTEL, 149 AND 150 WABASH.
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4. SHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 58 to Madison-st.—First-class board with well-run rooms, fronting east or south; terms reasonable. W NDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPORTUNE OF THE STATE ST. OPPORTUNE OF THE STATE STATE ST. OPPORTUNE OF THE STATE ST

CITY REAL ES

2-story house, 10 rooms again, 12 refried-st., near Thirtieth-s st han the value of the lot. 10 rooms are Lincoln, 2-thouse. 10 rooms are Lincoln, 2-thouse. 10 rooms are Throop, 2-story 10 FYRIO1 6, 600. 10 rooms are Throop, 2-story 1500-st., near Oakley, 30x132, 150x161, 150x161,

mentice.
Lot on West Madison, near West
Lot on West Madison, near West
Find Park, new, and all mod
very best burgains in the city.
A fine brick cottage on Cotta
chesp.
Five some fronts on DearboornBargains will be given.
Bargains will be given.

1008 SALE -HOUSES-BARGA tolas casy terms, long time, 1, 250-Winchester-av, baseme or one or two families. \$2, 200-Lincoln-st., near Madi with basement, 13 rooms. \$2, 200-Brick, 2-story and base all modern improvements, Jacks

all modern improvements, Jacks land and Western-avs. 48, 250-New marble front, 2-sto room and kitchen on first floor. 58, 000-washington-st. near [and basement brick, rear extensitures, and barn.

J. C. MAGILL,

FOR SALE-125x110 OR 250 corner Wentworth-av. and tito, east front, Wentworth-a fourth and McGregor-sts.; 50x

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STY octagon brick front houses, provements, with sewer connectionst, between Campbell-av. and Rom. J. EICH, 1000 West Madison-st

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN WITH UNDOR weeks at Ravenswood; price no object; trains at of the day; fare to cents. D. P. BROWN, or I Tribune office.

Miscellane A PARTY OF FOUR. MAN AND WIFE AND T gentlemen, can find good accommodation; private family, where there are no boarden; he centrally located: all modern improvements; eventing the second of the seco FURNISHED BOOMS TO RENT TO LADIES OF gents, with board, by the week; front room, is FOR SALE ORDERS FOR BOARD AND ROW A St. James Hotel at a discount. Address W m. and une office. une office.

I WILL RENT WITH BOARD MY FRONT SUIT for \$14 per week to rentlemen and wife a raingle gentlemen. A bargain. Address Ess. The single gentlemen. A bargain. Address Ess. The single gentlemen. A Dargain. Address Ess. The single gentlemen. A YOUNG LADY TO BOARD WITH A LAW HILL WITH SUIT POST-Office.

BOARD WANTED. POARD—WANTED ROOM FOR LADY AND GIV.

Leman, board for lady only, between Faurings and Twenty-second-sts, on Wabash or Michigan.

Address T 43, Tribune office. Address T 48. Tribune office.

DOARD-FOR TWO ADULTS AND TWO Ullimined, with two or three furnished or party to nished rooms; state price and particular. Hen T 33, Tribune office.

DOARD-WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN WITH WITH A STATE OF THE STATE BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PHYSI
Is Sixteenth-st. POARD—THREE FURN MED BOOMS COME.
Booth Side, with board, in private family, Address, Tribune office.

DOARD-SUITE SECOND STORY PROST POOR WISE DOWN OF THE SECOND STORY PROST POOR WIFE, and child 9 years old. State fully location commodations, and terms per month. Address I Tribune office. commodations, and terms per month. Addres I i Tribune office.

DOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR MUSIC LESSING DISTRIBUTION OF CHICAGO LOT OF CHICAGO LOT

BOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ONE OF two unfurnished rooms, except careet, with base, or flat of four to six rooms unfurnished; must be a North Side and near county buildings. Addres I.g. Tribune office. POARD-FOR SELF, WIFE, BOY 7, AND MURS D Address, stating number and location of roat price, etc., X 40, Tribune office.

DOARD—FOR THREE PERSONS (GEVILINA) wife, and son) north of Twenty-accorded, yas good rooms, with everything nice, Address 5 30 To une office. DOARD-IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY TWO GE tiemen and their wives, South 85s, north Twenty-fourth-st. c will pay good price for fractionaccommodation; references. Address N 14, Tribuse

T REDUCED PRICES - FURNITURE, CAP
pets, stoves, and crockery, on terms to a
purchaser. We carry the largest, mabule, best finished and selected stock of goo
be found in any house-furnishing establishment
the city. Our goods being largely of enimmuracture, we can make our customent POR SALE-GREAT BARGA and kitchen first flo change for neat cotts Thirty-seventh-st. FOR SALE-A TWO-STORY dwelling-house, in a good local vo. Tribune office. FOR SALE-MONTHLY PAY and lot, or to exchange for the bounts. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 1 33 West Madison st., are selling as onsehold goods of varied description ath monthly payments." The prejudice in any against "buying on time" will be a steed by looking at their stock, ascertain POR SALE-SEVERAL HOUSE nues south, from 35,000 to 1 prices. H. L. HILL, 140 Dearbox FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE -4 lots and frame outlage near a lots near Central Park; clear. I large lot at Norwood Park; clear i leantful lot at South Evanston cout house in splendid order (my Will sell for cash at great bargai touth side residence. V 64. Tribu CO., 500 West Madison st.

ANY PARTIES PREFERRING TO OWN THE
furniture, instead of paying high prices for bar
or furnished rooms, will must to sheef misers uses
amine stock of furniture, carpets, bedding sign
amine stock of furniture, carpets, bedding, see to
bridge, where you can have rooms, private house,
hotels, furnished throughout with first-case great South Side residence. V.64, 171bun POR SALE-RESIDENCE OF Without a basement, in good lovers, 500, 2500 cash and balance. In forst, 500, 2500 cash and balance bent, the interest and taxes being tent. J. H. EUFF, 14 Reaper Bloc Port. J. HEOFF, 14 Reaper Bloc

TORSALE—TWO STORY AND B

(modern). For particulars in set west Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—64

Two-story house, dining-room a noor. Keslers BROS., 148 LaSali

FOR SALE—530,000—CENTRAL ing; pays 10 per cent met; best b dress V 43. Tribune office. noteis, furnished throughout with miscasse-either new or second-hand, which will be see lowest market value for cash, or on easymonth ments. By paying to as the amount that is e extra for the use of furniture, it will soon be you J. C. & G. PAIGET, 276 East Madison-es. A LL ARK PLEASED WHO BUY THEIR NO.
A and second-hand stores of me; old stores takes to exchanace; repairs furnished for all kinds of stores open evenings. RUSSELL 150 West Madison-st. POR SALE—61, 700 WILL PURG south front, on Twelfth-8t., a plaines; formerly sold for \$4,000 20, 162 Washington-8t. POR SALE—COTTAGE AND I gain. Lincoin Park Agency CO., 529 Huribut-st.

Cash Wants Second-Hand No. 2 Bandi must be standard make, direst class, and cheap, M dress 7 99. Tribune office, giving make and priss. Cash Pald For Large Ork Small Lots Of Chousehold goods; furniture of private residence purchased. Address A F W. 78 and 60 Vas Butto-st. POR SALE—HAIR-CLOTH SET OF FURNITURE consisting of 7 picces, cost in Sentemper last 66 will sell for 530. Front room over 445 West Madison. POR SALE-AT HALF-PRICE-THREE FIN class cook stores and one range, all variant SEAVEY & CO., agents, 49 State-st. POR SALE—CHEAP—TWO No. 8 COOK STOVES as econd-hand, and one No. 8 range, with water bas also, two medium-size parior stoyes; all in good end and warranted. SEAVEY & CO., agents, 40 State-FOR SALE-CHEAP-25, 35, AND 50 YARDS REU T seis carpet. 118 East Madison-st., Room s.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASE-BURNER STOVE
been in use only six months; cheap for cash, or wi
trade. Call at 732 West Monrou-st.

GO TO WHITE'S, 146 WEST MADISON-ST., TOGRI
your stoves and ranges cheaper than ever. have sue
good second-hand stoves and ranges cheap can depended only only the company of the company TF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD FUNITUES
CAPPELS, COOK-SLOVES, ranges, parlor stores, of
clothes, crockery, and everything to furnish a baccomplete, go to ULICE BOURKE'S, 52 West Mails
st, where he sells very cheap for cash or on early avments. Good goods and square dealing guarantee. st., where he sells very cheap for clear transmissed meets. Good goods and square dealing transmissed.

If YOU WISH TO PURCHASE GOOD CARRYS furniture, stoves, etc., at hard-pan prices, 60 at the control of the contro PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL, FOR 14 DATS

Ing off 20 per cent under usual prices:
Wainut chamber suits, \$30; worth \$40.

Marble-top chamber suits, \$40; worth \$40.

Marble-top chamber suits, \$42; worth \$40.

Superior French dressing-case suits, \$55; worth \$10.

Superior French dressing-case sets, \$30; worth \$10.

No. 1 clegant dressing-case sets, \$100; worth \$10.

Parlor suits and all other goods at reduced great cluding stoves, crockery, carpets, etc.. for casy installments, at F. COGe WELL'S, 578 west son-st. Store to rent.

AUND G. STILES, SO Madison-et.

FOR SALE-I AM OFFERING
for this price (\$1.500 to \$3.000)
for the pr COR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE

A Blook & City of Highland Par

Cottage and los, or two-story

coated at Highland Park address

Lasalicest Josaices.

FOR SALE-RENT-OR EX FOR SALE-RENT-OR EX FOR SALE-SE ACRES NORTH at a great bargain. Address of POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE OR EXCHANGE COUNTRY REAL OR SALE 75 PER ACRE. miles west of Court-House. I tile south of county farm; the law on County house of 4 rooms; neer plow, balance meet plow. OR SALE—IMPROVED FA 60 miles from Chicago, for th \$5,000, W. K. REED, 10 of SALE-80-ACRE FARM

ty. Ili.; very choice: 102 ac

and improvements: 160 in

alia: of farms and wild lands

NEY, as Exchange Building.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-COTTA elear; will take team, wagon, money, balance in five years. A Thirteenth-place.

FOR SALE—GIVE REAL ESTAcllow grease: Lagrange lots
realisation of speech; the pool
sach; woman her rights, a
rights, freedom of apeech; the pool
sachs for honest labor; polygamis
realisating; the scoundrels their
mometize silver and repeal the 16
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LOSE SALE—GIVE DESTA DESTA

OR SALE—OR RENT—POUL places, cottages and lots; most UND G. STILES, 90 Madison-st

SUBURBAN REAL

SALE—BARGAIN—A farm adjoining an Iffinois and water, dimber, building umbur; 400 farms for sale CHKISS, 143 LaSalie-si.

NG AND LODGING octagon-front brick dwelling, brick house has 15 rooms, 8-story and base-nt, on Adams-st., between Paulina and main. on stone-front dweiling, barn and lot 20x ser dwelling and lot, on Adams-st., opposite Fark; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, as walnut-st. This is a good 6-room cottand is 30x128, south front, between Lincoln 10,000 down. town. This is a 7-room cottage and front, on Warren-av., between Westand Oakley et. 1900 cash down. This is a 9-room frame and lot 25x125, on Dearborn-st., between and forty-first-sts.; house cost \$2,700. et foot-52x150, corner Halsted and Mather-

MAN AND WIPE AND T there are no boardern improve

E SECOND STORY FRONT ROOMS, in furnished, gas, water, etc., for man, years old. State fully location, actual terms per month. Address X 31.

SLF, WIFE, BOY 7, AND NURSE

ore at 276 East Madison-st., near the out can have rooms, private houses, of throughout with first-class goods, second-hand, which will be sold at the value for cash, or on easy monthly paying to us the amount that is charged of termiture, it will soon be your owners, 276 East Madison-st.

**LEASED WHO BUY THEIR NEW hand stoves of me; old stoves taken is irs furnished for all kinds of storest BUSSELL, 150 West Madison-st.

SECOND HAND NO. 8 RANGE.

IN SECOND-HAND NO. 8 RANGS; dard make, first-class, and cheap. Admen office, giving make and price.
FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF bods; furniture of private residences dress AF W, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

dress A F W. 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

AIR-CLOTH SET OF FURNITURE
of 7 pieces, cost in Sentemoer last 56.
Front room uver 445 West Madison.
AT HALF-PRICE—THREE FIRST
floves and one range, all warranted.
Agents, 49 State-st.

HEAP-TWO NO. 8 COOK STOVES.
and one No. 8 range, with water-back
m-size parior stoves; all in good ordel
SEAVEY & CO., agents, 49 State-st.

bods and square dealing guarantees.

TO PURCHASE GOUD CARPETS,
LOVES, etc., at hard-pan prices, 80 to
REISON & CO., ecg West Lake-st. We
coath price for second-hand goods.

ORE HAVE WE OFFERED SUCH
TO WE ARE NOW Offering in handsome varturnification and control of the contr

TMENTS FURNITURE CARPETS, over, at prices lower than the lowest, impire Parior Bedstead in ten styles. St. and up. Houses furnished through set, lowest prices, and most there west. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD fadison-st.

Madison-8.

DNTHLY PAYMENTS—FURNITURE, res, and crockery at hard-time prices. Le CO., 738 West Madison-8.

O REMOVAL, FOR 14 DAYS SELL or cent under usual prices: ber suita, \$30; worth \$40. amber suita, \$42; worth \$50. assing-case suita, \$55; worth \$70. ressing-case seta, \$80; worth \$100, ach dressing-case seta, Eastiake style.

dreasing-case sets, \$100; worth \$125, and all other goods at reduced prices, crockery, carpets, etc., for cash, or a f. COGS WELL'S, 378 West Marrent.

ring THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS and wish to have it taken up and goods and it to their interest to address at H. West Lake-st.

BESTOVES MADE ATTROY, ALBANY, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, and C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolphast, TO PURCHASE—OUTFIT FOR 10 ms, carpets excepted; must be first-class Address Tis, Tribune office.

DUTFIT OF FURNITURE FOR CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

A SET OF BLACK WALNUT DINING dension table, and sideboard. Any ass asses exticles can find a cash buyer to addressing T 64, Triume office.

of bargains in real estate in any part of the ALE-BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.: M.st., near Thirtleth-st., cottage and lot in the value of the lot. 100-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement 10 rooms.

near State, new brick house, 10 rooms.

near Throop, 2-story and basement house
1 86.00. xis0; \$6,000.
and-av., good business property.
-st., near Ada. 41x125.
-st., near Oakley, 30x125; very low.
-, near Van Buren, 25x105, or exchange.
-, ton, Warren, and Hoyne-sts., desirable

e-sy., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125; a deare, 12 rooms, brick barn, and lot, two Van Buren-st, cars; a bargain. OB SALE-SPECIAL BARGAINS-BY GOOD-RIDGE & STOKES, Real Estate Agents, 259 West and the storms, hear leasure Agents, low west guest it; use of 12 rooms at lot 24x125 feet to alley. No. 113 h Lincoln sit, just south of Madison, for \$2,100, use of 9 rooms, in fine order, and lot, No. 163 Win-per-4r. close to Orden-xv. cars. for \$2,000.

124x121 feet No. 71c West Admin.st., with see of 124x121 feet No. 71c West Admin.st., with see of 124x121 feet No. 71c West Side. is the cheapest erly offered on the West Side. is the cheapest tage and lot No. 450 Wester-av. use and lot No. 450 Wester-av.

power back padison, near Western-av.; want offers.
Lot on West padison, near Western-av.; want offers.
FOR SALE-FIVE STONE-FRONTS ON GROVEland Park, new, and all modern improvements.
For best bargains in the city.
A fine brick cottage on Cottage Grove-av., very re al mienida baryaina.
Alegreti bargaina in other property.
Alegreti bargaina in other property.
GEO. R. CLAKKE & CO., 93 Washington-st.
TOR SALE-HOUSES-BARGAINS, GOOD LOCAriabs, easy terms, long time, modern conveniences.
LEO-Winchester-av., basement cottage, 14 rooms,
case of two families.

olm casy terms, rous basement cottage, as some or two families.

250-bit for families.

250-Lincoin-st... near Madison, 1½-story house many basement, 13 rooms, 15 soo-Brick, 2-story and basement, octagon front, 1500-Brick, 2-story and 1500-Brick, 2-st al madern improvements, Jackson-st., between Ash-ing and Western-avs.

14 29-New marble front, 2-story and cellar, draing-now ask litches on first floor.

15 (00-Washington-st., near Union Park, two lots and basement brick, rear extension, furnace, gas fix-tures, and barn. DOR SALE-752 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE AND n Madison-st., near Paulina, cheap and on By D. P. NEWELL,
188 West Madison-st,

188 West Madison-st, POF SALE-2-STORY GOTHIC FRAME HOUSE I and barn, with two lots, 629 Sedgwick-st., cheap, MURLLER, 1004 State-st. F and sum, with two lots, end sengwick-st., cheap.
F WELLER, 1008 State-st.

DOE SALE—125x110 OB 250 FEET, NORTHWEST
F corase Wentworth-av. and Twenty-fourth-at.; 50
iiii. sust front, Wentworth-av., between Twentyfourt and McGregor-sts.; 50x110, east front. Wentsum-at., between Twenty-fourth and Bushnell-sta.;

substant to No. 112 Bushnell-st.; also a number of desume to the state of Bushnell and Twenty-fourth-sts.,

substant to the state of Bushnell and Twenty-fourth-state of Bushnell and State of Bushnell and Sta OR SALE -\$40,000. \$10,000 DOWN; ONE OF THE

POE SALE—CHEAP—LOT AND A GOOD TWO-story frame house with brick basement, on Town-side, sear Calcago-av. T 68, Tribune office. POE SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—BRICK HOUSE,

DESALE-10-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Rod corner in elegant neighborhood near Union of very cheap. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 withprons.

PR. SALE—TWO TORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE.

PR. SALE—RESIDENCE OF 11 OR 12 ROOMS Whould be based on the interest of the same of the

POR SALE-490,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS BUILLD-ing pays 10 per cent net; best bargain in city. Address '48, Tribine onlice.

POR SALE-41,700 WILL PURCHASE LOT 23X125, Posts freet on Twelfth-st., a little cast of Desplaines; fornerly sold for \$4,000. Inquire at Room 20, 128 Washington-st.

POR SALE-COTTAGE AND LOT \$400; A BARGES. LIGOLINESS AND LOT. Self-likes for a little cast of Desplaines; fornerly sold for \$4,000. Inquire at Room 20, 128 Washington-st.

POR SALE-COTTAGE AND LOT. 6.8. BUTLER & CO., 35 Horrist-st.

FUR SALE-CHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT. However, balance in five years. Address HENRY, 110 little-nth-place.

OR SALE-OIVE REAL ESTATE ITS RIGHTS, they travel lagrange lots their rights, sliot to meach toward lagrange lots their rights, sliot to meach toward lagrange lots their rights, great lot to meach toward lagrange lots the rights, travel for bones in social the poor their rights, travel for bones insocial the poor their rights, travel for bones in social to the poor their rights, the size of the poor their rights, the size of the poor their rights, the size of the size of

B SALE-OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL HUN-ter acres of timber cetar-posts, etc., situated six posts of timber cetar-posts, etc., situated six posts cetar chicago, adjacent to railroad sta-matical for building material, charcoal, etc., a bestpora-et., Ecom 21.

COUNTRY HEAL ESTATE.

OF CALL STEER ACRE, SO ACRE FARM, 7

In the set of Count-House, I mile from depot, 1

the set of Count-House, I mile from depot, 1

for Country farm; the land is as good as any in

control to the country farm; the land is as good as any in

the set of the country farm; the land is as good as any in

the country for the country for the country farm.

In But this farm, it will not be offered after this

till the country from Madison at

OR SALE-IMPROVED FARM OF 180 ACRES,

on miles from Chicago, for \$2,00; \$1,000 down;

that sales, when the country for the country ALE 80-ACRE PARM IN PULTON COUN-il, very choice: 102 seres in Will County, improvements; 160 in Jasper County, ia.; of farms and will lands very cheap. W. C. All Assiling the All Charles and Carlon Control Charles and Charle COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST
240-acre well-improve chear in kane County, clea
would take good house (clear in kane County, clea
would take good house (clear in kane County, clea
would take good house (clear in the County) illimit
clear; would exchange for farm in the from city limit
clear; would exchange for farm in the form county, ill
60 acres against a south of city (33) per acre. cash.
140-acre well-improved farm, it is form county, ill
161 acre finely improved farm, and was work County,
is gooding a miles from town; 250 per acre. clear
would exchange for deep house said to in the city.
25 acre micely-improved farm, adjoining county set
of Morris County, Kansas, for clear cottage and lot.
75 acres, fine place, pear Downer's Grove, for each,
76 acres, fine place, pear Downer's Grove, for each,
76 acres, fine place, pear Downer's Grove, for each,
77 acres, fine place, pear Downer's Grove, for each,
78 acres, 10 miles north of city; 15 do per acre.
28 acres, 20 miles north of city; 15 do per acre.
29 acre improved farm, bear Olitron, frequests County,
181 myles; 5 miles power of the county,
20 acres, improved farm in Beloit, Wis.
20 acre improved farm, acr Waukegan.
180 acres improved farm in Beloit, Wis.
20 acre improved farm, acr Waukegan.
180 acres improved hear Three Oaks. Mich.
183 acres, improved near Three Oaks. Mich.
183 acres improved hear Three Oaks.
180 acres improved farm, sear Waukegan.
180 acres improved farm, sear Waukegan.
180 acres improved farm, sear Waukegan.
180 acres improved farm in Beloit, Wis.
20 acre plantation, good house, sugar mill and boil
et, only 81, 500; 81,000 cloach, \$500 in one year.
180 acres in myles for the plantation, 800 to 00 acre
180 acres in myles of the plantation and the county of the plantation and the county of the county of the plantation and the county of the county COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

er, only \$1,500; \$1,000 cash, \$500 in one year.

POR SALK—CHEAP HOMES IN KANSAS—CEN. Trail and Western Kansas, with its rich soil, term perste and healthy climate, good water and nutrificious native grasses, offers greater in decements to those desiring to secure homes, said the second of the secure homes, and the second of the secure homes, the second of the secure homes, the second of the second of the secure homes, the second of the second of the secure homes, the second of the second o

county in Western Nebraska. No trade. Address FRANKLIN. P. O. Box 438, Lincoln. Neb.

FRANKLIN. P. O. Box 438, Lincoln. P. Box 438, Lincoln. Responses to the second post and board fence, sheds for 100 taster. How and the soil the hest black loam. Folling prairie: pessession 1st of March; if not as représented will pay expenses there and back to see it. Whyre can you buy for such low figures? T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-\$23 PER ACRE—188-ACRE FARM, 1 good frame dwellings, barns 2 good orchards Adacres good timber. all fenced, and 125 acres under cultivation, 3 miles from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill.; \$1,500 down, balance 10 years. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$2,500—25-ACRE FARM, 1 MILE west of Washington Heights: land No. 1; half down, balance on time. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE POR CITY PROPER type-1 good from in unadrain County, No., free from incumbrance; title perfect, and abstract complete. Inquire of B. BURNHAM, 177 East Mouroe-st.

POR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES OF splendid Nebraska farming lands near Stoux City for sale, very cheap; with some cash might take come clear Chicago or Cook County property as payment therefor. GARNETT & THOMASON, 125 Dearbornst., Room 13. st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR LA GRANGE. WILL
give chance to make \$20,000. T 51. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—12 (vo ACRES FIRST-CLASS FARMING lands in Southeastern Nebranka. Cheop for cash.
W. J. BARNEY & CO., 27 Tribune Building. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-SMALL FARM OF FROM 20 TO 80 acres within 50 miles of Chicago, with good improvements, 2 to 4 miles from Beasant Yillage, worth from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Will trade for it good Chicago property, improved or unimproved. POTWIN 2 CORBY, 148 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-WE HAVE CUSTOMER, WHO WISHES to buy a house and tot between Centre-av, and Randolph and Van Buren-sts, the wishes at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED-MALL FARM IN SOUTHERN WIS-consing must be clear; for which will give nice home in city; clear. Address T 47, Tribune office.

WANTED-I WANT THREE LARGE FARMS OF in Missouri, Illiaois, lows, Indians, or Kantas; owners who have to, I tarms please call to can use one at \$80,000. T. B. BUYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED-PROPERTY IN OMAHA, IN EX. ANTED-PROPERTY IN OMAHA, IN EX. ANTED-DESTRE TO BUY A RESIDENCE. WANTED-DESTRE TO BUY A RESIDENCE. WANTED-TO TRADE 432 PEET ON EVANS-piace must be well situated, near street-cars; modern improvements. Address or call at Room 10, 100. St Dearborn-st. Call Tuesday, II, V. R.

WANTED-TO TRADE 432 PEET ON EVANS-av., well worth \$5,000 to \$12,000, or two frame or brick houses of the same amount, north of Thirty-first-st. and east of State. Inquire for 8ve days of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 140 Pearbornest.

WANTED-HOUSES NORTHOF TWENTY-SIXTH.
st., east of Wabash av., for customers. We can
sell if the right baryains are offered. We also have in
quires for North bide restlictors in sood acquisor
hoods. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

WANTED-WESTERN LANDS. FARMS, LOTS, acres, and city improved, for some cash and as R. GOODMAN CO., 69 Washington st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT. OR LOT. BEtween Throop and Green. Harrison and Madisonsts., in exchange for 10-room house, lot, and barn near
Cottage ferove-sv. and Thinty-ninth-ss. W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STYLISH COUNTRY SEAT IN
some attractive place, in exchange for first-class
unincumbered Chicago property. E. F. HOTCHKISS,
142 Le Salle-st.

WANTED—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A STORE
or unimproved lot in exchange for suburbanhome and clear lots; will assume. X 23, Tribune.

WANTED—FOR CASH—ABOUT 30 FRET ON
Lake or Ellis-sv.; must be a bargain, state price
and location to V 47, Tribune office. WANTED-GOOD CHICAGO PROPERTY POR
eash; farm, farming-land, flouring-mill, hotel,
or other property. 161 La Salie-st., foom 4.

WANTED-FOR ALL CASH, 25, 50, OR 100 FEET
on Adams-st., east of Ashiand-sv. Price not to
exceed \$100 per foot. WM. L. PIRKCE & CO., 143 LaSalie-st. exceed \$100 per foot. WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 143 Lasalle-st.

WANTED-BARGAINS IN HOUSES FROM \$1,500 to \$5,000, in good location. J. C. MAGILL, 04 washington-st.

WANTED-CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR CASH and clear outside property. OGDEN, Room 10, 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-AFARM IN ILLINOIS, IOWA. WISconain, or Michigan for clear residence, centrally located. SESSIONS, 53 Exchange Building.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT, MADISON OR State, cheap for cash. The tailor and cutter, JOHN, Throop and Madison-sts.

WANTED-FOR CASH-30 TO 50 FRET WEST OP Loomis-st, north of Congress; also 50 on Madison-st.

D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-BY D. P. NEWELL. WEST SIDE
Renting Agent, 188 West Mailson-st;
735 West Jackson-st, near Lincoln, a basement cottage suitable for two families; issement now occupied
by a good tenant; upper part in complete order; has
bath, gas, and good sewerage, and has a barn for two
horses; want a good paying tenant; small family. TO RENT-EESIDENCE NO. 101 ASHLAND-AV. (new No.), newly conditioned. Residence south-east corner Ashland-av. and Harrison-st., will rent cheap to good tenant. ALFRED, W. SANSOME, 7 Union Bullding.

cheap to good tenant. ALFRED, W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT-FURNISHED-NEW TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front dwelling, with all modern improvements and newly furnished; desirably and conveniently located on West Side. Address R 81, Tribune office,

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 96 CALIFOR-Inia-av, corner jackson-st. 3s; six rooms, 931 West Lake-st., \$12. DIBBLE, 97 Olerk-st., Room 64.

TO RENT-NICE COTTAGE, 353 WEST ADAMS-st.; possession Feb. 1. Apply on premises.

TO RENT-A NEAT, COZY, AND COMFORTABLE cottage of seven rooms, south front, located on West Washington-st., near Robey; is very desirable and cheap at 2.5 per month; possession given March 1; present tenants would sell parior and kitchen stoves, in perfect order, for \$34 Cash, cost \$120. Address W 60, Tribune office.

and cold water, and all moders improvements; large brick bar on the premises; todality A. 1. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS; ONE OF 6 TOOMS, at 449 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, FURNISHED Westington-st, and west of Curtis. Owner will take rent in board if desired. Address W 88, Tribune office, rent in board if desired. Address W 88, Tribune office, rent in board if desired. Address W 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, VAN BUREN.

To RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, VAN BUREN.

To RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, VAN BUREN.

TO RENT—THE 9-STORY and Western-sve., and 739 Lake-st., cottage; price to suit to right party. GEO.

TO RENT—THE 8-STORY BRICK HOUSE 78 HONore-st; will rent very low to good party; cottage
625 Carroll-sv., \$10; or rooms on second floor 789 West Adamsst., \$8. BOUDHIDGE & STORKS, No. 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 35

TPark-sv., at \$30 per month until May 1, 1878.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 35

TPark-sv., at \$30 per month until May 1, 1878.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT RESIdence, 18 rooms, 219 Illingis-st., very cheap. Apply at 221 Illingis-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at No. 8 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM.

with all moders accommodations, 18 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM.

with lall moders accommodations, 18 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—BEDROOM. WITH OR WITHOUT

To board, for married counse, or sentlemen rooming, with parior cook-store, 160 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—INCELY-FURNISHED RENTENDED FOR RENT—10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 232 LAFline-st., \$18.

South Side.

TO RENT—INCELY-ROOM COTTAGE ON TWENTYeighth-st., now boing painsed and calciumined; rent low. Inquire at 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT-272 VERNON-AV., 2-870RY AND BASE-ment stone-front house, or will sell on monthly pay-ments. P. R. CHANDLER, 202 Lusaile-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES. Bouth Side—Continued.

TO RENT-STONE FRONT, 1473 WABASH-AV., Dear Twenty-eighth-st. G. W. THOMAS, No. 19 Eventy-eighth-st. G. W. THOMAS, No. 19 TO RENT-GOOD TENANTS, GO AND LOOK AT 233 Portland-av. (9-room house and small barn); you can have it for \$12: if you won't give that, how much will you give? TRUESDELL, 175 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH NO LUN-til May 1. Desirable location. W 74, 111 page. TO BENT-482 MICHIGAN-AV, A PLEASANT house, cheas. Apply on the premises. TO RENT-70 GOOD TENANT, CHEAP, BRICK Doube of 8 rooms; all modern improvements; in-college at 181 State-8. Thouse of a rooms; all modern improvements; inquire at 181 State at.

TO RENT-164 BAST MADISON-ST. (DR FOREST House), nicely-furnished rooms by the day, week, or month; terms moderate.

TO RENT-ONE SUITE OF NIGELY-FURNISHED rooms, on Wabsh-av., near Jackson-st., will be rented cheap to the right party. W 22. Tribune office.

TO RENT-PURNISHED HOUSE-MODERN IMprovements; 16 rooms; central location on South Side; long lease; will sell furnished to time to responsible parties. W 37. Tribune office.

TO RENT-109 STATE-ST., FRONT ROOMS, ELE-TO RENT—109 STATE-ST., PRONT ROOMS, ELEgantly Tornished.

TO RENT—12 ELDRIDGE COURT, SUITE OF
nicely furnished rooms, with hot and cold water;
also single room; private ramily,
TO RENT—NICELY PURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP
to permanent renauts: per day, 50c to \$1. Boom
21, 198 East Washington-st.
TO RENT—491 MICHIGAN-AV., SMALL PARLOR,
nleely furnished, not and cold water in closel;
smaller rooms, \$6. 83; and \$10 per month.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR OR
suite of rooms in private ramily. Apply at 48 Congress-st., east of State-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OB TWO gentleman; private family. \$25 Michigan-av. TO RENT-PARLOR FLOOR AND TWO ROOMS on accound floor, unfurnished, 439 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished marble-front to private family. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

STORRS, 94 Washington et.

North Side.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE SOUTHceast corner of Ohio and Cass-sts. (furnished, 1 or 2 years, 10 minuter walt to Court-House, and one of the nest resident parts of the city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7. 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT-NORTH SIDE, 10 MINUTES WALK from Court-House, brick house, 6 rooms, 818; brick flats, 86, 89, and \$10. F. A. WEAGE, 69 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT-A FINE BRICK, 11 ROOMS, FURInace, good barn, well located. A new brick, south front, 14 rooms, 8 closets, modern conveniences, near street-cars and Lincoln Park. Also a nice 6-room flat, hot water, bath, etc., \$18. Cottage, 6 rooms, \$15. CHARLES N. HALE, 133 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-WE HAVE SOME NEW DWELLINGS. TO RENT-WE HAVE SOME NEW DWELLINGS and flats which are really very fine: also other outages, flats, and houses in good order. Lincoln Park Agency of G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Huribut-st.

tages, data, and houses in good order. Lincoln Fark Agency of G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Hurblut-st.

TO RENT-NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; good neighborhood; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, & I CLARK-st., ROOM 11.

TO RENT-NICELY-FUENISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. 24 Ohlo-st., between State-st. and Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT-HOUSES BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 138 in Salne-st., corner of Madison: 1859 wabash-av., stone front, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-50 Twenty-fourth-st., 10 rooms, brick. \$35.00 1831 State-st., 4-room cottage. 12.50 312 Chicago-av. elegant marble front, corner State-st., 13 rooms. 350 Indians-st., 14 rooms, brick. 35.00 346 Indians-st., 14 rooms, brick. 35.00 360 West Washington-st., 13 rooms, large grounds, fine location. 250 Fullon-st., 10 rooms, brick. 25.00 412 Warren-sv., just painted and calcimined, 20.00 414 South Leavitt, 10 rooms, brick. 25.00 414 South Leavitt, 10 rooms, brick. 25.00 414 South Leavitt, 10 rooms, brick. 20.00 744 West Madison. corner kodey, 10 rooms, 25.00 120 North Malsted, 2-story frame. 10.00 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 685 West Chicago-av., 7 rooms, nice order. 10.10 0 70 0 TO RENT-EXTRAOR. DINAR Y BARGAINAdams-st. near Lincoin. 2-story and basement, south front, brick. 10 rooms, combietely furnished, rent free till May 1; furniture cost \$1,200; to be soid for \$700; part cash, balance time or in board.
Till May 1; 1878, the 3-story store-front 1079 Wabash-av., at a nominal figure; immediate possession.
Till May 1; 1878, the 3-story store-front 1079 Wabash-av., at a nominal figure; immediate possession.
Till May 1; 1878, the 3-story store-front 1079 Wabash-av., at a nominal figure; immediate possession.
The store of the store of the store of 120 acres store in the store of 120 acres store in figure of 120 acres sto

TO RENT-HOUSE RENT FREE. FURNITURE half price, selendid location. G. W. COOPEL, ISB Lassife-st., Room 5.

TO RENT-MARBLE DWELLING, VERY DESIRA-bic sell modern improvements: 14 rooms; reasonable to right party. Apply to JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark-st. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free file to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON. 08 South Water-st.

TO RENT-HOOMS,

TO RENT-ROOMS.

West Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED—AT 0:2 WEST ADAMS—st., a large front room, with alcove, hot and cold water, with bath, to one or two single gents or gent and wife.

To RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES of 3, 2, and 5 for light housekeeping. 35, 58, and \$12. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

To RENT—SIS PER MONTH—FOUR FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, cheap to responsible parties. Apply at 132 West Madigon-st.

To RENT—THREE ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED for nousekeeping; pleasans, lidy, convenient, second foor front. 735 Lake-st. 816.

To RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE-Union Fark: references exchanged. Address T 54, Tribune odice.

Union Park: references exchanged. Address T 54. Tribune office.

To RENT-152 SOUTH ROHEY-ST. NEAR MORgan, two-skoys and one room in third. \$15.

To RENT-FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WITH Indeter improvements; good neighborhood; also, carpets and furniture for sale cheap, 190 Winchester-ay, TO RENT-AT \$12 PER MONTH-SIX ROOMS, first floor, cottage, 247 Ewing-st. near Blue Islandar, with water and closett; front and rear cutrance.

TO RENT-A WIDOW HAVING PLEASANT HOME (plano) wishes responsible couple or widower with children to take front sleeve room and share expenses. Marble south front, with modern conveniences, near Marble south front, with modern conveniences, near Marble south front. With modern conveniences, near Marble for most sleep and the statement of the statement of the following TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN GOOL locality, \$4 per month. \$40 West Lake-st. TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUIT-able for one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at a South Ashland-av., opposite Union Park. able for one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 5 south Ashland-av., opposite Union Park.

To RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing in brick building 97 and 90 Besplaines, near
Madison. ;Apply to janitor on premises.

TO RENT-A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR \$4
a month in private family. 356 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR \$4
a month in private family. 356 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-412 PER MONTH, NEW 2-8TORY BRICK
bouse, 17 Fillmore-st.; \$12 per month, 6 large
rooms, 453 Western-av.; \$6 per month, first floor 29
Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-515 PER NONTH, FINE 2-STORY BRICK
house, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GikAY
BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
rooms, with or without board, at 16 Bishop-court.

TO RENT-SUITE OF FIVE BOOMS IN SECOND Tooms, with or without board, at 16 Blabop-court.

TO BENT-SUITE OF FIVE BOOMS IN SECOND story of Madison Block, corner Madison and Peorla-six, suitable for dreasmaking or doctor's office. Apply to JESSE BOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark st.

TO RENT-TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 50 South May-st.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS IN good condition. 148 South Gilaton, st.

TO RENT-SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished; fire, gas, bath-room, etc. 242 West Van
Buren st. To RENT-10NLY \$2 TO \$3 A MONTH PER ROOM, suites of 1 to 7 front rooms for housekeeping in brick building northwest corner Lake-8t. and Western-8v.

To RENT-780 FULTON-ST.-PART OF A FINE brick house; all modern improvements. private amily.

O RENT-NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR SUITE;
also, single room. In private family with or without board. At 8 North Elizabeth-st.

out board. At 8 North Elizabeth-st.

South Side.

To RENT-AT 240 WABASH-AV.. DESIRABLE rooms to good tenants. Reference required.

To RENT-SIX FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN A NEW briek, on the first foor, at No. 1801 Portland av. Terms reasonable.

To RENT-BY PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO SUITES, In Aldine Square, to first-class parties. References. Address T 87, Tribune office.

To RENT-AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, corner of State and Jackson sta.: only \$8: piano in rooms. Address T 78, Tribune office.

To RENT-FRONT FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, 935 Wabash-av. 1 935 Wabash-av.
TO RENT-HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, 443 MICHigan-av.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS,
corner of Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
TO RENT-ROOMS-FURNISHED OR NOT. \$4 TO
\$6 per month, with or without board; board and
lodging, \$3.75 per week. 1695 South Dearborn-st. lodging, \$3.75 per week. 1636 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-60 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.-FURNISHED rooms. References required.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN DESIRABLE location to quiet parties. South Side. Address West, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR: AND barn. 609 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-NICE SOUTH ROOMS; FIRST FLOOR: hot and cold waters; with or without use of kitches; private family. 639 Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor with or without furniture at 167 Wabsah-av., Palmer House Block.

TO RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES of three and four rooms, State-st. near Yan Baren. C. 8. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-FRONT PLAT AT 318 STATE-ST.
Good place for deptist. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st.,

South Side—Continued,
TO RENT-982 STATE-ST., 7 ROOMS, ALL OF
second floor, \$15.
848 State-st., 3 rooms, also paniry and two closets,
third floor, front, \$7.
887 State-st., 5 rooms, all of first floor, \$12.
POTTER PALMER, Palmer House. POTTER PALMER. Falmer House.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT WALTON House, 34 East Washington-st., from \$6 to \$18 per month, ta_respectable parties.

TO RENT ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 157 Fitth-av. TO RENT SLEWANTEL FORSISER BOOMS, 157
FIRE-AV.
TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing at 243 and 235 Wabash-av.: front suite, low
rent, F. A. STEVENS, 31 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-CHEAP-FURNISHED ROOMS TO REapectable parties; only one flight of stairs. 185
East Washington-st., Room 2.
TO RENT-A SUITE OF THIRD-STORY FRONT
TOOMS in private family, 740 Michigan-av.
TO RENT-ALARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED
room; hot and cold water; also smaller room for
two gentlemen, newly furnished. 430 Michigan-av.
TO RENT-St. CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT.

Toom; not and cold water also smaller room for two gentlemen, newly furnished. 439 Michigan. 17

To RENT-85 CLARK-87. OPPOSITE COURT. House-Handsomely-furnished rooms at \$2, \$3, and \$4 per week. Restaurant adjacent.

To RENT-PLEASANT SOUTH ROOM CHEAP. 188 Monroe-st., between fifth av. and Lassile-st.

North Side.

To RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONG rooms for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, with or without board, in private family. 371 Division-sa, up-stairs.

To RENT-HOUSE 167 DEARBORN-AV., THREE-story basement house 380 Oak-st., two-story basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 58 and 80 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

To RENT-THE SECOND FLAT OF 178 EAST Onlio-st., 7 rooms, \$20 a month. A. T. GALT, 102 Washington-st., Room 22.

To RENT-TWO FLATS IN THE ELEGANT MAR-ble front building 518 North Clark-st., Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 38 Clark-st., Room 2.

To RENT-ONE SUITE OF SIX ROOMS, ALSO ONE suit coff sive rooms, Nos. 210 and 212 North Clark-st. Inquire at 237 Superior-st.

To RENT-PLEASANT SINGLE ROOMS, FUR-lished. 157 Dearborn-av., near Frie-st.

To RENT-PLEASANT SINGLE ROOMS, FUR-lished. 157 Dearborn-av., near Frie-st.

To RENT-PLEASANT SINGLE ROOMS, The out board, at 124 East Indians-st.; family private.

To RENT-PURISHED ROOMS EN SUITE AND single; gas and bath. 260 East Indians-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOM AT 86 TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite. 271 North Clark-st., first floor. 10 RENT-111 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF Ohio-st., furnished rooms for gents. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED PLAT, 8 ROOMS on North Side, Owner and wife will board ULIAM L. PIENCE & CO., Real Estate and Rentin Agency, 143 Labshie-st. WILLIAM C. PICROE & CO. Real Estate and Renting Agency. 143 La88lie-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FULKISHED PRONT ROOMS I with fire, close to business centre. Gents only. Prices to suit the times. 137 Michigan-st.

TO RENT-A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM ON PAR-lor floor; also, single room. Reference required. 248 East Ohlo-st.

TO RENT-THREE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND I floor, together with bath-room, or would rent the rooms single; pleasant location; near Lincoln Park; with or without board, as may be desired. Address W. 3. Arbune office.

TO RENT-FIRST STORY OF NO. 619 WEST IN-dian-st., 5 rooms, large pantry and closet. By JOHN NORTHEN, 202 North Clark etc. TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON NORTH Dearborn-st., to a party that will board the owner reference required. V 38, Tribune offices.

Dearborn-st., to a party that will board the owner; reference required. V 38, Tribune offices.

To the National Control of Chicaco-av., will rent rote and bedroom adjoining, with every improvement. References exchanged. Address X 29, Tribune office.

To RENT-AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FOUR LOCK IN THE COMPOSE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPOSE OF THE CONTROL O Miscellapeous.

TO BENT-BOOMS AND APABTMENTS BY E. A. COUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 136 Lavalle-st. CO.

TO RENT-RODAIS AND AFABLEMENT STATE OF CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 Lassille-st. corner Marison:
40 and 47 Third-av., suites of three rooms.
411 and 413 State-st., suites of 2 and 3 rooms.
783 Wabath-av., near Sixteenth-st., flat 4 rooms, 200.
218 State-st., corner Quapy. clegant suites of rooms.
223 State-st., corner Quapy. clegant suites of rooms.
224 State-st., suites of rooms, tear Carpenter-st.
725 West Marison-st., 2 front rooms, large Closets.
725 West Marison-st., 5 rooms, second story. 815.
TO RENT-QUIET. CHEAP. AND WARM FURnished rooms by a lady living alone. Address T.
25, Tribune office.

TO RENT-BY A LADY. HANDSOMELY FURnished apartments, suitable for a gentleman of
means; a middle-aged person preferred. Address VS.
Tribune office. ished apartments, suitable for a gentleman omeans a middle-aged person preferred. Address V Si Trioune office.

TO RENT-HANDSOME PARLORS NICELY FUR nished to first-class quiet transients. W S2, Trib pne office.

TO RENT-STORES, OPPICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, acc.

Stores.

TO BENT-STORES BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 Lavalle-st., corner of Madison: 242 State-st., corner of Madison: 242 State-st., corner of Jackson. store and basement, 218 and 220 State-st., fine large corner store. 191 and 193 Washington-st., double store with vault. 118 Quincy-st., suitable for storage purposes. 43 Third-sw., good store and basement. very cheap, TO RENT-BY D. P. NEWLLL. 188 WEST MADISON. STOREST D. T. S. 1842 And 970 West Madison-st.; 279 and 225 West Etandolph-st.; 84. 179, and 501 South Haisted-st., and others. Buildings rented, rents collected, and property taken cars of: reasonable rates.

TO RENT—FOUR STORES, 10, 12, 14 AND 16
Canal-st., 20x159 feet. Also, 50,000 square feet
of lefts, for manufacturing. Also smaller stores, South
and North Sides. S1DAE W. 88-8, 178 Deers South and North Sides. SIDNEY W. SEA, 178 Deerborn-st.
TO RENT-HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL

store in the best retail location on Wabash-ay.
near Madison-st. Address X 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT-CHEAP-STORES SUITABLE FOR

storage or light manufacturing on Jackson and

quincy-sta, near Lasalie. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

13 4 Lasalie st., corner Madisop.

TO RENT-THE STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st. P. D. HAMILTON, Room I, 120 South Clark of
TO RENT-FIRST, SECOND. AND THIRD FLORES
and busement of 128 and 180 South Franklin-st., 54x
80 ft, 24 ft north of Madison-st. Possession Feb. 1.
Now occupied by Gramin & Farwell. POTWIN &
CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-TWO STORES, WITH ELEVATORS, ON
Corner of Quincs-st. and Fifth-av. JOHN F.
EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.
TO RENT-STORE—CORNER COTTAGE GROVEav. and Oakwood Boulevard. To RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 179 STATEst. (under Palmer House). Will rent separate.
Inquire at 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT-STORE-NO. 203 NORTH CLARK-ST.
Good location for grocery. A. T. GALT. 102
Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT-STORE-NO. 304 WEST ERIE-ST., CORner of Ada, with all the fixtures necessary for a
family grocery, including stove, ladders, ice-box, gas
fixtures, etc., with or without dwelling rooms communicating in rear. Also, barn. Rent low. Terms
reasonable. Apply to J. CROCKER, on the premises.

TO RENT-STORE ATE-ST., STORK 23225 FEET. TO RENT—682 STATE-ST., STORK 25X25 FEET with five living rooms in its back part just put is order. POTTER PALMER, Palmer House.

order. POTTER PALMER, Paimer House.

Offices.
To RENT-A HANDSOME SUITE OF OFFICES business, only \$12.50 per month. Call on WM. W. KELLY, 189 Randolph-st., for particulars.
TO RENT-OFFICES, DENKROOMS, STORES, AND rooms, at basement 204 LaSaile-st.
TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT OFFICE, CENtral (caction, very cheap. Apply at 146 E ast Madison-st., Room 16.

Miscellameous.
TO RENT-ENTIRE SECOND PLOOR OF 130 AND 128 Madison-st. and 144 Clark-st., over store now occupied by Golden Eagle Clothing Slore, corner Clark and Madison-sts.; frontage, 30 feet on Madison and 25 on Clark: steam heat; fine light: low rent. Apply to WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CU., 143 LaSaile-st.

on Clark; steam heat; fine light; low rent. Apply to WILLIAM I. PIERCE & CU. 143 Lasalie-st.

TO RENT-THE SECOND-STORY OF BUILDING northeast corner of Lake and State-sts., lately occupied by Burdeit, Smith & Co., as office or sampleroom for stores. Anolysio C. H. MULLIKEN, Agent, Room 6, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE CHEAP-ONE-STORY frame building, Sortu, corner Market and Huron-sts. Apply to BUIGESS, CLARKE & CO., corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT-HOTEL 70 ROOMS; CENTRAL; LOW rent. WM. L. PIERCE & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 143 Lasalie-st.

TO RENT-TWO LOFTS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT manufactory, No. 14 State-st. Inquire at No. 24 State-st. F. O. CASS. I manufactory, No. 14 state-st. Inquire at No. 24
State-st. F. O. CASS.

TO RENT-THE BRICK BUILDING. 711 AND 713
Wabash-av., 50 by 170 feet, well lighted: 25-horsepower engine and boiler. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 LaSaile-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT-LIVERY-STABLE, 288 AND 270 WEST
Lake-st.; accommodation for 80 horses; brick
building, and good locality for business; rent moderate.
By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING,
30:300, at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.
Will alter and repair to suit tenant. Hent cheap.
POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-TO WHOLESALE MEN-SEVERAL
Very destrable store in first-class locality. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. A very destrable stores in drawciasa locality. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-48.

TO RENT-THRED AND FOURTH FLOORS 180,
182, and 185 FIRST- NI BID to a three sidest cheap.
FOR WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-48.

TO RENT-A FARM FOUR MILES WEST OF BLUE
Island; German preferred. L. H. ROBINSON, 32
Ashland Block.

TO RENT-THE OGDEN HOUSE—CORNER OF
Washington and Franklin-512, 52 sleeping rooms,
besides dining-room pariors, etc., sil newly painted
and calcimined. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union
Building.

TO RENT-SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING
and basement of Lombard Building, on Third-8v., near
Jackson-4. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT-ROOMS WITH POWER SOXSUAND 160. TO RENT-BD 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS 122.

TO RENT-RIOMS WITH POWER SOXSO AND 100 150; new building, good light, and all conveniences: Apply to BURGESS, CLARKE & CO., corner Michigan and Franklin-sta.

TO: RENT-BD 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS 122.
And entire building, 46 East Lake-st.: also stores, basementa, office and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM MCNEILL 24. South Clark-st. To RENT-FLEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY To RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY To RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS NICELY To RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements. Inquire on premises, L'33 Prairie-av.

TO RENT-HUUSE OF 6 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements. Inquire on premises, L'33 Prairie-av.

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TO RENT-HUUSE OF 6 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements. Inquire on premises, L'33 Prairie-av.

TO RENT-HUUSE OF 6 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements. Inquire on premises, L'35 Prairie-av.

TO RENT-HUUSE OF 6 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements. Inquire on premises, L'35 Prairie-av.

TO RENT-A 2-STORY BUILDING, 90260, LIGHT
On three sides, suitable for manufacturing. 313
Citaton-si.

TO RENT-A 2-STORY BUILDING, 90260, LIGHT
On three sides, suitable for manufacturing. 313
Citaton-si.

TO RENT-A 2-STORY BUILDING, 90260, LIGHT
On three sides, suitable for manufacturing. 313
Citaton-si.

WANTED TO RENT-BY A TOUNG COUPLE, 4
WANTED TO RENT-BY A TOUNG COUPLE, 4
WOOM on South Side for light house Resping, unformally a statution of the provements of the prove

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms or will purchase furniture if entirely satisfactory North Side, Dearborn-av., or South Side, Wabsah, Michigan, or Indiana-ava: no other streets acceptable. Address 7 10. Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—THOUSE OF DETERMINED TO CHIEF BY A REsponsible party, a good house with large bers,
must be between Fulton and Adams, and May and
Hoyne-sta, imust be in good repair. Address Q 20,
Tribuse office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT OR ROOM SOXEO,
well lighted, with the privilege of putting in
light engine and boiler. Address V 43, Tribuse office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR
hotel by reliable party: first-class references.
Address V 2, Tribuse office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR PARTly furnished house by man and wife (no children)
where owner will board for rent; prefer gentlemss a
without family. V 8, Tribuse effice.

WANTED—TO ERENT—SOUTH SIDE—S UNFUR-

where owner will board for rent; prefer gentleman without family. V 8. Tribune edice.

WANTED-TOTRENT-SOUTH SIDE-3 UNFURgood neighborhood, fast or second foor, and cheap.
Address V I, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE IN A GOOD neighborhood in or near city for a small family; prefer a furnished house. Address M T C, care of Barker, Buell & Barker.

WANTED-TO RENT-OWNERS OF FIRST-CLASS business property on Lake or South Water-sta. and between State and Clark-sta. desiring to lesse from May I, may find a desirable tenant by addressing, stating size, etc., of building. T 34. Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENY-FROM THE FIRST OF March, a moderate-sized furnished house, on the North or South Side Gouth preferred). Bent must be low. No children. Address. with full particulars, T 74, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENY-TWO OR THERE NICE WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE NICE rooms, unfurnished, in a private family, for light housekeeping: West Side preferred. T 22, Tribune office.

une office.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, water and closets, for housekeeping, on North or West Sides; references exchanged; state lowest cash price and full particulars. W B, koom 2, 47 La Salle-st. TAL Salle-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED OR OTHERwise, on North Side, large, airy rooms, with brivate family exclusive, by quiet party of two; all destrable references. Test Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A PROMPT PAYING
tenant, a house that will be vacant so that I can
move before the ist of May; rent not to exceed \$30 per
month. Address, giving location and price, WHITNEY, 72 Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY GENT AND WIFE, 2

West Side; partly furnished preferred. Address Tet.
Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING dwellings and stores for rent, in the South Division, should leave description with H. J. GOURGH, 123 Deerborn-st, or 128 Cottang Grove-av. (city limits.) 125 Dearborn-st., or 928 Cottage Grore-av. (city limits).

WANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGE OR FLAT OF 6
or 7 rooms; must be in good repair, in pleasant
neighborhood, and within 10 minutes walk of Madison
and Haisted-sts.; not over \$18 per month; pay prompt.
Address W H.L. care Frank Field & Co., corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED-TO BENT-A GOOD. WELL-FURnished room for oue, at reasonable rate: altuated
between Green and Throop-sts., near Madison; rent
paid monthly in advance. Best of reference given.
Address, with terms, J.A. B, 278 West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGE HOUSE, e TO s room, for three adults; must be pleasant and in good neighborhood. Address, stating particulars, ioca-tion, and price, w 85, Tribune office. tion, and price, W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-UNPURNISHED ROOM.
Without carpet, west of Hajsted-st., cheap, for two young men, in private family, without board.

Address W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM OF ABOUT 4,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; North Side preferred. Address V 71, Tribune office.

purposes: North Side preferred. Address V 71, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-9 OR 4 UNFURNISHED V rooms in a dwelling for light housekeeping; west of Peoris-st; no children; references given and required. Address D. H. KLINE, 170 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED-TO RENT-A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with large lot, south of Thirty-minch-st, and east of Sate: state location and terms. V 73, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A GOOD BRICK OR STONE from twelling, pleasantly located on the South Side, for private family: would pay a year's reat in advance if made an object. Direct, with full particulars, 915 Michigan-av.

WANTED-TO RENT-OR WORK ON SHARES-By an experienced farmer, a good farm fully stocked. Address V 78. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF ABOUT SIX WANTED-TO BENT-HOUSE OF ABOUT SIX Froms, about \$20 per month; West Side. Address V 78, Tribune office. V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL FURNISHED bouse or cottage on South Side in good neighborhood. Address W 27. Tribune office.

WANTED - TO RENT - TWO-STORY BRICK house south of Thirty-first st. State lowest terms. Address V 62. Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF buying, a first-class residence property on either of the avenues, east of Wabash, north of Twenty-sixth, and south of Sixtenth-sts. Address for one week stating terms, location, etc., CASH, Riverside, III. week stating terms, location, dc., CASH, Riverside, III.

WANTED—TO BENT—BOOMS FOR PRINTIANoffice, space required 603.05 feet; must be contraily located with good light and cheap for a term of
years. Address V 63, Tribune offices.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, ONE LARGE
furnished, one small unfurnished. South Side, for
light housekeerlog; terms must be low. Address V
dl. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED,
heated, and lighted, without board, by two rentiemen; private family on North Side, south of Erie-st.,
preferred. Address with particuliars. S. S. W., care of
Syrague, Warner & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—O RENT—ROOM.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 NICE UNFUR-mished rooms for man and wife without children; must be west of Ashland av., cast of lioyne-st., and north of Van Buren. Address immediately W 64, 7rib-me office. WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE AND barn (either of the Divisions) for a term of say two years. J. H. WOLAN, 84 LaSale-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH VIEW OF BIYING, was a state of the property of the WANTED-TO RENT-A GOOD HOUSE AND barn either of the Divisions) for a term of say

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A LADY, - PLEASant furnished front room, with fire, on South
Side, near business centre. Address W 33. Tribune
WANTED-TO RENT-BY D. P. NEWELL
the West Side Reuting Agent, 188 West Madisonst.—A few small houses, from 5 to 8 rooms each, also
pew brick houses, well located, can be furnished with
good tenants at reasonable rents. Bring them in.
Houses rented and rents collected.

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Positively restores the grayest bair to its original
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The art of lake making in the most perfect manner will do well to call on Miss MORSE, 133 Johnsonplace. Finest materials and patterns of avery description always on hand.

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Every pair warranted and fitted.
PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT. 94 State-st. PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT. 04 State-st.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AT HAND—
The Lord Jesus Christ said: "Search ye the
Scriptures for in them ye have eternal life. There
is a celestial life, being as the angels of God
at the resurrection" (Matt., xxii., 30), which Jesus
showed while he said to Mary, "Touch me not"
(St. John, xx. 17). "There is a life of the natural
body made immorsal" (I. Cor., xx. 44-56), which Jesus
showed in saying:
hatin no life of the control of the control
hatin no life of the control of the control
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hatin hat sin (and with sin the death of the body)
shall be taken away" (Romans, x. 12). "But the time
is at hand hat sin (and with sin the death of the body)
shall be taken away" (Romans, xi., 27): "And this
shall be fulfilled in Israel" (Jeromian, 20). Books (two
different copies) containing the above doctrines will be
sent by mail for 12 cents each. Address J. WIELE, 143
North Sixth-st., Brooklyn. N. Y. TO ENGINEESS-OTLEY'S EUREKA PACKING cement, for steam, gas, and water joints, is easier to use, more reliable, and considerably cheaper than rubber and ordinary packing. Get circulars and testimonials. Room 84 Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. THE FIRM OF STEPHEN SENYARD & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN SENYARD, MURRAY A. BARTLETT. Chicago, Jan. 24, 1878. W ANTED-NEWSPAPER MAN OR PRINTER AS W partner; must have some ready money. Address, to titree days, Y 35, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A LADYS GOLD WATCH AND chain, cheap for cash. Call on or address C M, 371 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ESTIMATES ON HARDWARE FOR four dwelling houses; cash. Apply at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT MANUPACTURING business which can be increased with more capital; must state particulars or no attention will be paid to answers. Address V 32, Tribune office. to answers. Address V 33, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO BUY HARDWARE, STOVES, furnaces, or house-furnishing goods for cash if very cheap. Address W 45, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A SMALL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, for rent or purchase; give lowest figures. Address W 76, Tribune office.

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WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A GOLD HUNTINGcase watch; Grosmann preferred. Apply to
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WHEN YOU WANT YOUR OUTHOUSE AND catch-basin cleaned send postal-card to JOSEPH WOODVILLE. 728 West Lake-st. Work done satisfactorily and at prices to suit the times.

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WANTED-A YOUNG, SMALL, WELL-TRAINED Ragish buil-dog, or crossed with terrier, for watch-dog. Tea. Tribune office.

WANTED-A CHANCE TO INVEST \$5,000 TO \$7,000 and services in some established paying business will buy out, or take half interest, or take control of some special line of goods. Address for one week, stating where interview may be had, T 22, Tribune office.

West main.

WANTED—A HOT-WATER STATIONARY BOILor for stove with water back; must be cheap.
Address W 48. Tribune office.

WE DO FIRST-CLASS WORK AT VERY LOW
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Office, 210 South Clark-st., near Adams, Laundry,
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WANTED - BIDS FOR THE LARGE FRAM between and barn 901 Richigan are, together of separately; to be removed. ALFRED W. SANSOME 7 Union Building. 7 Union Bullding.

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41 fur beaver ulators, ages 5 to 9 years, sold formerly at 88, 50, at FIRE STORE, 188 South Clarket. menty at \$8.50. at FIRE STORE, les South Clark-s.

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FIRE STORE, 188 South Clark-st.

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20.10 FOR OUR SPECIALTY FUR BRAVE.
by. 10 FOR OUR SPECIALTY FUR BRAVE.
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210 FOR AN ALL WOOL PLAIN BROWN,
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SILE, 193 deficers styles, sold formerly at
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PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. PRINKIES CAN RE HAD IN EXCHANGE POR currency at the counting room of the Tribune. STATE SAVINGS, FIDELITT, THIRD AND GERMAN MAINTENESS WASHINGTON SO.

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above amount can be increased indefinitely; the one
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WILL MAKE LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON \$2,000
mortgage made by good sarry on property worth
three times the mortgage, to run four years, 10 per
cent semi-annually. Call at Boom 5 Honors Block. cest semi-annually. Call 4s Boom's Honors poscu.

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WANTED-\$300 FOR A YEAR AT 10 FEM CENT interest. Security, unincumbered city real estate. Address T 16, Tribune office.

WANTED-\$1, 500 OR \$1, 500 FOR 5 YEARS ON MY shore front readence. West Rids; none but principals need apply. Address V 4, Tribune office. opais need appr. Address v a Pripulse oneper CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
Of farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN &
PAYNE, northest corner Eandolps and Dearborn-sia.

\$200 saco, \$1.000, AND OTHER SMALL AND
larger sums to loan on improved city real setale. F. O. BRADLET, 188 Medicant-st. Moon. \$10.000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CITY on city property and farms. Farkings & BAY, 108 Randolph-8. Handolph-es.

\$30,000 to LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL REclose at once; at lower raise HENHY L MILL, 140 \$25.000 to LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

Meeting of the Radical Chestnut-Street) Club.

Prof. Hyatt Reads a Paper on Evolution.

What the Notables Present Say About It.

The Theological Radicals Finding Out What They Believe,

And Bringing Out Their Guns Against the Scientists.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
OSTON, Jan. 23.—At the monthly meeting of
Radical Club, which took place yesterday in it-street parlors, and which, by th way, the Boston papers always speak of now by its new name,—the Chestnut-Street Club,—while everybody else, in public or private, sticks to the old with the tond persistence of habit, Prof. Hyatt, the distinguished Scientist, read an essay on Evolution, illustrating his words by

BLACKBOARD DIAGRAMS. He opened with a brief sketch of the development of the theory of Evolution, and the date of the first awakening of interest in it was fixed in the latter part of the seventeenth century. But Prof. Hyatt said that the theory was a re-But Prof. Hyatt said that the theory was a revolt against the theorexy of the Middle Ages, had been strongly combated by all religious teachers, and had never won general approval in France. The Professor, in speaking of the modesty and caution of the leading men of that school to-day,—Virchow, Huxley, and others,—spoke also of the unwise and rash excesses of some converts to Evolution. It was comforting to hear that Huxley and Virchow, and all unprejudiced Scientists, deny absolutely that it is proved that life is originated by simple physical agency, or that man is an improved type of a vertebrate animal. On the other hand, that such proof may be found, other hand, that such proof may be found, f. Hvatt thinks, is the great desideratum of ence; and he is entirely prepared for the constration of Science that

ANCESTORS OF MAN WEER VERTEBRATE igh be declared that it would be the highes esumption to teach such at present as a oved fact. He considered that the rightful ims of "Darwin's Origin of Species" are that it led to a revolution of the methods of thought on the question of Evolution, and that t turned the attention of investigators to more ost perfect type of scientific morality; at it proved a new and true view of Evoion. The last point, though important in judgment of most men, in Prof. Hyatt's nion is least; for the Darwinian laws, he have only a limited application. Mr., he thinks, prefixed a false and misleadthe origin of a single characteristic or fication. The title should have been, a Laws of the Survival and Perpetuaof Differences Between Species";
Darwin bases his theory upon a
admitted axiom in biology, that
es have a constant tendency to vary.
ey, the exponent of radical Darwinsm, that the world now needs a good law of the in of variations. According to Darwin, we he larger divisions did not originate by bess; they arose from the increasing of those possessing ancestral differ-hich belong as much to them as to the forms. In every large species, Prof. ent on, two classes of differences seem nysical causes.

physical causes.

HERE THE PROPESSOR, TO ILLUSTRATE WHAT HE
read from a former paper of his facts upon
songes and other facts upon the transformation of fresh into salt water animals, whereby
one genus becomes another, which show that
the Darwinian doctrine of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest is unnecessary. The Darwinist replies that those
animals only survive which are peculiarly fitted
to live under the new conditions in which they
are placed; but the answer is equally reassuring
and convincing. No selection of certain varieties takes place. All the animals which are experimented upon change without the intervention of such causes. They are protected from a
struggle for existence. Single varieties, which
may be supposed to have been better fitted than
others to survive, are not selected. And here
we strike out the keystone of the arch which
supports the universal application of Darwin's
theory. If Darwin's theory does not explain
the origin of variations, yet we have no right to
say that physical causes would produce
ali variations, for many variations are
transient. In so far as changes are made by
experiment and by climate, however, there
is no doubt that, if the obysical causes are removed, the modifications will not take place.
Here, again, HYATT GAVE SEVERAL BLACKBOARD IL-

Here, again,
PROF. HYATT GAVE SEVERAL BLACKBOARD ILLUSTRATIONS
to prove his theory. Considerable time was
taken in pointing out proofs—which were mathematically drawn out by diagram—of the persistence of embryonic forms through the life of
an individual or species, and the gradual encroachment upon them of characteristics of
adult life and old age. When the process of development is carried so far that the forms of old
age come down to those in early life vitality is
ethausted, and death is the next result.

The notable persons in the audience were
David Wasson, John Weiss, Col. Higginson,
James Freeman Clarke, Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge, the distinguished mathematician, and
Dr. Bartol. Dr. Bartol, as Chairman of the
meeting, after thanking Prof. Hyatt for his
paper, and otherwise expressing the gracious
gratitude which is one of the marked qualities
always apparent at the Club, invited Prof.
Pierce to speak first, as belonging more to the
Scientific School than any other present. Prof.
Pierce is a man of marked and venerable aspect,
—his nead and shoulders of rather a leonine appearance; and, when he rose to his feet, his
dark eyes glowing beneath his wide brow, snowcapped with thick white hair, I thought, as
Charlotte Bronte thought of Thackersy when
she sirst saw him: "And there arose a lion out
of Judah." It was a little odd to hear this
mathematical lion take up for the ideal as he
did, and declare that the great danger in the
scientific researches of the present day lay in
the fact that it seemed to strike at the ideal.
But it was only in seeming.

THE IDEAL WAS INDESTRUCTIBLE;
it would ever clude the positive approach. And
the Professor made a most happy illustration
of his meaning by stating that two magnetic
forces of entirely opposite poles could never destroy each other.

Mr. Weiss expressed the general conjuice of

stroy each other.

Mr. Weiss expressed the general opinion of the audience when he warmly commended the simplicity and modesty of scientific men like Prof. Hyatt. He said that he was profoundly grateful for the facts that had been given him; but that, when a scientific man led him down to the physical basis of all things, he always wanted to know who made this basis. Then, following Prof. Pierce, only a good deal more so, Mr. Weiss declared for the ideal. The lest results of Materialism, he said, were from the ideal,—the inspiration of the imagination.

Mr. Wasson politely and kindly attacked the laper on the same grounds, and said that the ideal could never explain the mental and piritual phenomens.

frankly admitted that they were too little versed in the Positive Sciences to undertake to meet Prof. Hyatt with any sustained criticism on his own premises. Yet, though we missed the lively skirmishing which is one of the results of a purely philosophical or literary paper, it was good, and a good thing to have the scientific tiger of instruction open up all its resources, show all its strength, and to find that even its greatest supporters confess themselves unable to advance beyond their own materialistic speculations; unable to pierce the purple veil of myster which shrouds the Infinite; unable, with all their wisdom, to discover the First Cause in material forces. For one, I must confess it was a great comfort to come out of all that diagram-proof of Materialism, where in the process I began to feel only the millionth part of a vertebrate, and to find, after all, that it was by no means settled that I was only an insignificant sliver of a backbone, or the first cousin to an ape. It is a most excellent thing, too, for the Radicals, both for their own good and for the outside understanding of them, to have their spiritual side brought out as it is brought out in the protest against the conclusions of the Positive Scientists in the meetings. If we go on in this way, by and by people will begin to understand that THE "WICKED RADIOALS" DO BRALLLY BELIEVE IN SOMETHING
that is out and above this world. And the Radicals themselves are beginning to look at each other and say, "Well, look here; we are not such unbelievers, after all, as we thought

that is out and above this world. And the Radicals themselves are beginning to look at each other and say, "Well, look here; we are not such unbelievers, after all, as we thought we were, beside these scientific fellows who reduce everything to a vertebrate, and who propose to account for that shortly, and put us up in small parcels marked No. 1-ur No. 2, or whatever else, and thus make an end of us. We are really a very spiritual set, and shall presently be asked to take a front seat in the ranks of the faithful, with a newly-imported and advanced Rev. Bombastes Cook, or a modified and good-English-speaking Moody."

This is the way things look now, with such fine, honest fellows as Prof. Hyatt in the field with their sharpshooting, and the theological philosophers bringing out their resources and mounting guard with the old cry, "I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

N. P.

THE BABY.

HOW A MAN TAKES CARE OF IT.

Mary Blake in Pebruary Scribner. In spite of all the statements to the contrary iren. They are the kindest and best husband wives overburdened with care and worry, and they intend to nelp them a great deal, and actually do. Yet it cannot be denied that their ally do. Yet it cannot be defined that their opinion concerning the value of their services and their wives' opinion on the same subject do not exactly coincide. One of these good husbands will help dress the children for breakfast, and speak of it with a grandly virtuous air, while the fact is he only washed the face of one while his wife washed and dressed the other three. He helps get the children ready for church; that is, he buttons up Dick's boots, and helps Jenny put on her gloves after he has leisurely and comfortably dressed himup odd gloves, and puts on collars, and curls one child's hair and washes another's hands, and in the intervals "does up" her own air, and saves the baby from the razor, and Jenny's best bonnet from the baby. He stands toll, and mildly calls, "It is getting late, Maria." Which fact Maria knows as well as he loes, for her hands are trembling so with ner-cousness and haste that she can hardly put a single pin in its right place. Just as the last strokes of the bell are sounding, they hurry off which comes from a leisurely walk on a fine Sunday morning. He takes the opportunity to remark, with just a shade of reproof in his genremark, with just a shade of reproof in his gentle tones, "I can't understand why it takes you so long to get ready. It really does seem as if with as much as I do to help you, we need not be obliged to hurry so at the last minute. I don't like to see you go up the alse with your face as red as a lobster,"—which, of course, is very soothing to Maria's irritated nerves.

The father cares for the baby at night in very much the same fashion. The mother has lifted the child into her own bed, and back into its cradle again, in the valn hope that he one place or the other he will go to sleep, has brought "drinks of water" for him, rocked the cradle and sung to its uneasy occupant softly and sleepily for an hour, till finally she thinks that if she is to be in this semi-amphibious state, half out of bed and half in, the air from the open window is too cool for her. She knows if she tries to shut it berself the little tyrant will instantly miss her presence and be ten times wider awake than ever, and all the hour's singtries to shut it herself the little tyrant will instantly miss her presence and be ten times wider awake than ever, and all the hour's singing and rocking will be lacor lost. So, with much regret, she softly asks John to get up and close the window. He has lain remarkably still and breathed rather heavily, and is somewhat difficult to arouse for a man who afterward declares he was wide awake all the time. But, like the good husband he is, he cheerfully closes the window, and gets an extra blanket for the baby, and pleasantly asks, as he settles down into the pillows again, "What makes the baby so uneasy to-night?" He manifests a strange indifference to his wife's reply, and in fact nothing more is heard from him till morning, while his wife sleepily and painfully works away for an hour longer. But at breakfast, with what calm complacency does he speak of the trouble the baby made us last night, with an "us" fairly editorial in its comprehensiveness. The next night he goes into a room by himself to sleep. He "can't stand it to have his rest broken so," but adds generous! y, "I'll take care of him the next night." And so he does till about 12 o'clock, when the baby wakes and cries. For ten minuteshe triesgaithfully to get him to sleep again, and then ignominiously retreats and calls for "mamma."

But it is in traveling on a hot summer's day, with a year-old baby, that the husband's virtues shine brightes. Mamma is tired and needs rest. They are going to spend a week with some friends aday's journey in the country. She is half inclined to leave the baby at home. Her mother will "come over" and look after him, and "it's only for a tew days after ail." But he says decidedly, "Oh! no, take him, by all means. Our cousins will all want to see him, and he is such a good little fellow. I'll help you take care of him on the way, and there will always be somebody there who will want to amuse him."

will always be somebody there who will want to amuse him."

She, being young and inexperienced, has not vet learned that nobody ever takes care of a baby to any extent, so long as its mother is near, for both mother and baby have notions of their own as to what "taking care of" means. Besides, she has a mother's instinctive desire to keep her child with her, and so says no more about it.

their own as to what "taking care of" means. Besides, she has a mother's instinctive desire to keep her child with her, and so says no more about it.

Then comes the usual ordeal of "getting ready," on which her husband makes the criticisms customary to men, who cannot understand why women do not find a clean pocket-handkerchief and an extra collar sufficient additional wardrobe for a week, as they do. However, at last they are ready to start. There is the large traveling-bag, with all sorts of mysterious appirtenances for the baby's toilet, the little traveling-bag with the lunch, and some crackers and a silver cup for the baby, the shawl-strap bundle enormously swollen by a small pillow, also for the baby, for "he might go to sleen in the cars, you know." (Alas, how the best laid seemes o' mice and mothers gang aft a-gley!) And lastly the baby, the largest and liveliest bundle of all.

The father sets out with the best of resolutions. He is going to take care of that baby all day. His write needs the rest, and she shall have it. How little we realize what it will cost us to execute our good intentions. How different they look to us, when we are actually "under fire," from what they did, when in peace and quietness we made them! He places his write in the most comfortable seat he can find, a bag at her feet, a shawl at her back, takes the baby in his lap, and the day's campaign begins. An hour goes by very pleasantly. The baby is anused by the novelty of the situation, and his father silently congratulates himself on the wisdom of his management. "Women wouldn't have half the trouble they do if they only knew how to manage," he says to himself. Just here, the newsboy appears with the morning papers. Secretly glad of a diversion, he buys a paper, and the baby woes to his mamma. The young rascal, by this time tired of sitting still, and missing too the steady support of his father's strong arms, begins to wriggle and twist. He slips down again and stands tottering half a minute. Then she drags him back into her

would like to look at it, it seems see the baby.

"Certainly," with the elightest shade of injured innocence in his tones. "haven't I done so all the morning? Besides, the baby will take care of himself, he is big enough."

Mamma is wiselv silent, and begins to look over the paper. The young scamp, who never thought of touching it so long as his father had it, now begins a series of indiscriminate dashes at it, which, combined with the motion of the cars, makes reading a matter of difficulty.

"Let him have it," says the mother, "I am too sleepy to read."

"Why don't you take a nap? It would do you good," exclaims the husband. "Let me arrange a place for you."

And in a few minutes the shawls and bags arrange a place for you."

And in a few minutes the shawls and bags

And in a few minutes the shawls and bags are arranged into a very tempting resting-place for the tired mother. She, who rose at 5 o'clock to get ready, willingly lays her head back on the snawl and closes her eyes. Just as the "chug-chug" of the cars begins to be a continuous "hum-m-m," she is startled by a scream from the baby, who has a suspicious-looking red spot over his eye. Papa looks a little confused, and exclaims:

"Why, you see, he sat so still, that I thought I could read the President's message, and the first thing I knew he had tumbled off the seat."

But from the "big bag" mamma produces arnica and an old handkerchief, while papa wonders how she could have known he was going to get bumped, and thinks it is not such a bad thing to "get ready" after all.

"Never mind, he is all right now. You go to sleep again, and I'll devote myself to him,"
So, once more, the weary eyes close, and this time everything fairly fades out of sight, and she is in that delighted state when one is asleep just enough to be conscious of the comfort of it,

just enough to be conscious of the comfort of it, when her husband says:
"Maria, I am sorry to disturb you, but really I think this child is hungry, and I can't find his battle of milk!" "Maria, I am sorry to disturb you, but really I think this child is hungry, and I can't find his bottle of milk."

So she raises herself and feeds him. Of course, she has alept only enough to make it impossible for her to go to sleep again, but not enough to rest her very much.

By this time they have reached Springfield. Pana gets out, buys a cup of tea for mamma, walks up and down the platform, exchanges a hearty word or two with some one, jumps on again as the train moves off, and leisurely walks into the car just as she has worked herself into a frenzy of apprehension for fear he is left. The recollection of the fact that he has the tickets and the checks in his pocket, and that she has but 50 cents in hers, does not tend to caim her nerves. The poss-session of a little extra money is a wonderful sedative on such occasions, but men do not always think of that.

"What a rest it is to stop awhile!" says he, as he settles himself down into the seat again. She shut up in the attifung car in the dingy.

men do not always think of that.

"What a rest it is to stop awhile!" says he, as he settles himself down into the seat again. She, shut up in the stifling car in the dingy and smoky depot, with the restless baby crawling into and out of her lap all the while, wonders why it has not seemed pleasant to her, but only wonders. A woman's mind is not generally given to analyzing sensations. Neither of them thought what a relief it would have been to both mother and child if he had taken the baby up and down the platform a few times.

"Now, let us have our lunch," he continues, and the lunch bar is opened. Mamma cats hers in the intervals of feeding the baby and rescuing her own food from his reckless grasp. As it is, he manages to tip over a cup of milk upon the only thing she really cares much about. Papa eats his with a vigorous appetite, and thensays:

"Well, now, you have had your nar, and I guess I'll take mine," and forthwith he proceeds to sleep a good hour.

Meanwhile, mamma tries to get the wriggling baby to sleep. But no, the condensed quietness of forty cels could not be livelier. He is on the seats, down on the floor, and up again all at once, and her back and arms and shoulders ache again and again with lifting him. Presently, papa shows signs of returning consciousness. In sheer deaperation, mamma says:

papa shows signs of returning consciousness. In sheer desperation, mamma says;
"Don't you believe you could take this child in your arms and get him to sleep!" adding, with a spice of worldly wisdom,—"He will be so cross when he gets there, if he loses his

Papa's fatherly pride is touched; he does not want his baby to make a poor impression on his new friends. Besides, mamma looks tired, and isn't he taking care of that baby? So, with isn't he taking care of that baby? So, with great cheerfulness, he takes the restless boy. The father's strong arms and broad chest are a pleasant contrast to mamma's unsteady grasp, and the child nestles close up to him. The tired little head leans heavily on his shoulder, the white lids drop over the blue eyes, and, in a little while he is fast asleep. Papa enjoys holding the precious bundle for awhile. There is a slight tinge of complacency in thinking of the case with which he put him to aleep, after mamma had tried so long in vain. Presently, however, even his stout arms begin to ache, and he proposes to use the pillow which has made the shawl-strap bundle so bulky.

So mamma prepares a tempting bed, but no sooner does his lordship's pretty head touch it than his eyes fly wide open.

The father feels as if he done so well that he deserves a little rest, and so says:

"There's a man in the next ext." I want to see.

The father feels as if he done so well that he deserves a little rest, and so says:

"There's a man in the next car I want to see. I guess I'll step in there for a few minutes."

So off he goes for half an hour, and talks politics, and trade, and the hard times till he feels quite refreshed. The baby is crosser than ever, slips down and is pulled up, bumps his head against the window and cries for water, but the water-boy has apparently gone down to the bottom of the Red Sea with Pharaoh after it, for he comes no more. Just as the mother's patience and temper are worn threadbare, the smiling father appears with an old army iriend whom he has just discovered, and whom ne wishes to introduce to his wife and baby.

Mamma instinctively feels, though she cannot see, that her bonnet is awry, her "crimps" all out, that the marks of baby's smutty fingers are on her cuffs and collar, necktle, and bonnetstrings. As for the baby himself!—har all sticky and standing, milk around his mouth, dust on his sleeves, cracker-crumbs in his lap, cinders sticking all over his moist little hands and face, and on every spot on his white dress where he has spilled milk or water.—he is a very different little feilow from the sweet-looking baby in his fresh white dress and brown sack who came into the cars in the morning. Mamma is so uncomfortably conscious of the baby's soiled dress, and her own dilapidated appearance, and so vexed at John for bringing a stranger to see them when they are in such a plight, that she is not very entertaining. John is dimly conscious that his family do not appear at their usual good advantage, and wonders where the baby got such a dirty face. The

is dimly conscious that his family do not apocar at their usual good advantage, and wonders where the baby got such a dirty face. The old army friend, being a bachelor, is a little surprised at his comrade's enthusiasm over either wife or baby, but oraises the child, more or less, according to the elasticity of his conscience, and does not prolong the interview beyond the demands of politicases. If politeness.

However, everything must have an end, and

However, everything must have an end, and this journey is no exception. Already passengers are beginning to gather up bags and parcels, and soon our travelers are seated in the coach which is to carry them up the "log hill" to the pleasant farm-house.

"I am so tired!" gasps the poor mother, and her face confirms the truth of her words. The father feels distressed, but only says:

"I am very sorry; but never mind, we are almost there," while he thinks,—"How little these women can endure! Here I have taken care of that child all the way up, and feel as fresb as can be, and she is, all tired out with the journey. What a pity our American women haven't more stamina!"

NOTES ON THE LAST "NATION." To the Rattor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—On page 58 of the last is sue of the New York Nation, Mr. Mason classi fies the silver party into five parts, to-wit: (1) Enthusiastic speculators, (2) demagogues, (3) mortgagors not consciously dishonest, (4) men who b:lieve silver was fraudulently demonetized, (5) men made mad by Eastern abuse. I wonder what class Senator Davis comes un der. He was for many years an honored mem-ber of the United States Supreme Court, heard

der. He was for many years an honored member of the United States Supreme Court, heard all the great arguments of the celebrated lawyers in the legal-tender cases (12 Wallace R. et al.), has for many years been perfectly familiar with every argument used on both sides, is a millionaire, and his property is mostly in bonds and mortgages, and yet speaks and votes always for the return of silver to the exact place in the coinage where the Constitution and laws from 1789 to 1873 placed it.

The Nation might call him a lunstic, a repudiator, a knave, as it has for two years past all was expressed the sentiments of Judge Davis; but Mr. Mason is a lawyer and a gentleman, and therefore could not quite follow the Nation. On page 59, "A Western Shylock" asks: "Supposing no suspension to have taken place in specie payments, can it be doubted that when the fall in silver occurred the silver dollar would have been appreciated in fineness to fit the gold dollar just as the sliver coin in 1853 was debased to balance the gold coin?" If the writer does not know enough to know that the silver dollar would have ever fallen if it had not been demonetized? Just before it was demonetized it was worth 103½, as Senator Randolph in his gold speech admitted, and there is no probability that it would have ever fallen below 100 if it had not been demonetized.

then in complete ignorance of the laws says:

"A trade-dollar of 420 grains will not pass, and debts cannot be paid with them at par without a hitch or a wrangle," and admits that in "practice two half-dollars, containing thirty-five grains less silver than a trade-dollar, are useful as change money."

Could the Nation have published a stronger argument for remonetization than that! The trade-dollar of 420 grains is not as valuable as two haif-dollars with thirty-five grains less silver! Why! Because haif-dollars are legal-tender up to \$5, and the trade-dollar is not legal-tender at all for any amount—is no better than a piece of uncoined silver (United States laws, July 23, 1876, Sec. 2). Two half-dollars coined under the "clipping act " of 1833 pass current everywhere with greenbacks worth 98 cents, and a greenback is only a promise to pay in gold next January. Restore the silver dollar of full purity, which is 6 per cent more than the half-dollars, and is it not fair to suppose it would at once be equal to gold!

TRANSLATION FROM HEINRICH HEINE. Wenn ich in deine Augen seh."

If I but gaze into thine eyes, My every care and sorrow flies; But, when thy ruddy lips I press, It seems that notning more can bless.

If on thy breast my head I lay, Surrounds me heavenly ecstasy;
But when thou sayest, I love thee,
I can but weep then bitterly.
NEW HAVEN, January, 1878. W. L. D. The Cost of the Paris Police.

The Cost of the Paris Police.

Pall Mall Guzette.

The estimated cost of the Paris police force for 1878 is about £800,000. Independently of the numerous staff attached to the Central Administration, which costs £60,000 the Prefect of Police has under his orders eighty distinct Superintendents (Commissaires), who, with their Secretaries, Special Inspectors, and office expenses, cost £50,400. In addition to the Commissaires, the Prefect of Police has the control of an auxiliary force known as the Municipal missaires, the Prefect of Police has the control of an auxiliary force known as the Municipal Police, at the head of which is M. Ansart, with one Assistant Superintendent, one head cierk, twenty-four assistant clerks, five divisional inspectors and 38 police Sergeants (officers de paix), in receipt of £5,693; 25 chief inspectors, 800 sub-inspectors, and 6,800 policemen (gardiens de la paix), in receipt of about £400,000. Thus there is an effective force of 7,695 persons employed in the task of maintaining order in Paris. The budget of the municipal police for 1878 is within a fraction of £500,000, to which must be added a sum of £20,000 for the inspection of the markets, and the sum of £00,000 for the fire brigade. Altogether it is estimated that at least 50,000 persons are employed in one way or another by the Prefecture of Police.

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